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THE TIMES

مكذا من الأصل

Lord Taylor: A cure for the Health Service, page 10

Gunmen holding 11 oil ministers demand plane to freedom

o-Palestinian guerrillas, holding 11 oil ministers and their iffs captive in Vienna after an audacious raid on the oil porters' headquarters, agreed to free 10 Austrian hostages ovided Austria gives them a fully-fuelled DC9 jet by 7 am day. They also demanded the return from hospital of a wounded colleague. The six gunmen, one a girl, condemned moderate Arab statesmen as traitors, threatened to blow up the building if their demands were not met. There was speculation that they were being led by "Carlos", the Venezuelan assassin known also as "The Jackal".

Two guards die as terrorists seize Opec building

m Roger Vielvoye
nna, Dec 21
fteen ministers from the rld's most powerful oil-pro-ing nations and about 50 of ir advisers and secretarial ff were being held hostage e tonight after five gunmen l a woman stormed the head-rters of the oil producers' anization, killing two people. t least six people, including of the gunmen, have been anded. Tonight as armed ice ringed the building in the tre of Vienna the terrorists ed a list of demands and ectives which indicated they e supporters of the Palestine ration cause.

y taking virtually every nential member of Opec five the gunmen are poised put pressure on both the and non-Arab world. ir hostages include Shaikh ed Zaki Yamani, Saudi bia's Oil Minister, and the erful Dr Jamshid Amouze-Iran's Minister of the rior and one of the Shah's st and most trusted sers. [Iraq's Chargé faires in Vienna said ht that the leader of the en was a South American d Carlos. This gave rise to lation that this might be s Martinez, the Venezuelan sin, one of Europe's most ed men and known as e Jackal".]

e attack on the Opec head-ters took place as Mr Eric la, the Austrian Foreign ster was due to start talks the Israeli Government on problems of the Middle The attackers want Arab rnments to renounce the peace settlement with l and take a more aggres-stance towards the lems of the Palestinians.

ren Arab countries are bers of Opec, including i Arabia, which has acted e of the major paymasters he Egyptian military effort st Israel. Four others, who also given financial and ary support—Algeria, a, Kuwait and Iraq—also their ministers imprisoned. Gulf state of Qatar did not a minister to Opec this and is represented by a ity—one of the hostages. r Mana Said al-Otaiba, of United Arab Emirates, is the minister to escape im-onment. He left the meet-after Saturday night's ion.

he other members of Opec Iran, Nigeria, Gabon, Venezuela, Indonesia and Ecuador. Between them the members of the organization control 90 per cent of the oil that is traded throughout the world and by increasing the price of Arab oil sixfold in two years have made themselves one of the richest and most influential groups in world affairs.

Dr Kreisky, the Austrian Chancellor, immediately flew back from a winter holiday to take charge of the negotiations with the terrorists. He said his government was faced with a nearly impossible problem. Thirteen countries had nationals held hostage in the building and nothing could be done without consulting each of them.

The siege started at 11.40 on a quiet but bitterly cold morning. Apart from a few parents and children beginning to arrive for a Christmas market opposite the Town Hall, 200 yards away, few people were moving.

Ironically, Opec's headquarters are on the first two floors of the Texaco Oil Company building on the Dr Karl Lüger-Ring, part of the broad boulevard that encloses the centre of Vienna. The offices are almost anonymous. The only time the Viennese are aware of the momentous decisions being taken inside are when journalists throng the pavements outside waiting to lobby ministers and hear the result of price-fixing meetings.

The organization had been in session all day Saturday talking about an internal dispute between two of the members, Kuwait and Iraq, over price-cutting. After a six-hour session on Saturday, the ministers reconvened at 10 o'clock in the expectation of an early decision on this and other matters.

Just before the shooting started the five terrorists, each carrying a French sports equipment bag, walked through the lobby of the building where two journalists were waiting. Speaking in English, a man asked Mr Ron Taggiasco, the Milan correspondent of the American magazine *Business Week* if the conference was still in session, and disappeared up the stairs.

Within a minute a single shot was fired, fatally wounding the Austrian doorman on Opec's suite of administrative offices on the first flour. Several other shots, apparently from small arms followed, and there was then silence.

A single Viennese policeman was on duty in the locality and it was several more minutes before the first police cars arrived at the building. A handful of journalists watched two vanloads of armed and helmeted police arrive and rush into the building and up the stairs.

Several shots were fired by the police left outside for apparently no reason, sending spectators diving for cover behind the ranks of black Mercedes limousines that had earlier brought the delegates to the meeting.

It was shortly after midday that the first volley of machine-gun fire was heard from within the building. Within seconds there was another five or six second burst followed by several more lengthy volleys over the next two minutes.

After the shooting, a number of police began to leave the building and it was then the first casualties were brought down. By this time, vanloads of armed police had cordoned off the area and taken up vantage points around the small square beside the building. Other marksmen were stationed on the steps of the university on the other side of the boulevard.

At one point a man with an automatic weapon looked from a second floor window and gesticulated to break the glass with the butt of his weapon, but held back at the last minute.

Diplomatic staff from the 12 nations involved were hurriedly rushed through traffic jams to a hastily erected police radio post, and Dr Kreisky, the Austrian Chancellor, was summoned from his holiday in the western Alps.

Opec headquarters are on the first and second floors of a small office building with a brown facade. It is fronted by a bookshop and apart from Opec's accommodation the building contains the offices of the local subsidiary of Texaco and the Canadian Embassy.

As it was Sunday it is not thought there were any people in the parts of the building not occupied by Opec. In normal circumstances the building would have been thronged with Opec ministers plus large numbers of advisors and secretarial staff. Each minister brings between five and 10 advisers and there are 86 names on the official attendance.

Because of the lateness of the previous night's session and the sleepiness of a Viennese Sunday, many of the less essen-

Continued on page 4, col 3



A terrorist wounded [illegible] shooting in the Opec building in Vienna is carried out on a stretcher.

Call-up for part-time soldiers in Ulster alert

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

The Government decided yesterday to put a battalion of the part-time Ulster Defence Regiment on full alert in the troubled area of south Armagh. That could lead to a renewed confrontation between the British Army and active service units of the Provisional IRA.

The 2nd Battalion of the regiment, based in Armagh, was called out in an attempt to counter the upsurge of sectarian killing in the border district. There were three deaths and many serious injuries over the weekend.

Although the Army refuses to disclose the exact figures, the move is understood to involve more than 500 men and women, who will take part in security patrols and searches in the area for an undisclosed period. Army headquarters at Lisburn said that they had been called up for "emergency service".

Last night Mr Rory O'Brady, president of Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Provisional IRA, described the UDR as a sectarian force and said that the decision to call it into action was "monstrous".

The latest move by the British follows mounting concern about security on both sides of the border. Yesterday, for the first time during the six years of the present crisis, cars entering the border town of Dundalk were searched by the Irish police.

The bombing of a public house in the town on Friday night has caused serious concern among members of the Irish Cabinet.

They are expected to discuss a possible diplomatic approach to the British Government concerning the alleged freedom from arrest of "loyalist" groups operating from the North.

In recent weeks cross-border security has been a main subject of division between the two governments. It is understood that a meeting at ministerial level is being planned early in the new year.

Woman murdered: A Roman Catholic woman aged 42 was shot dead last night as she answered a knock at her front door in the Ligoniel district of Belfast (the Press Association reports).

London search, page 2

Curb on growth of money threatens to prolong recession

By Melvyn Westlake

Economic recession in Britain now threatens to be prolonged many months by a severely constrained growth in the money supply. Indeed, in a remarkable swing-round during late October and early November, the money stock actually contracted. Over the past year it has risen substantially less than required even to keep abreast of inflation.

According to Bank of England figures published this morning, there was a fall in the month to November 19 of about £280m or 1¼ per cent in the narrowly defined version of money supply (known as M1), which monitors only notes and coin in circulation and private sector sight deposits in sterling. These now stand at £15,860m. The broader version (M3), which additionally includes private sector sterling time deposits, public sector deposits and foreign currency deposits, fell by £250m, or ¼ per cent, to £36,700m.

The stark result is that M1 and M3 have risen in the last three months at an annual rate of just 3.9 per cent and 3.6 per cent respectively—the lowest rate of growth for a considerable time, and several times more slowly than in the earlier months of this year when the rate of expansion of M1 was over 20 per cent.

This is bound to give rise to concern that the monetary authorities have now gone too far in their endeavours to restrain the inflationary influences of monetary expansion. While inflation over the last 12 months has been in excess of 25 per cent, the growth in the money stock has been limited to 15½ per cent on the M1 definition and a mere 8½ per cent on the M3 definition.

Although in the view of many economists a tight money supply target is imperative if inflation is to be brought under control, the present severity of this strategy will seem to be leading inevitably to a delay in economic recovery and much higher unemployment. Consequently, it must have considerable political implications. Such a slow growth in money is wholly inconsistent with what might normally be expected at the present point in the economic cycle.

One of the main reasons for the contraction in money supply last month was the very large official sales of government bonds that the Bank of England is being obliged to make to finance the huge Budget deficit. The rise in British interest rates in the autumn appears to have greatly helped such sales by making government bonds more attractive.

This at least partly accounts for a drop of £340m in domestic deposits with the banks, after allowance for seasonal influences. Not only has the general public been buying government bonds, thereby taking money out of circulation, but a small amount of Treasury bills have also been purchased.

Moreover, bank lending to the public sector declined by about £240m, the first fall for several months, with the central government borrowing requirement rather smaller than in some recent months.

There has, however, been an increase in bank lending to the private sector, thus creating deposits. November was the second consecutive month in which such lending has increased, after several months when lending was very depressed. This has encouraged the Bank of England to comment that there might now be a slight upturn in the underlying trend for loans.

As recently as October there had been alarm at the high liquidity of the banking system. This liquidity threatened to provide the foundation for a sharp increase in money supply when the economy recovered and the demand for bank loans rose.

The situation led to speculation that a call would be made for the banks to make special deposits with the Bank of England. Since then the minimum lending rate, which is the keystone in the nation's interest rate structure, rose from 11 to 12 per cent (subsequently falling to 11½ per cent) and the banks' combined liability-reserve ratio fell from 13.9 to 13.2 per cent.

The Government, caught in a dilemma over whether to raise interest rates at the worst point of the recession, or risk a sharp rise in the money supply, chose to give the latter problem priority. But the result of the expansive sales policy for government bonds now seems to be in danger of posing a new impediment to recovery.

Table, page 13

Price restraint scheme likely to be ready to start in February

By Malcolm Brown
Business News Staff

Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, hopes to tell Cabinet colleagues by the middle of next month that she has completed the details of her voluntary scheme to hold down price increases of key items of household spending to 5 per cent for six months.

It is planned to introduce the scheme on February 1. Although it would have little impact on the retail price index, ministers regard it as an important psychological move if they are to persuade trade unions to accept a stiff stage-two package for pay when the present £6 limit on rises expires.

Negotiations have been going on for several months with the Retail Consortium, the Confederation of British Industry and trade associations.

But, according to participants in the talks, there are still many important details to be settled before agreement can be reached. There is little doubt that Mrs Williams will meet her deadline, but it remains to be seen whether the list of goods on which she wants voluntary restraint will be as extensive as she may have hoped.

The main items under discussion are foodstuffs, textiles, clothing, hardware and electrical goods.

The theory behind the scheme is that prices of key household items, particularly those on which low-income families spend much of their money, should be contained, if necessary by allowing slightly more than would normally be justified on the prices of non-essentials. Retailers will be expected to reflect the restraint of the manufacturing sector in their prices.

Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent writes: Mrs Williams will decide on her response to the scheme on the basis of a list of price-restraint goods presented by manufacturers and traders. The choice of goods to be controlled has been left to industry; it is not to be determined by the Government.

If the scheme seems to her to be unworkable, then she admits she may have to seek statutory powers to achieve the Government's aims.

greement rend bellion in rgentina

enos Aires, Dec 21.—An Force spokesman announ-tonight that the four-day llion against President el Perón was about to be ed by agreement, after ation by Archbishop fo Tortolo.

litary sources said that the ement stipulated that only adier Capellini, the rebel er, would be punished but the group of Air Force rs which followed him.

ber sources said that Army nal commanders were red to prevent radio and ision stations from broad-ng statements—even by the rnment—that made it seem a victory for one side or ner.

rlier, police had evacuated es near the rebel-held n air base 15 miles outside nos Aires, saying they were ig precautions against pos-attacks

e insurgents had been ing the base in the hope of ng Señora Perón.

bel spokesmen told re-ers they would not fire at cking aircraft, but would their own aircraft to bom-the presidential residence. are believed to have only ew small jet trainers at ón, but they claimed that r Air Force bases equipped strike aircraft would sup-them.—AP and Reuter.

Monahan writes from nos Aires: President Perón d on Wednesday when the llion began that she was le to command any security es in her defence.

ly when the insurgents atened to bomb her palace aturday did the Air Force nand and federal police to her rescue.

en more revealing of her position is that frequent for rallies in her support the General Confederation abour (CGT), the backbone Peronist government, have to nothing. The fear of ession together with the ire of Señora Perón's Gov-nent to carry out any of the nises made to its working electorate in 1973, have e it seem that no one is pared to mobilize support.

mere handful of people wed up at Congress on day night in response to a summons, and only an esti-ed 300 were at the palace r that night when Señora on left.

Ford warning to Cuba over Angola troops

From Fred Emery
Washington, Dec 21

President Ford declared yesterday that Cuba had destroyed all possibility of improved relations with the United States by sending "between 4,000 and 6,000 combat troops" to support the left-wing Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

The President, angry at the Senate vote on Friday to cut off further secret American aid to the two Angolan movements opposing the Soviet-backed MPLA, called a hasty press conference to attack Cuba over its involvement.

He said that Cuba's Angolan action, and its simultaneous agitation on behalf of Puerto Rican separatism, "ends as far as I am concerned, any efforts at all to have friendlier relations". He was speaking of the conciliatory feelers exchanged with Havana over the past year.

Mr Ford was not asked, and did not venture to comment on a far graver, and more incongruous aspect of the Angola conflict: namely that the Gulf Oil Corporation has undertaken to pay $100m (about £50m) in royalties to the MPLA by December 31. That is nearly four times the sum the Senate refused to send to the FNLA and Unita, the factions opposing the MPLA.

It appears the corporation, fearing MPLA action against its oil wells and employees in Cabinda, is determined to reject the State Department's plea to place the funds in a holding account.

Gulf says it pays about $500m annually in royalties on the Cabinda offshore wells. All of this year's instalment will have been paid to MPLA if the December 31 payment goes through.

The President said that the United States was making great diplomatic efforts to stop the fighting, but the Senate vote had severely undercut the impact of those efforts.

There was also an echo of Mr Ford's own alarmist cry at the time Vietnam fell last spring. He said many countries looking to America would take the Angola vote to heart, "and they can't help but feel that the same fate might occur as far as they are concerned in the future".

Johannesburg, Dec 21.—Mr Pieter Botha, the South African Defence Minister, said yesterday that South Africa was not prepared to fight on its own what he called the West's battle against communist penetration in Angola.

Mauling plea; Russia and Cuba thanked, page 5.

Leading article, page 11

Communists win posts in builders' union

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Two Communists have captured full-time jobs organizing London building workers, in elections held by the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians, the largest union in the construction industry.

The success of Mr Lou Lewis, aged 37, a well known militant and member of the left-wing Building Workers' Charter movement, and his fellow Communist, Mr Frank Taggart, overshadow some gains made by moderates in elections to the UCATT general council.

The left has lost overall control of the general council, but its failure to hold on to that lay body was being largely discounted last night in union circles. The council is little more than an appeal body compared with the full-time executive, and its powers are being trimmed as a result of voting on rule changes which has gone the way of the left.

Perhaps more significant than either set of results is the low poll recorded in the elections, as low as 5 per cent in some areas and rising to a maximum of about 15 per cent in the militant Merseyside district. Voting took place at branch meetings and not by postal ballot.

The low participation figures are bound to give rise to fresh pressure for postal ballots in trade union elections. But, while voting for new lay and full-time officials, the branches have also endorsed their leaders' recommendation to keep branch voting, though agreeing to a move towards periodic reelection of full-time officials, a system long favoured by the left.

In the London area elections Mr Lewis got 1,007 votes and his moderate opponent, Mr Fred le Marechal, 715. Mr Taggart had an even more convincing win over the anti-Communist candidate, Mr John Scott, by 1,063 votes to 588.

In the general council elections two retiring left-wingers in the painters' section lost their seats. Mr A. Alexander (Scotland) was beaten by Mr C. Logan (by 1,150 votes to 1,491); and Mr W. Massey (Southern England) fell to the challenge of Mr W. Skelly (by 1,322 votes to 1,581).

In the builders' section all three seats were vacant. The left were previously dominant in this section but held on to only one seat, in [illegible] England. In the section an [illegible] was whose

Comet may be visible soon after Christmas

By Our Astronomy Correspondent

There may be a Christmas comet this year, but it will be late for the actual festival. By Christmas Eve Comet Bradfield, then already past its brightest, will be still too low in the sunset to be observable from Britain.

Over the next few days its altitude will increase, and although its brightness will decrease, it may become visible at least with binoculars. Atmospheric conditions will be a decisive factor and the chances called. Pag it are not [illegible] sunset on Inland calls that member [illegible] acted by itude will [illegible] about 5° [illegible] ate from [illegible] bearing 250° (that [illegible] south of west).

will be charg[illegible] Christm[illegible] page 11 in S[illegible]

Britain wants £28m security from Chrysler

Britain will require the Chrysler Corporation of America to pledge up to £28m of its assets outside Britain as security before Britain lends any money for model development and reorganization of the company's British subsidiary. The car unions refuse to accept the insistence that 8,500 redundancies are unavoidable, and are planning resistance which could jeopardize the stare rescue plan.

Page 13

Talks on job levels

Unions in the nationalized industries are to tell ministers today that they expect the Government to keep its side of the social contract and maintain employment levels.

Page 2

Whites murdered in South-West Africa

South African forces combed an area round Grootfontein in South-West Africa yesterday after two blacks, believed to belong to the Namibia People's Liberation Army, killed a white woman and her 14-year-old son outside their home on Saturday.

Page 5

Writer's jail protest

Alihajlo Mihajlov, the Yugoslav writer serving a seven-year sentence for articles criticizing communism published abroad, has been on hunger strike for a fortnight to protest against conditions in jail and the refusal of special treatment for political prisoners.

Page 5

Revising 'List of Good and Great'

Methods of compiling the "List of the Good and Great", from which are drawn the names of most of those appointed to royal commissions, boards of nationalized industries and other public posts, are being overhauled. It is hoped to find talented people under the age of 40 to add to the list.

3

Breath tests: The Government is expected to introduce stronger measures against drunken drivers in the new year.

2

Paris: The French Communist Party can no longer be regarded as Moscow's most unquestioning ally in the West.

5

Tel Aviv: Mr Allon, Israel Foreign Minister, makes a mystery trip to Europe.

5

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Leading articles: The United States and Angola; Building unions' elections.
Features, pages 8 and 10
Diugle Foot on the century-old battle over defence spending; Andrew Faulds seeks protection for the visual heritage of the British countryside.
Sport, pages 6-8
Rugby Union: England choose three new caps against Australia; Tennis: Sweden win Davis cup final; Show Jumping: International meeting at Olympia.
Arts, page 9
Brian Alderson looks at a new study of William Blake; William Mann reviews the English National Opera Company's production of Wagner's The Valkyrie.
Obituary, page 12
M René Malieu, Heinz Henghes
Business News, pages 13 to 18
Hugh Stephenson: How the Chrysler logic may come to be applied to state participation in North Sea oil.
Business features: Derek Harris describes the steps being taken to give a fresh vigour to the Institute of Directors; Ronald Kershaw reports on the wool textile industry's search for a new state aid scheme.

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HOME NEWS

State industry unions to seek assurance on employment levels

By Tim Jones
Labour Staff

Senior ministers will be told today that thousands of workers in the nationalized industries expect the Government to keep to its side of the *social contract and maintain* employment levels.

While members of the TUC's steel committee meet Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, to oppose any widescale redundancies in the industry, leaders of the railway unions will take a similar message to Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment.

Before meeting Mr Crosland the railway union leaders plan to meet Mr Ronald Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party, to ask him to *ensure* that the election manifesto pledge to move traffic away from the roads is honoured.

The planned exchanges will come after *Friday's meeting at* Downing Street, when Mr Wilson and senior members of the Cabinet reiterated to the TUC nationalized industries committee their commitment to a thriving public sector.

Yesterday Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, said he accepted Mr Wilson's denial that there were any plans in Whitehall for large cuts in the railway network.

But he said: "You do not need plans to cut the rail service. You just reduce the amount of money available."

Mr Weighell has maintained that figures provided by the British Railways Board indicate that *there will be a cut of* 35 per cent in the money available for investment in the years 1977-81.

According to the NUR, that would mean a progressive run-down, with the high-speed train as one of the first casualties, followed by the non-replacement of rolling stock and the gradual disintegration of the industry.

"With these kinds of *reductions, you might be able to* maintain the existing service after a fashion, but it would mean no train running faster than 30 mph and people sitting in open carriages", he said.

During the meeting with Mr Crosland the railway unions will point out that they have already agreed to cooperate with British Rail on plans to cut the wages bill in return for guarantees on job security.

Mr Varley can expect a similar degree of determination to resist manpower cuts when he meets steel union leaders. The latter will be particularly anxious to examine the warning given by Mr Wilson on Friday that cost-saving and improvements in productivity were vital for the success of the industry.

The steel unions argue that the British Steel Corporation's plans for reducing costs by £200,000 a year over the next two years could mean a loss of up to 40,000 jobs.

Mr William Sirs, general *secretary of the largest steel* union, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, has said that neither the "crude possibilities" of massive manpower reductions nor reduced earnings would be tolerated by the *corporation's labour force.*

Independent grammar school is a success

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

Hampton Grammar School, Middlesex, took a big chance when it became independent on September 1. It was the first voluntary grammar school to take the step for some years, and only the second in the country's history.

The gamble has paid off. Mr Gavin Alexander, the headmaster, told *The Times* that £157,000 had so far been raised, mainly through the good will of parents and old boys.

The money, added to the annual income of £60,000 from the foundation of the school, which has been established for 518 years, will pay for a sixth-form common room, a large library, a music department, science and language laboratories and squash courts.

The school also plans to provide 14 bursaries a year to help boys from poorer families whose parents cannot afford the full fees of £630 a year. The bursaries will average about £315.

Although fees have had to be introduced, Mr Alexander has been gratified to find that there are still large numbers of pupils who wish to come to his school. The school roll of 810 boys in September is about the same as in the previous year.

The school's evident success has greatly encouraged at least another half-dozen of the 232 voluntary grammar schools who are considering or have already decided to follow the same course now that the Government has introduced its Education Bill to compel local authorities to submit comprehensive schemes.

In London, Emanuel School, Wandsworth, Godolphin and Latymer Upper School, in west London, and Colfe's School in south-east London, have all announced that they will become independent and are waiting for the Government to allow the local authority to cease to maintain the school.

Two or three of the grammar schools run by the King Edward VI Foundation in Birmingham will become independent after the result of the local elections in May. The foundation's two direct-grant schools have already decided to do so.

The two Camp Hill schools are almost certain to choose independence, but if the Conservatives win control, it is likely that the foundation will decide on an independent future for Handsworth (Girls') School as well. The foundation has an annual income of £430,000 a year.

Reigate Grammar School, in Surrey, another voluntary school, is also thinking of choosing independence.

Those, if added to the 115 or so direct-grant schools that have chosen independence, will swell the ranks of the independent schools considerably.

Mr F. W. G. Ridgewell, secretary of the voluntarily-aided secondary schools association, said that an independent school, to be successful, should have a foundation income and must serve a reasonably affluent area where there was an excess of *school places.*

He warned schools that were thinking of changing to act before the Education Bill became law. Afterwards, he said, they might find that the local authority would choose to take legislative action against them rather than issue a "cease to maintain" order under section 13 of the Education Act, 1944.

Police seek man who refused to open bag in bombed bar

Sinn Fein still raising funds and selling republican papers in north London public houses

By Neville Hodgkinson

Some members of the Irish community in north London learnt yesterday that they may have had a narrow escape from disaster in the bombing of a public house in Kilburn on Saturday night.

The bomb, of about 3-5lb, exploded in a holdall at 9.30 pm in the doorway of Biddy Mulligan's Bar, on the corner of Kilburn High Road and Willesden Lane. Five people were hurt, none seriously.

About an hour earlier a young man left the public house with a holdall that he had refused to open when challenged by the landlord, Mr John Constantine. The possibility that he had been trying to plant the bomb inside the crowded bar was being considered yesterday by Scotland Yard's bomb squad.

The Yard said they were anxious to trace the man. He was described as being aged about 17, about 5ft 5in tall, of slim build and very young looking, as if he did not shave. He had fairish hair, cut short in front, a slightly red complexion and was wearing blue denim jeans and a denim jacket.

Detectives also want to speak to anyone who was in the bar between 8 pm and 9 pm on Saturday, and to anyone else who saw anything suspicious in the area.

The bomb squad is keeping an open mind on the source of the bomb until forensic science analysis of the remains has been carried out, but is investigating two telephone calls received on Saturday night by the BBC in London. The first purported to come from a young militant splinter group of the Protestant Ulster Defence Association in Belfast, claiming responsibility for the bomb and stating: "We are going to carry the war against the IRA on to the mainland".

Later a man speaking with an Irish accent telephoned Broadcasting House and said that the London battalion of the UDA, of which he was a member, had had nothing to do with the bomb.

The calls are not necessarily contradictory. The Belfast militants have been responsible for a number of sectarian killings and bombings in Northern Ireland for which the official UDA have disclaimed responsibility.

Kilburn's many Irish bars were still doing good business yesterday, although there were some edgy jokes about "the backlash". Landlords in the area said they would be meeting this week to discuss security. Mr Derek Highstead, acting London organizer for the Provisional Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Provisional IRA, said the bombing would make no difference to the organization's fund-raising activities. Biddy Mulligan's, he said, was one of many bars in north London in which sympathizers made collections among Irish people, and sold republican newspapers.

The collections, every Friday and Saturday night, were openly in support of the republican army until the Birmingham public house bombings last year, in which 21 people Before that, about £1 £17,000 a year was raised i Kilburn area alone.

The figure dropped afte introduction of the anti- rism laws, because people afraid that a Special B man might be standing them, Mr Highstead said.

It had now returned a to the previous level, wit cash designated for pris and their dependants, alt "in the heart of every ma gives there is the hope t will go to help the army s

Late last night leaders Provincial Sinn Fein in L said after a meeting that were deeply concerned a Kilburn bombing. "We as a deliberate attemp intimidate the Irish comm in this country."

The long ceasefire in which the firing has not ceased

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

In the past six years Ulster has become a society littered with anniversaries, most of them tragic and too many remembered in ways that serve only to prolong the bloodshed. Today sees one that most war-weary citizens are unlikely to greet with more than a cynical shrug.

Exactly 12 months ago the Provisional IRA raised new hopes, and in passing did much to revive the tarnished image of the churches, when it announced a Christmas ceasefire. The move came after a meeting between clergymen and leading Provisionals in the homely surroundings of a small hotel on the west coast of Ireland.

Apart from a short break early in the new year, nominally the ceasefire still holds, although it is acknowledged on all sides to have little remaining credibility. As always in Northern Ireland, the statistics on the police records and mortuary files bear witness to the realities that lie behind the clichés of the politicians.

So far this year 210 civilians have died violently, the second highest total since the present troubles began and one that shows every likelihood of increasing as extremists on both sides continue their sectarian savagery without the slightest regard for Christmas or its spirit. That compares with a toll of 165 last year, and illustrates clearly why the term "ceasefire" turns sour in mouths on both sides of the religious divide.

In spite of the ferocity of the killing, the ceasefire has had some marked effects. It has reduced the scale of city-centre bombing, almost halved the number of shooting incidents, allowed international football to return to the province for the first time for four years, and made life comparatively safer for the security forces. So far this year they have suffered 29 casualties, of whom 12 were British soldiers, compared with a total of 52 in 1974, 30 of those soldiers.

Most significant, the existence of a ceasefire—or truce, as the Provisionals insist on calling it—has allowed the Secretary of State to persevere with his policy of ending detention without trial.

During the year Mr Rees has released more than 500 detainees from Long Kesh, and the last walked through the gates earlier this month. Although Mr Rees repeated almost ad nauseam his intention of relating releases to the level of violence, that equation became swamped in the late autumn by the Government's overwhelming desire to finish detention by Christmas. The power to detain remains, but there is no enthusiasm at Stormont Castle to reintroduce a system regarded as the best propaganda weapon the IRA possessed. For ordinary soldiers the continuing existence of a so-called ceasefire has served to increase the many frustrations of serving in Northern Ireland, even if it has also increased the possibility of emerging alive. The main casualty has been the Army's sophisticated intelligence operations, which have been severely affected by a reduction in house searches and the loss for long periods of the ability to screen random civilians in the republican enclaves.

That is demonstrated in the official statistics, which show that only 73,000 rounds of ammunition and 832 weapons have been recovered during the year, compared with 147,000 rounds and 937 weapons in 1974. Security chiefs are convinced that their initial givings about the ceasefire been borne out, leaving Provisionals in a stronger tion in terms of arms and than at this time last ye

As the violence cont both the Provisionals an Government are reluctant the first to declare the fire a dead letter, althou incident centres have closed and the campaign mainland it was design avert has claimed 11 lives the summer.

Perhaps the repu leadership has come n with a belligerent Chri message that repeats familiar and unacceptabl mands from the British these are not met in ful concludes, "we will not in our fight, rather wi intensify our efforts by means at our disposal victory is ours."

Many British babies 'die of cold in their own homes'

Babies in Britain are more likely to die of winter ailments than infants in other northern European countries, according to Child Poverty Action Group reports published today.

More than a thousand fewer babies would die in most years if Britain did not have a much higher infant death rate in winter than summer, Margaret and Arthur Wynn, child health experts, say.

They say the explanation is that many babies in this country are not sufficiently protected from winter cold in their homes.

Deaths of babies aged between one month and twelve months nearly double in winter compared with summer; last year the figure rose from 3.6 to six a thousand.

"It has been shown by a number of countries in recent times that these seasonal deaths of babies can be completely prevented; there is no noticeable rise in infant deaths in winter in either Finland or Sweden", the Wynns say.

They suggest that poverty and inadequacy of room heating are the cause. Official figures show that 2.3 deaths occur from respiratory illness a thousand babies under a year old in the poorest households, compared with one a thousand in the upper two social classes.

The reduction of the child death rate in other countries is attributed by the Wynns to better health care services for children. Infant mortality in England and Wales was 16.9 a thousand in 1973: in Scotland it was 19. In France it was 14.5 last year, and in Japan, 11.3.

Finland's rate in 1973 was 10, Stockholm's was 9.1 and Helsinki's still lower at 7.1, compared with 18 for London and more than 20 for many towns in the north of England, the authors say. They conclude: "By Helsinki standards, 60 per cent of British infant deaths are preventable."

Must these babies die of cold? and *Rising infant mortality*, by Margaret and Arthur Wynn (Child Poverty Action Group, 50p each).

Tone of article on homosexuals is upheld

Two complaints alleging inaccuracies in a newspaper columnist's comments about homosexuals' objections to the renewal of a publican's licence have not been upheld by the Press Council.

The Rev Martin de Porres Ashmore, of Blackfriars Priory, St Giles, Oxford, complained that comment in the *Sunday Express* contained four false allegations of fact, not opinions, and that the editor wrongly failed to retract them.

The "JJ" column in the newspaper contained an item which said that Mr Clive Brooks, new landlord at the Red Lion public house at Gloucester Green, Oxford, did not like his bar being made a meeting place for homosexuals.

He did not like the fashion in which they flaunted themselves with make-up, handbags, and false eyelashes. He did not care for the way they sat in corners holding hands. To discourage them he stopped serving "the more obvious of the queers". It was claimed he asked three of them to leave.

The result had been an uproar of protest, the columnist said. One of the "queers" wrote to the brewers and received an apology. The previous week the homosexuals challenged the renewal of Mr Brooks's licence. Was not that a bit of a crust? Had they got to a stage when a landlord who tried to discourage the open flaunting of homosexuality should be accused of discrimination? the columnist asked.

Brother Martin said the article was factually incorrect and misleading and grossly unfair to the individuals concerned. He was a witness in the court case mentioned and he resented the falsehood in the newspaper. Mr Brooks asked 12 people to leave, some of whom were admittedly homosexual.

They were all quietly dressed and quietly behaved. No claim was made by Mr Brooks in court that the people asked to leave "flaunted" themselves, although he did give evidence of such behaviour by other people on other occasions.

Brother Martin produced a letter of apology from the area manager of the brewers to a man which said that Mr Brooks had been reprimanded. Mr Brooks had assured the area manager that he would serve the man and his friends, but if any person offended other customers he would be asked to leave.

The editor, Mr John Junor, replied to Brother Martin that the landlord, believing one of a group had made an insulting approach to a customer, asked them to leave. He (Mr Junor) had now learnt that 12 (not three) people were asked to leave. He thought Mr Brooks was justified in his action.

Mr Victor Patrick, deputy editor, told the council that the newspaper sympathized with Mr Brooks in his desire to acquire a more normal clientele. Although Brother Martin might disagree with that view, they are entitled to express it and, should the occasion arise, would not hesitate to express it again.

In the second complaint Mr David Baugh, general secretary of the Oxford Campaign for Homosexual Equality (OCHE), complained to the editor that the implication that homosexual patrons of the pub were refused service because they were wearing make-up, etc was wholly false. They objected to the cheap attempt to bring all homosexuals into ridicule.

Mr Junor replied that he saw no reason to apologize for using the word "queer" to describe homosexuals.

Mr Baugh told the council that the newspaper had done great disservice to the people directly involved but, more important, had threatened the civil rights of an estimated 5 per cent of the population.

The Press Council's adjudication on both complaints was: The only clear factual inaccuracy in the reports which has been established to the satisfaction of the Press Council was that 12 and not only three persons had been asked to leave the public house concerned. In the context this inaccuracy was not significant and the article so far as it recorded facts appears to have been substantially correct.

Expression was also given, in strong terms, to opinions hostile to the conduct of those under discussion. The subject matter is one on which strong views are held, on both sides, and newspapers are entitled to express them. Although the Council deprecates the employment of pejorative expressions, it is not able to say that in the present case the tone of the article went beyond what is acceptable in current discussion of this problem. The complaint against the *Sunday Express* is not upheld.

New powe on drink and driver proposed

By Peter Waymark
Motoring Correspondent

More accurate breath ing equipment and powers for the police n among government me against drunken expected in the new yea.

A breath test machin available will give an a reading of a motorist's alcohol level within minu could do away with the n taking blood or urine s at a police station, it is c

Its introduction is belie be one of the recommen of the Blennerhassett c tee, set up by the Gover last year to review the drink and driving. The c tee has just presente report to Mr Gilbert, M for Transport.

Another proposal is th police should be authori give motorists a breath te side public houses and taurants if there are g for believing them to be to drive; that would stre existing police powers stopping short of random

Mr Gilbert has also sider suggestions that the ties should be proportion the blood-alcohol level at disqualified drivers mu duce medical certificates being allowed back on th

The minister will be s the Blennerhassett rep detail when he returns holiday early in January likely to treat the matt some urgency.

British nurse injured in Ethiopia ambush

A British nurse with the Save the Children Fund in Ethiopia has been injured in an ambush. Vehicles carrying Miss Joan Emmerson and members of the Norwegian Save the Children Fund were attacked in the Bale province by unidentified assailants on Saturday, the fund said in London yesterday.

The first report indicated that Miss Emmerson, aged 39, from Esh Winning, near Durham, had lost the sight of an eye and that the condition of the other eye was critical. She was flown to London last night and admitted to Moorfield's eye unit.

Miss Emmerson, a health visitor, has been with the fund since 1972. She was with a team set up by the Norwegian fund to combat famine. The project involves providing medical services to surrounding villages.

Eighty people in murder hunt pictures test

Eighty people who were in Epping Forest on November 24, when Mrs Margaret Lightfoot, aged 48, was murdered, went to Loughton, Essex, yesterday and were shown Photofit pictures of five men.

Each person walked in turn to a blackboard so that the others could say whether they had seen him or her, in a process of elimination.

Mrs Lightfoot, of Connaught Road, Loughton, was walking her Airedale dog in the forest when she was strangled with a dog's lead.

Russian defence spending to rise 190%, MP says

By Our Defence Correspondent

Items in the Soviet Union's next five-year economic plan indicated a 190 per cent increase in defence spending, Mr Younger, Opposition spokesman on defence, said last night.

He said he was still awaiting a full translation of the Russian document, which would enable him to make a more complete analysis of the Kremlin's intentions. Excerpts he had seen, however, indicated a rise in the defence budget that was at variance with recent Soviet propaganda.

Propaganda during the past few weeks had made a great effort to portray Soviet defence spending as decreasing. The economic plan suggested that the reverse was true.

Baby dies in fire

Clare Davies, aged one, died in a fire at a council house in Woolpack, Shoeburyness, Essex, yesterday.

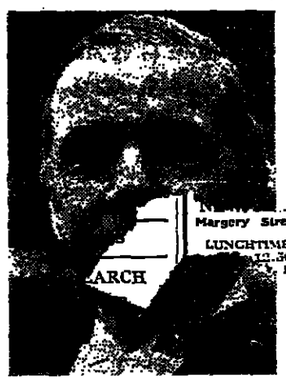
Abbey's master of ceremonies bows out after 30 years of state occasions

By Philip Howard

The chief marshal and spear-carrier of our national shrine, Westminster Abbey, retires this week after 30 years. His face is instantly recognizable by anybody who has ever attended or watched on television such state occasions as royal weddings, national memorial services, or pious apotheoses in Poets' Corner. The Dean's Verger is the fugleman who marches in front of the dean on such occasions, carrying a rod, or verge, known to the irreverent as the holy poker.

Mr Algernon Greaves has been a verger in the abbey since the last war. During that time he has been the drill-major at four royal weddings, including that of the Queen, one coronation, and more national religious services than the church attendance of most people in their whole lives.

He is a dark, dapper, dignified man, whose impeccable ceremonial punctilio belies his easy behaviour offstage. He has served four deans, and is



Mr Greaves : Not sentimental about departing.

the sergeant-major in charge of 11 vergers who run the day-to-day traffic and administration of the abbey.

The duties of the Dean's *Verger can be divided into two* parts, ceremonial and administrative. On the ceremonial side he is the man who marshals and leads the stately ecclesiastical processions through the heart of the central shrine of English Christendom. As administrator he regulates and guides the vast traffic of visitors, worshippers, and package tourists making a 20-minute dive-bomb attack on the thousand years of culture of the abbey.

Having served his term of office he has become an authority on abbey questions. He is also an expert on abbey music, and he has written a book about it. He says: "I hope I am not going to make the abbey with me. It is not that I am fed up, but I have had quite enough. I am going to retire to a lovely cottage in Islip, in Oxfordshire".

He should feel quite at home there. It was the birthplace of Edward the Confessor, founder of the abbey, and of John Islip, the great abbot of the early sixteenth century, who laid the first stone of Henry VII's chapel in 1503.

'Mr Fix-it' says he has not broken the law

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Reuben Davis, who runs the Cypriot Advice Centre and advises immigrants to Britain on how they can get permission to stay in Britain, denied yesterday that he had ever used illegal means to help an immigrant to remain in the country.

Mr Lyon, Minister of State at the Home Office, speaking in the Commons and protected by parliamentary privilege, had called Mr Davis, a merchant from the East End of London, "a very dangerous man to be at large" and had dubbed him "Mr Fixit".

Speaking on the BBC radio programme *The World This Weekend*, Mr Davis said: "If these people want to come over here to study or to work, then I do not see why I should not help them so long as they do not take the bread out of the mouths of the British people."

He described as rubbish Mr Lyon's allegation that he earned £50,000 a year from his counselling activities. He was not going to give up his advice centre.

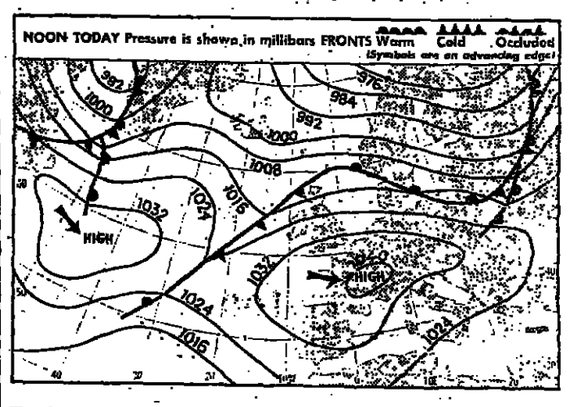
Mr Davis produced witnesses on Saturday at his home in north London who seemed satisfied with the service he had performed for them.

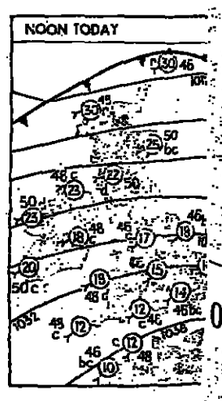
"You know why the Home Office want to close me down?", he asked. "Because my success is higher than any free organization in this country: because I pressurize them. I have a go at them and embarrass them."

Ambulancemen relent

Ambulancemen in Derbyshire have agreed to work on Christmas Day and Boxing Day after an earlier threat not to turn out in protest over reduced staffing levels.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 8.4 am. Sun sets: 3.54 pm
Moon sets: 10.8 am. Moon rises: 8.55 pm
Last quarter: December 25.
Lighting up: 4.24 pm to 7.35 am.
High water: London Bridge, 3.52 am, 7.2m (23.7 ft); 4.18 pm, 7.4m (24.2 ft). Avonmouth, 9.33 am, 13.1m (43.0 ft); 10.0 pm, 12.8m (41.9 ft). Dover, 12.55 am, 6.7m (22.0 ft); 1.17 pm, 6.6m (21.5 ft). Hull, 8.31 am, 7.0m (22.9 ft); 8.31 pm, 7.3m (23.9 ft). Liverpool, 1.16 am, 9.0m (29.6 ft); 1.31 pm, 9.3m (30.6 ft).

An anticyclone will move slowly E over France. A trough of low pressure will cross N Scotland later.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, central S, SW England, Midlands, S Wales: Dry but rather cloudy, bright spells in places; wind SW, moderate; max temp, 8°C or 9°C (46° to 48°F).

East Anglia, E Central N England: Dry, some bright spells; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp, 9°C (48°F).

Channel Islands: Dry, bright intervals; wind SW, light; max temp, 9°C (48°F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Rather cloudy, occasional light rain in places, hill fog patches; wind SW, fresh or strong; max temp, 10°C (50°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Mostly dry in S, but some rain over Scotland spreading S later, becoming somewhat colder with overnight frost and fog patches.

Sea passages: S North Sea; Wind W, fresh; sea moderate.

Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind W, moderate; sea slight.

St George's Channel, I Wind SW, moderate or f moderate or rough.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 pm, 9°C (48°F); min 6 am, 4°C (39°F). Humid 76 per cent. Rain, 24 hr trace. Sun, 24 hr to 6 Bar, mean sea level, 6.4 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

Saturday

London: Temp: max 6 pm, 7°C (45°F); min 6 am, 5°C (41°F). Humid 92 per cent. Rain, 24 hr trace. Sun, 24 hr to 6 Bar, mean sea level, 6 millibars, rising.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; s, sun; sh, snow; th, thunder.

		C	F			C	F
Algiers	c	13	55	Cologne	d	3	37
Amstrdm	c	8	46	Copenhgn	c	3	41
Athens	c	6	43	Dublin	c	7	45
Barcelona	s	7	45	Edinburgh	c	9	48
Beirut	th	14	57	Florence	f	11	52
Belfast	c	8	46	Geneva	c	2	36
Berlin	c	4	39	Gibraltar	c	14	57
Biarritz	c	6	43	Guernsey	c	9	48
Birmingham	c	8	46	Helsinki	c	3	37
Bristol	c	7	45	Innsbruck	s	0	32
Brussels	c	1	34	Istanbul	sn	1	34
Budapest	c	1	34	Jersey	c	8	46
Cardiff	c	8	46	L Palmas	c	19	66
Lisbon	s	13	55	Nice	s	11	52
Locarno	s	2	36	Oslo	c	1	34
Paris	c	5	41	Prague	c	3	37
Luxemberg	c	1	34	Reykjavik	f	2	36
Madrid	s	4	39	Rome	s	11	52
Majorca	s	12	54	Rondsbsy	c	0	32
Malaga	c	14	57	Stockholm	c	1	34
Malta	c	14	57	Tel Aviv	s	19	66
Manchstr	c	9	48	Toronto	c	-15	5
Moscow	s	-17	1	Venice	s	8	46
Munich	c	0	32	Vienna	c	0	32
Naples	s	14	57	Warsaw	c	1	34
New York	c	-2	28	Zurich	s	-2	28

Overseas selling prices

Australia, Sch 1.5; Belgium, Canaries, Pse 10; Denmark, Finland, Fmk 1.50; France, Germany, Dm 2.00; Italy, Lire, Holland, Fl 1.75; Luxembourg, Lfr 20; Morocco, Malta 15; Norway, Kr 1.75; Portugal, Esc 20; Spain, Pes 25; Sweden, Kr 2.25; Switzerland, Fr 1.75; Canada, $1.00; Yugoslavia, Dn

Competition was 'an error of judgment'

The Press Council has upheld a complaint by Mr F. W. Mottershead, of Old Warden, Grevel Lane, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, that *The Sunday Times* published an item in an inflation tip competition that "advised and encouraged readers to tell lies about their electricity meter readings for their pecuniary advantage".

The newspaper awarded two £5 prizes to readers who devised what it described as a "quite inoffensive method" of saving on fast-rising electricity bills.

Mr Mottershead wrote to the newspaper asking if it was its policy to encourage readers to tell lies for pecuniary advantage. The letter was published, but Mr Mottershead explained that he was making a private inquiry about policy, although he had no objection to the letter being published.

In correspondence with the newspaper he received no answer to his inquiry about policy, and complained to the Press Council.

Mr Peter Harland, chief assistant to the editor, told the council that the newspaper had considered the matter carefully and on reflection agreed with Mr Mottershead that the publication of the item was an error of judgment which they regretted.

The Press Council's adjudication was: "The Press Council shares with *The Sunday Times* their regret for an evident error of judgment and feels that it would have been better if they had shared this regret with the public at large. The complaint is upheld."

Pupil fares plan 'most that can be expected'

Government proposals for a flat rate 7p fare for children travelling to school by bus are by no means ideal but are the most that can be expected in the economic situation, the Professional Association of Teachers says.

In evidence submitted today to Mr Mulley, Secretary of State for Education, it says that a national flat rate of 3p would be better but it is clear that the country cannot afford that at present.

Men overcome by fumes at Cheshire chemical plant

Two men were being treated in hospital for the effects of fumes yesterday after a leak was discovered at a chemical plant at Great Sankey, near Warrington, Cheshire.

Mr John Duncan Campbell, aged 39, a director, was very ill. He was found unconscious early yesterday on the premises of his firm, J. D. Campbell & Sons, of Liverpool Road.

An employee, Mr Albert Peel, aged 44, who lives in a cottage next to the factory, was found semiconscious at his home. He was in fair condition in hospital. It was thought that both men had been working on a leak when they were overcome.

The men were found after complaints to the police about obnoxious fumes, noticed up to nearly six miles away. Police and factory inspectors were investigating.

The police said there had been complaints about the odour in the Latchford, Thelwall and Lynn areas of Warrington. The odour was so strong that it made police officers ill.

MP on 'silence' by Mr Wilson

An MP called on the Prime Minister yesterday to end the "strange silence and secrecy" over the return last Friday of some of his stolen private papers.

Mr Robert Adley, Conservative member for Christchurch and Lymington, has written to Mr Wilson urging him to "open up the whole affair so that public suspicion over what could be a matter of national security can be allayed". It was "an extraordinary coincidence" that the discovery was announced on the day the House of Commons broke up for Christmas, he said.

Drawing a wider range of talent into the public service posts

By Peter Hennessy

The Civil Service has begun a complete overhaul of the methods used in compiling the "List of the Good and Great" from which the names of appointees to royal commissions, department committees, the boards of nationalized industries, and many other public service posts are drawn.

The Prime Minister has set up a new Public Appointments Unit in the Civil Service Department in order that a broader selection of people shall be invited to perform public service of this kind. The director of the unit is Mr Jonathan Charkham, a career civil servant who was in industry before he joined the Civil Service.

The efforts of Mr Charkham and his team of 12 officials will be chiefly devoted to discovering talented young people under the age of 40, particularly from the regions, to add to the "stage army" of mainly middle-aged men and women from the south-east of England who dominate the present list. There is no suggestion, however, that the unit will adopt a quota system seeking, for example, a certain proportion of trade unionists, women or coloured people.

In an interview with *The Times* last week Mr Charkham said: "Certain people tend to gravitate very easily on to the records because they are well known. It is much more difficult for rising talent to be noted. Our aim is to make sure that where talent is seen it is noted. Of course, we want to find able women, able coloured people, able trade unionists and people from all sections of the community and all parts of the country. Our task is to improve the flow of information and the quality of advice the unit is able to give on senior appointments."

Mr Charkham has begun a series of visits to the regions in pursuit of this aim, and senior civil servants have been urged to give greater priority to finding new names. The progress of the unit's endeavours will be reported to the Prime Minister through Sir Douglas Allen, Head of the Home Civil Service. He expects the list to begin to reflect the new procedures early next year. It will then be up to ministers, who are ultimately responsible for such appointments, to take up the newly discovered names.

The present list contains about 5,000 names. The reluctance of officials to talk about its existence in the past has led to its being invested with a certain mystique. In fact it takes the rather prosaic physical form of 10 grey filing cabinets and a central index placed in the corner of a room in the Old Admiralty Building overlooking Horse Guards Parade.

The contents of the list will not be made public, but it is likely that the unit will compile and publish job descriptions and the remuneration of the 6,000 part-time public service posts that carry a salary and are mainly concentrated in the nationalized industries. It will do the same for the full-time salaried posts filled by people recruited from outside those industries, which are believed to number fewer than 100. Most of the posts with which the unit is concerned carry no salary. Mr Charkham emphasized that inclusion in the list did not guarantee a person's eventual appointment to a public post, nor were those whose names were not recorded necessarily excluded.

The Scottish and Welsh Offices maintain their own lists of "good and great" Scots and Welshmen, as well as furnishing names to the unit, whose files are officially known as the Central List. Each government department also keeps its own list to provide for the more specialized and more junior posts in its field.

Lawyers can now plead in French courts

By a Staff Reporter

Commenting yesterday on a concordat that he signed last week with the Paris Bar for members of the English Bar to appear in French courts, and French lawyers in courts in England and Wales, Sir Peter Rawlinson, QC, chairman of the Bar, said that he hoped it would be the first of a series of bilateral agreements to be reached by the Bar with its counterparts in other EEC countries.

The agreement provides that a French lawyer may apply to appear before a judge in England or Wales, as long as he is led by a member of the Bar of England and Wales. A barrister from this country will have a right of appearing before any of the courts in Paris, provided he is led by a French lawyer.

The concordat, Sir Peter told me, is with the Paris Bar, to which more than half of French lawyers belong. The Bar of which he is chairman covers all courts in England and Wales where only barristers may plead.

Hitherto, members of the Bar of England and Wales (there is a separate Scottish Bar) could appear before the International Courts at The Hague and in Strasbourg. They had no right to plead in any other court in Europe.

Thus the concordat, which has been approved by all divisions of the judiciary in this country, is seen as a milestone in legal history.

Sir Peter added that the Bar would now be looking at the possibility of signing similar agreements with the representatives of the legal professions in other countries within the Nine.

Sir Peter has long been of the opinion that, provided language is not a barrier, access to plead in foreign courts would facilitate the administration of international and company law.



Photograph by Fred Shepherd

Christmas bargain hunters crowding Petticoat Lane market in the East End of London

Cuts in services affect elderly and disabled

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The most vulnerable people in the community are likely to be the main victims of social services cuts next year, a British Association of Social Workers survey shows today.

Local authorities are planning to leave empty or close more than 100 residential homes, cut back on home help and meals on wheels services, and severely restrict aids in the home for disabled people.

Nearly half the cuts will fall on services for the elderly, and one third on help for the mentally ill and handicapped. In Coventry two small homes for the elderly will be left vacant for two years; so will a home for discharged psychiatric patients and another for physically handicapped people.

The survey shows that local authorities are finding it easiest to plan cuts in services in the home, which help to prevent people going into institutions. Although two thirds of the 41 local authorities with firm plans are aiming for real growth, most of the extra money will be spent on staffing residential homes.

Dudley, with the highest growth rate, is planning to increase real expenditure next year by one quarter. But the money will be spent on staff for eight capital projects. The association points out that the cuts are being made when demand is increasing and more expenditure is needed to maintain standards.

"The lesson is clear", the survey says. "The elderly will wait longer for a place in a home, their home help and meals on wheels are likely to be cut; the disabled will be denied the aids and adaptations they need; the mentally ill and handicapped will suffer a reduction in the already exiguous service they receive; and children and families at risk will be met by social workers with even less time to help them."

In addition, East Sussex intends to halve the provision of telephones for disabled people and reduce its home help service by £150,000.

Similar cuts are being made elsewhere. In Surrey a day centre for the mentally ill will be closed and meals on wheels charges increased. Dorset has already stopped recruiting home helps and reduced their hours to two a week for each case. Greenwich, which has a backlog of a thousand requests for telephones for disabled people, plans to install only forty.

The argument for increased domiciliary and community provision does not rest only on humanitarian grounds", the survey says. "Spending now to keep people in their own homes saves vastly increased spending on expensive residential care."

Christmas news in brief

Many fly to holidays in the sun

Many passengers left Heathrow airport, London, yesterday, for a holiday in the sun. British Airways is operating 54 extra flights, and expects to carry an extra 10,000 passengers up to Christmas Eve.

British Airways flights from Manchester were disrupted for the second day because of strike by cabin staff over ex duties. ...ise

Passengers were taken to Lo...don by road and rail to catch other flights.

Turkey charge

Mr William Molloy, Labour MP for Ealing, North, yesterday urged Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, to intervene over allegations that a chemical and water are injected into some turkeys to increase their weight.

Tree patrols

Extra patrols started yesterday at Friston Forest, on the Sussex Downs between Lewes and Seaford in an attempt to halt the theft of Christmas trees.

Gift for frigate crew

The 200 crew of HMS Brighton were given a gift of cod from British trawler skippers on the frigate's return to Plymouth from Iceland.

Mr Heath conducts

Mr Edward Heath held his fortieth carol concert at Broadstairs, Kent, yesterday.

Samaritans' vigil

All 156 Samaritan centres will be manned during the holiday to cope with appeals for help from people in distress at the loneliest time of the year.

Seven die in virus outbreak

From Our Correspondent
Perth

Mr Nicholas Fairbairn, Conservative MP for Kinross and West Perthshire, said yesterday that he expects to receive a preliminary report today about the deaths of seven elderly residents in an old people's home at Crieff, Tayside, after an outbreak of an influenza-type virus infection.

The seven people who died, whose ages ranged from 75 to 90, were residents of the Richmond Old People's Home, which is administered by a local committee of management and has a staff of six.

The first death was that of Miss Catherine Kay, aged 90, of Comrie, who was taken ill with influenza symptoms three weeks ago and was taken to Bridge of Earn Hospital, where she died. The seventh death, on Friday night, was that of Mr Frank Wilson, aged 84, of Perth.

The other deaths were of Mrs Elizabeth McClure, of Comrie; Mr John Mitchell, of Muthill; Mrs Margaret Mitchell, of Crieff; Mr Sandy McIntosh, of Glenshee; and Mr James Munro, of Braco.

Fifteen residents remain in the home and the news from there yesterday was that none of them has influenza and that conditions were easing. It has been decided to have the Christmas dinner for residents and staff.

All visitors to the home have been banned for a week and a half, and staff and workmen who are engaged in erecting a tent have been wearing masks. All food and other supplies are being delivered to an isolated area and taken in by staff.

Mr Fairbairn said yesterday that the medical authorities had not yet identified the virus.

"Elderly people are at much more risks than others when something like this is in their midst, and the dispersal of the remaining residents would be well worth considering."

Party group grapples with ideological difficulty behind a tartan curtain

Regional Report

Ronald Faux
Edinburgh

The precise meaning of separatism, independence and the whole armoury of jargon regularly used in the devolution debate is to be examined scrupulously by a group in the Scottish National Party.

Scotland, to judge from reports, is now dizzy with slippery slopes down while kilted maximalists grapple with pinstriped minimalists, whole proconfederationists split hairs with federalists, and internationalists benignly reject the fears of Scots who see their relatives south of the border being alienated behind an impenetrable tartan curtain.

Professor Neil MacCormick, professor of public law at Edinburgh University, is to head what looks like a committee on semantics. The members will attempt to define what the party means by independence and other vogue and vague definitions such as separatism, confederation, dominion status, customs union and commonwealth status.

"I believe absolutely we must have much sharper definitions about the terms in general use, although the intention is not to produce a dictionary of special meanings authorized by the SNP. There is no doubt that separatism, for example, is used in a pejorative way against independence. It suggests a positive desire to sever all links, which is not at all accurate."

The separatist tag has been pinned relentlessly to the SNP since 1968 by all opposing parties because of its emotional and moral overtones. Most nationalists heartily dislike the word.

"No one in the party would sensibly suggest breaking all constitutional connexions between Scotland and England and the party will have to argue how some things may be changed without affecting others," Professor MacCormick said. "Rather than pinning new meanings to words, we hope to produce an accurate identification of policies."

With so many misunderstandings woven into political debate, people in basic agreement could be found arguing against one another; and with the nationalists now the most popular party, according to the latest opinion poll, clarity was all-important.

It was so even more when the same opinion poll emphasized the paradox about SNP support: that people were prepared to vote for the party without believing in its basic platform of independence.

"That," one member admitted, "may be because they accept the party as an effective form of protest or it could be because they misunderstand what independence means and what the party means by independence. As long as people use the SNP as a protest vehicle and do not want to accept the party's main reason for existence, I suppose you can argue that much of our support is suspect."

Mrs Margo MacDonald, senior vice-chairman of the party, agreed that many ill-defined terms were being used. Until now it had not mattered. "The words have been used to convey an attitude rather than define a positive position. From here on we are no longer just trying to bridge the credibility gap. It is time we spelt things out very clearly."

The party, it appears, is entering a new glossary game. For instance:

Federalism: Roundly rejected as liberal expediency because of powerful ties which would bind a federated Scotland to England.

Dominion status: Used rather less now, but once thought attractive because it suggests retaining the same monarchy and remaining in the Commonwealth. However, a governor general would act through a London privy council.

Commonwealth status: Scotland would acknowledge the Queen but operate constitutionally through a Scottish privy council acting as cipher or constitutional longstop; a more attractive idea to many members. Assuming Scotland wished to remain a constitutional monarchy, it would avoid the quixotic and, to many, offensive situation of having to invite another individual to accept the Scottish crown.

Confederation: Felt to set too many hares racing across the independence course and an inaccurate description of what relationships, in the SNP view, should be between Scotland and England. Even so, there is some doubt here, and one of the group's first tasks will be to define confederation and quote some successful examples.

An association of states of the British Isles: The party's favoured formula maintaining England at fraternal arm's length and operating an intergovernmental council similar in structure and style to the Nordic council. It would be a nonexecutive and purely advisory body. Executive power would remain with member governments alone. To many, such an arrangement would represent Britain well down a slope too slippery to climb; to such anti-devolutionists as Mr Tam Dalyell, it is a high cliff with jagged rocks at the bottom. The mere possibility is a weapon with which Scotland can command the Government's full attention. Another nationalist remarked: "With authority like that, who needs to be specific?"

New police laboratory

A new forensic science laboratory to serve police forces in South Wales and South-west England is to be built near Chepstow, in Gwent, at a cost of £1.3m.

Hunt for driver

Merseyside police were searching last night for the driver of a nine-ton bulk liquid carrier-tanker which smashed into a wall in Garston.

Three die in crash

Three people were killed when their three-wheel car was in collision with another car at a crossroads on the A46 near Colston Bassett, Nottinghamshire, yesterday.

Extended cheap rate service at Christmas for dialled calls



Dial direct where you can at Christmas.

For inland telephone calls dialled direct, the Cheap Rate period will be extended to cover the whole of Christmas Day and Boxing Day (in Scotland, Christmas Day and New Year's Day).

For most dialled international calls, Cheap Rate will be from 8pm Christmas Eve to 6am 29 December (in Scotland from 8pm Christmas Eve to 6am Boxing Day and 8pm New Year's Eve to 6am 2 January).

Operator Services

On Christmas Day (New Year's Day instead in Scotland for inland calls) operator services will be restricted to emergency calls and calls to places which cannot normally be dialled. These restrictions will not apply on Boxing Day.

Inland calls that are connected by the operator will be charged at Standard Rate from 1pm on Christmas Eve until midnight on Boxing Day except in Scotland. In Scotland inland calls that are connected by the operator will be charged at the Standard Rate from midnight on Christmas Eve until midnight on Christmas Day and from 1pm on New Year's Eve until midnight on New Year's Day. For international operator connected calls, the operator rate will apply throughout.

International Christmas and New Year calls that cannot be dialled direct should be booked in advance, and 22 and 23 December are the only days left to do this. Calls may be booked for the period 6pm Christmas Eve to Midnight Boxing Day, and 6pm New Year's Eve to midnight New Year's Day.

Directory Enquiries

Only directory enquiries for emergency or distress calls will be answered on Christmas Day (New Year's Day instead in Scotland for inland enquiries) so please try to enquire about numbers ahead of the day – when full assistance can be given.

Dialling Information

For inland dialling information use your dialling code booklet, or contact the local operator before Christmas.

If your telephone has International Subscriber Dialling (ISD) your dialling code booklet lists the codes of the main exchanges abroad which you can dial direct. Check that you have the code before Christmas.

Telegrams

On Christmas Day and Boxing Day (in Scotland, Christmas Day and New Year's Day instead), all inland telegram deliveries will be suspended, with the exception of 'life and death' messages.

In Scotland, Sunday delivery arrangements will apply on Boxing Day and 2 and 3 January. Outside Scotland, normal Bank Holiday deliveries will apply on 1 January. Telegrams will continue to be accepted by telephone throughout the period.

Noon on 22 December is the latest time for the acceptance of international telegrams to all countries and BFPOs to ensure delivery by Christmas Day.

During the holiday period international telegrams other than those where the text is identified as being of a vital nature may be subject to delay.

Post Office Telecommunications

Critics of the docks Bill are too shrill, Mr Godber says

Agriculture

Hugh Clayton

The food industry has been too shrill in condemning plans to extend the dock labour scheme, in the view of Mr Joseph Godber, the former Conservative Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Proposals to extend the national dock labour scheme to unregistered ports and to premises up to five miles inland and even beyond have been published in the Dock Work Regulation Bill.

The Confederation of British Industry has claimed that the blanket extension would enable sack workers to block distribution of most of the country's food supplies in a national dock strike. It has said that the Government is offering to dockers power to exert a "stranglehold on national food supplies".

Mr Godber said that he did not approve of the Bill. "It seems that there are some possible dangers. I think it is an unhealthy development. I have listened to Mr Jack Jones [general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union] saying that a threeze could not arise. But if there were a dispute the extension could create dangers."

He said of the campaign against the Bill: "I think that inevitably when one is sponsoring a cause there is a great temptation to overstate your case. I would not condone some of the things that have been said."

The campaign is supported by many organizations, including the National Farmers' Union, the Food and Drink Industries Council and the Grain & Feed Trade Association. It has also been backed by Mr Jopling, Conservative spokesman on agriculture in the Commons.

He said at the opening of an animal feed mill in north Salop: "It has been repeatedly pointed out to Mr Foot [Secretary of State for Employment] that this would put into the hands of dockers a weapon which, in the event of a dock strike, would allow them to shut up the supply of imported food to the shops."

Trade in Animal feeds would also be disrupted, he went on. The country imported four million tons of grain and a million tons of protein feed for farm livestock. If supplies were blocked, production of meat, eggs and milk would soon fall.

Mr T. Myrddin Evans, president of the Farmers' Union of Wales, said that the Bill highlighted the dangers of excessive dependence on imported food. "In the past, supplies have reached the consumer through the independent warehouses and through stocks in warehouses near the ports. But the Bill will extend the dock labour scheme to all ports and port works."

The food industry is relying on trade unions whose members would be affected by an extension of the scheme to promote opposition to the Bill through their sponsored MPs. Mr Peart, who supported introduction of the Bill in the House of Commons, is sponsored by the General and Municipal Workers' Union.

The industry has found a crumb of comfort in clause eight of the Bill. That covers the mechanics of recommendations by the new National Dock Labour Board of work now outside the dock labour scheme to be brought into it. Clause Eight lists consultations to be made before a recommendation is put to the Secretary of State for Employment.

Among those to be consulted in particular by the board is the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food as to any relevant responsibilities of his in relation to fishery harbours or the storage of food.

Mr Hugh Joseph, chairman of the docks working group of the Food and Drink Industries Council, said: "It is a safeguard. I think this has been put in by the Ministry of Agriculture at our request. It is helpful that at least the Secretary of State cannot deal with it without agreement from the Minister of Agriculture. Presumably, if the minister feels strongly enough about it he can take it to a Cabinet committee."

Another issue that worries producers and distributors of food is the programme of selective price restraint due to begin in February. The Government wants price rises on many foods to be held to a maximum of 5 per cent for six months. The consultative document issued by the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection contains a list which ends with the ominous words "other foods".

Mr George Cattell, director-general of the National Farmers' Union, said: "We have grave reservations about the practicability of the scheme. We have asked for an assurance that if there is an amendment to the milk price, this policy will not prejudice it."

Mr Norman Castle, vice-president of the British Importers' Confederation and chairman of the British Association of Canned Food Importers, said that imported food would have to be exempt from the restraint programme.

"I am quite sure that the department does not realize that the increased costs of goods in producing countries and differences in exchange rates are outside our control. These are greater than the 5 per cent they are asking for. I am quite sure that the green pound is going to be devalued in January", he said.

Purchases were made months in advance and the EEC had already decided to raise minimum import prices of many products by more than 5 per cent. In a way it was backdating legislation because it would come into effect in February and the food had already been bought.

Appointments Vacant

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY NIGERIA

Applications are invited for the following posts in the INSTITUTE FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (DIVISION OF LIVESTOCK).

(a) ANIMAL PRODUCTION RESEARCH DIVISION
(Animal Husbandry and Biochemistry Unit)

(1) SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOW-RESEARCH FELLOW (Poultry). (2) RESEARCH FELLOW (Sheep and Goat Production). For (1) candidates must possess a Master's or PhD degree in agriculture, Veterinary Medicine or equivalent plus a good postgraduate training and experience in poultry production and management. Experience in the tropics is an advantage but not essential. For (2) candidates must possess a Master's or PhD degree in Animal Production, preferably in sheep and goat production. A good postgraduate training or research experience in production and management of these two species is essential. Knowledge and experience of sheep and goat raising in the tropics will be an advantage.

(b) ANIMAL PRODUCTION RESEARCH DIVISION

(1) SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOW (Animal Infertility). (2) SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOW (Physiology of Reproduction). For (1) candidates should have a DVM or equivalent veterinary qualification or a degree in Agricultural Science. In either case, advanced training or higher degree in reproduction diseases of animals especially in the field of cattle infertility is essential. Experience or knowledge of data collection and retrieval with respect to reproductive records is desirable. Previous experience in tropical countries is an advantage. For (2) candidates should have a DVM or equivalent veterinary qualification or a degree in Agricultural Science. In either case, an advanced degree in physiology of livestock reproduction is essential. Research experience is required.

(c) ANIMAL PRODUCTION RESEARCH DIVISION
(Grassland Unit)

(1) SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOW. (2) ASSISTANT RESEARCH FELLOW. Candidates for (1) should possess a good honours degree in Agriculture, Botany or an appropriate subject with an advanced degree or considerable postgraduate research experience in pasture agronomy. Previous or current tropical experience is an advantage. Candidates for (2) should possess a good honours degree in Agricultural Science or Range Management. A Master's degree, preferably in pasture science, is an advantage.

(d) ANIMAL PRODUCTION RESEARCH DIVISION
(Artificial Insemination Unit)

RESEARCH FELLOW (Microbiologist). Candidates should possess an MSc in Microbiology. A DVM is preferable but not essential. Experience in research and diagnostic microbiology desirable.

Salary Scales: Senior Research Fellow, N7,764 to N8,724 per annum (£5,708 to £6,414 per annum sterling); Research Fellow, N6,360 to N6,483 per annum (£4,674 to £5,155 per annum sterling); Assistant Research Fellow, N4,368 to N5,340 per annum (£3,211 to £3,926 per annum sterling) (£1 sterling equals N1.35 approximately). The British Government may supplement salaries in appropriate cases. Family passages, various allowances, superannuation scheme, biennial overseas leave.

Detailed applications (two copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming three referees, should be sent by airmail not later than 14th January, 1976, to the Registrar, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria. Applicants resident in UK should also send one copy to Inter-University Council, 90 to 91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of Nairobi
Kenya

Applications are invited for the following posts in the

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT

(a) PROFESSOR. Applicants should possess a PhD in Government, have at least six year of teaching and research activity in Government at University level, have a capacity for exercising leadership in undergraduate and post-graduate work as well as considerable administrative experience. Specialisation in two or more of the following fields will have a special advantage: Political Development, Politics in Africa, Political Behaviour, Comparative Politics.

(b) LECTURER. Applicants should possess a good advanced degree, preferably a PhD in Government. Some experience in University teaching and or research will be advantageous. The appointee will be expected to have speciality in and capacity to teach at least two of the following areas: General International Relations, International Organizations, Public and Development Administration, Comparative Politics, Political Sociology, Political Behaviour an Political Theory.

Salary scales: (a) £4,320—£5,100 p.a. (b) £3,180—£3,876 p.a. (Kenya £1 = £1.10 sterling). The British Government may supplement salaries in range £2,124—£3,828 p.a. sterling for married appointees or £1,956—£3,654 p.a. sterling for single appointees normally free of all income tax and provide children's education allowances and holiday passages. FSSU; family passages, various allowances, superannuation scheme. Detailed applications (2 copies) including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees should be sent by air mail not later than 15th January, 1976 to the Registrar (Recruitment and Training), University of Nairobi, P.O. Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya. Applicants resident in UK should also send one copy to Inter-University Council, 90 to 91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of Oxford
ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM

ASSISTANT KEEPER OF COINS

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Keeper in the Heberden Coin Room in the form of foreign exchange. Candidates should possess a good honours degree together with a knowledge of Latin and Greek and at least one other language. Basic salary scale under review £2,328 at 24, rising by eighteen increments to a maximum of £3,822. Applications, stating age and qualifications, and naming the names of two referees, should reach the Keeper, the Heberden Coin Room, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, OX1 2PH, not later than 24 January 1976.

GENERAL VACANCIES

FRENCH/GERMAN. Sales Management. A Gloucester based company has an administrative position requiring fluency in French, German and English. The successful applicant will be in continuous contact with clients and sales personnel in Europe. He must be capable of working within a closely controlled organisation. Candidates should write giving their curriculum vitae to Box 2072 S, *The Times*.

NATIONAL COACH/SQUASH. The S.R.A. requires a National Coach For details write to The Secretary S.R.A., 70 Bromdon Road, London, S.W.3.

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ACCOUNTANCY PLACEMENTS need good qualified and partly qualified Temps: £2 to £3 p.h. also qualified permanent staff always in demand. 01-637 8581.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

SAUDI LAWYER in Riyadh with extensive multi-national practice requires unqualified assistant with legal experience to assist in dealings with English and American clients. Generous salary and fringe benefits. Please send curriculum vitae to Box 2052 S, The Times.

ALANGATE Legal Staff. The specialist consultants to the profession offer a confidential service to employers and staff at all levels. Telephone for appointment or write to Mrs Rolnick, Miss Harkness or Mr Gates, 01-405 7201, at 6 Great Queen St., London WC2 (off Kingsway).

NORTH-WEST SURREY. Assistant solicitor required to help litigation partner in busy practice. Good prospects for successful applicant. Apply Box 2051 S, The Times.

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01-492 1607.

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THE OPEC SIEGE

Handful of gunmen take over oil world's headquarters

Four days from Christmas, a handful of gunmen coolly walked into the oil producers' Vienna offices and seized as hostage virtually all the Arab oil ministers, together with their staffs. They apologized to Austria for doing it but said that if their demands were not met they would start killing hostages. Two men fell victim to their shots in the takeover. Negotiations began with the Austrians determined to avoid any further bloodshed.

Vienna, Dec 21.—It seemed likely to be a quiet Sunday in the Austrian capital, with a routine meeting of the oil ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) at its headquarters on Ringstrasse, Vienna's famous circular avenue. The area was deserted on this icy cold pre-Christmas Sunday, only a few journalists being outside the building waiting in thick snow for any news.

Disagreements over price differentials were troubling the ministers and on the second and final day of the conference these might not be resolved, according to Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's influential negotiator. The task was to avert a potentially risky price battle between Iraq and other Gulf area producers. For six hours last night the issue had been debated, at times heatedly.

Only 300 yards away the traditional *Christkindlmarkt* (Christmas market) was going on and carols praising "Peace on Earth" could be heard. Like many others, Dr Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian Chancellor, was away skiing, at Lech in the western Vorarlberg.

At 11.40 pm the whole scene changed. The solitary policeman outside the building seemed to pay little attention when a group of young men and a girl strolled in carrying sports holdalls. There had been frequent arrivals and departures during the morning. They stopped in the lobby to ask the waiting reporters if the conference was still in session and then strode confidently upstairs to the second floor of the Texaco building where the Opec headquarters are situated.

Angola application to join Opec

Sidney Weiland of Reuters was chatting with a fellow correspondent at the foot of an inside staircase when the group strode by—some accounts said there were four men and a woman, others six men and a woman.

Swarthy-faced, the new arrivals looked like many of the visitors to the building which Opec shares with the Canadian Embassy, Texaco and some other offices. Perhaps they were junior members of one of the 13 Opec delegations.

Mr Weiland's colleague joked: "Here's the delegation from Angola." An application from Angola to join Opec had been expected and the remark may have been prompted also by the workaday, almost non-descript appearance of the group.

Several wore raincoats or light coats against the biting cold. They did not pause for a moment as they strode upstairs.

Seconds later came a loud explosion. Then a short staccato burst.

The two journalists raced up the two flights of stone steps, two at a time. Mr Weiland's longer-legged colleague was first to reach the door leading into the Opec offices. He screamed "They're shooting" as another burst of gunfire was heard and the two fled downstairs to report the news to the stunned policeman outside.

Police cars arrived, sirens blaring and blue warning lights flashing, and they were followed by ambulances. The body of an elderly Austrian was carried out on a stretcher, his face torn open by a bullet wound. He was a security guard who had tried to stop the terrorists getting into a lift. According to the police the gunmen rode up one floor in the lift and then sent it back down with the dead man in it.

Several bursts of fire cracked out over the quiet Sunday scene outside and the journalists and passers-by threw themselves into the snow behind several parked cars.

Inside the building, the terrorists seized the ministers hostage, blew up the telephone exchange, shot and killed a policeman and began firing shots from a window at the police reinforcements arriving. Hundreds of police in steel helmets cordoned off the area and took positions on roofs around the building.

The wounded began to be carried out on stretchers. There were four, including one of the terrorists, who was shot in the leg. Ambulance crews took them to hospital.

Hostage released with terrorist demands

Trapped three floors above the Opec headquarters, Mr Joselyn Trembley, a security official alone in the Canadian Embassy offices, came through on the telephone: "There were an awful lots of shots around midday when I was doing my routine check", he said. "I certainly have not tried to get out. I am happy just to await events and instructions."

At 12.30 pm the terrorists released one of their hostages and made known their demands. These were brought out of the building by Miss Griselda Carey, who works as a personal secretary to Opec's Secretary-General, Chief M. O. Feyide of Nigeria.

Looking pale and shaking, Miss Carey, a tall blonde in her 20s, said to reporters as police led here away: "Just look at me, I'm shaking. I can't say anything, so please don't ask."

An Austrian secretary, Fraulein Silvia Smetiprach, came out later. She had suffered shock and had been allowed to leave. She was rushed away in an ambulance.

The Austrian Cabinet met for a crisis session and Dr Kreisky returned by air to the capital.

The ambassadors of Iran and Qatar, both Opec countries, were called to the Interior Ministry.

In mid-afternoon President Rudolf Kirchschläger drove to the scene where Herr Oswald Peterlunger, Austria's security chief, had taken personal charge of negotiations with the gunmen. Police said they were in direct contact with them, apparently by radio.

The terrorists said they had planted hand grenades in the Opec conference room and would detonate them if police stormed the building. They demanded ropes, 25 knives, scissors, a bus to take them to Vienna's Schwechat airport and a DC9 aircraft. They asked for the aircraft by 7 am tomorrow but did not say where they wanted to fly.

Their demands—written in French and covering six and a half pages—included a profuse apology that the incident had taken place in Austria. They demanded the return of their wounded colleague and also that the Libyan Ambassador to Austria be brought in as negotiator. He was visiting Prague and the Austrian Government immediately asked the Czechs to contact him.

With the siege several hours under way, another hostage appeared. This was Señor Valentine Hernandez Acosta, the Venezuelan Mines Minister, who had been sent downstairs to pick up a radio. He also brought a note saying that one of the ministers would be sent down with a new demand every two hours.

At 4.30 pm a member of the Iraq delegation brought down a message that the terrorists would shoot a hostage if a statement in French were not read over the Austrian radio by 5.30 pm.

Message read out on Austrian radio

Outside in the cold, photographers trying to get good pictures were driven away by the police. News got round that the terrorists had killed at least three people. All street traffic was diverted, and loudspeaker announcements were made to bus and tram passengers on alternative ways to get to their destinations.

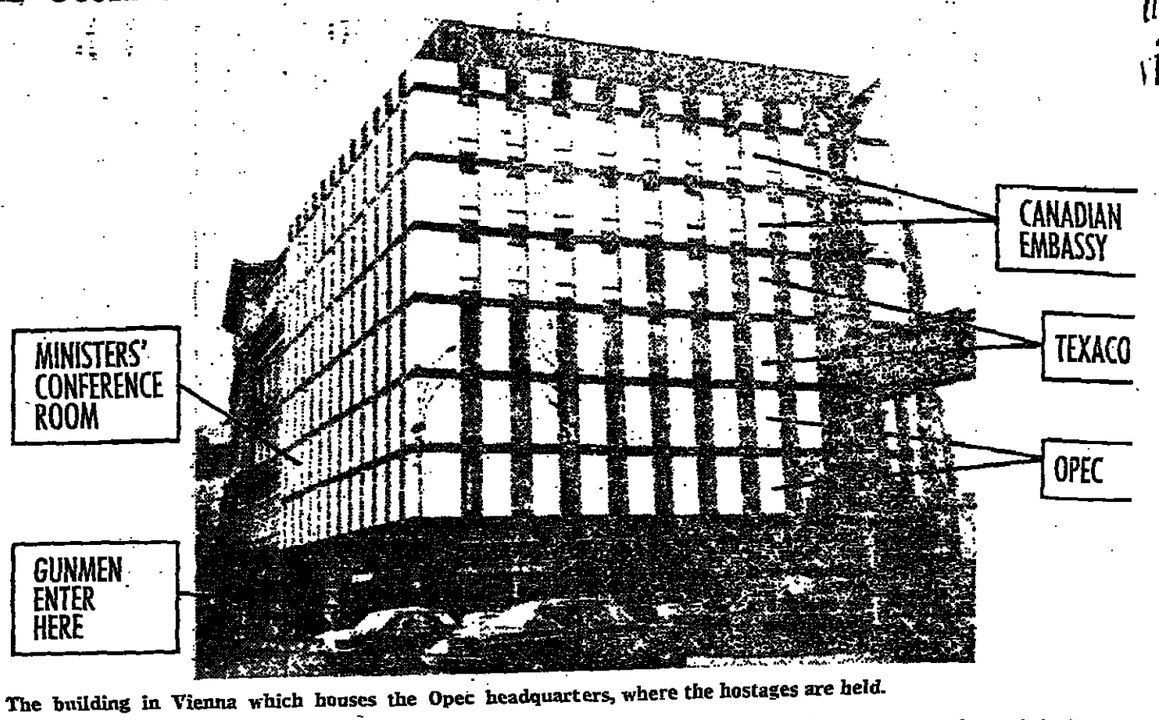
Members of two police units were ordered over the radio to return from their homes barracks immediately. M police vans arrived, with poli men clad in bullet-proof ve Journalists and photograph were eventually moved out sight of the building and t hundreds of Viennese who h turned up to see the acti were disappointed.

At 6.20 pm the state-r Austrian radio began readi the gunmen's seven-page sta ment in French. This was minutes after the deadline by the terrorists who h threatened to kill one of th hostages if it was not. T message took 20 minutes read.

Dr. Kreisky declared th *everything must be done to sa* human lives. "It is my conv tion that human lives must saved at all costs. Other thin have been tried in the past a failed."

Police provided ropes, a p of scissors and five rolls adhesive tape at the request the terrorists, who also sent a demand for 100 sandwich and fruit.

On the radio, Herr O Rösch, the Interior Minist said the Algerian Indust Minister, one of the hostag and an Iraq diplomat in Vien were acting as mediato between the guerrillas a police.



The building in Vienna which houses the Opec headquarters, where the hostages are held.



Shaikh Yamani: second brush with violence in a year.



Mr Ezzedin Mabruk: Libyan with a difficult role.



Mr Tayeh Abdul-Karim: young Iraqi with radical outlook.



Mr Belaid Abdesselam: taciturn and tough Algerian.



Mr Jamshid Amouzegar: nominal head of Iran secret police.

Some of today's most powerful men find themselves prisoners looking down the barrel of a gun

From Roger Vielvoye
Vienna, Dec 21

The gunmen are holding ministers who have transformed the international oil scene, and increased the price of crude oil—and ultimately petrol and other products—sixfold over the past two years.

For the most famous of the hostages, Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister, this is the second traumatic experience this year. He was present when King Faisal of Saudi Arabia was assassinated during a royal audience in Riyadh on March 25.

He was also in the world headlines last September when he walked out of the Vienna headquarters during a price-fixing meeting and flew to London to telephone his government.

The walk-out was over his contention that world oil prices were too high, a claim that has often brought him into verbal conflict with his Opec counterparts. Shaikh Yamani is American-educated and has been one of the guiding influences within the organization for more than 10 years.

Shaikh Yamani's relative isolation from many of the other ministers over pricing has forced him to give up his role as the principal public spokesman for the organization. Dr Jamshid Amouzegar, Iran's delegate, has taken on this responsibility. He is urbane and a fluent speaker, but is known as a tough talker, particularly on oil pricing.

Within the Iranian Government he is the Shah's Minister of the Interior, but is also the main adviser on oil and is thought to be the most influential of the Shah's ministers. As Interior Minister he is used to dealing with police matters, and is also nominal head of Iran's secret police force.

Most of the other hostages are almost unknown outside their own countries. Mr Belaid Abdesselam, Algeria's Oil Minister, is a taciturn and tough negotiator, at the radical end of the spectrum from the Saudis.

Although in conflict with the Iraqis over detailed pricing at the interrupted meeting, he often finds an ally in Mr Tayeh Abdul Karim, the young and aggressive radical oil minister from Iraq who has just nationalized the remaining oil assets in his country.

Among the more experienced ministers held captive is Dr Valentin Hernandez-Acosta, acknowledged as the leader of the non-Arab countries outside the Middle East. He is well respected within the organization, a reputation that has been enhanced by the nationalization of the oil industry in his country with effect from January 1, 1976.

Libya's representative at the talks is the softly-spoken Mr Ezzedin Mabruk. A lawyer by training, he has the often difficult role of implementing the policies of his outspoken President and Prime Minister.

He is more in the style of Mr Abdul Mutalib al-Kazimi, the new Kuwait Oil Minister, one of the new breed of technocrats in Opec who have risen to prominence with the fall in influence of the international oil companies.

None of the members of the various royal houses in the Gulf was present at the meeting, although in the past Qatar has often sent a member of the ruling shaikh's family. This time, Mr Ali Jaidah headed the delegation.

Police of four nations seek The Jackal

By Robert Fisk

If the international terrorist known as "Carlos" is leading the guerrilla squad in the Opec building, as the Iraq *chargé d'affaires in Vienna suggests*, the police in at least four capitals would like to be told about it.

The Venezuelan is known to the British police as Carlos Martinez. He was trained by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, ran a guerrilla cell in Paris and, after murdering two French counter-espionage agents, hoarded arms in London.

There is, of course, no confirmation of his presence. It could turn out that the hostage diplomats are adding to their fears by dwelling on the importance of their captors. But it is not impossible that Carlos, known also as The Jackal, could be inside the Opec building.

Carlos is wanted by the French police for murder and for suspected arms offences by Scotland Yard. The Israelis believe he is a prominent functionary in the PFLP and the Dutch think he might have been involved in the recent siege of the French embassy in The Hague.

As well as two French detectives, Carlos killed a Lebanese informer at his Paris flat earlier this year when the French police tried to arrest him.

Carlos was born Ilich Ramirez Sánchez in Caracas in 1949, the son of a wealthy communist lawyer. He was apparently trained at a Palestinian refugee camp near Beirut. After fleeing from Paris he turned up in London.

The British police found a hoard of arms in a flat alleged to have been used by Carlos. They also found a list of public figures whom they believe he may have been planning to murder.

The Israelis claim that Carlos ran an international arms smuggling circuit between Paris and the Middle East. The French police believe he was also involved with the Japanese Red Army guerrilla organization.

Forces behind 'Arm of the Arab Revolution'

The so-called "Arm of the Arab Revolution", which has claimed responsibility for the seizure of the Opec ministers in Vienna, is believed to be part of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, probably a faction known as the PFLP General Command led by a former Syrian Army officer.

This is the group that carried out the attack on the Israel town of Kiryat Shmona last year, when 16 children were killed by hand grenades, and which claimed responsibility for the assassination of Jordanian intelligence officers in West Germany in 1972 and 1973.

There are three groups within the PFLP—Mr George Habash's Liberation Front, a group called the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the PFLP General Command. All three reject any attempt at a negotiated settlement with Israel.

The General Command is commanded by Ahmed Gibril, a former Syrian major who spends much of his time commuting between Beirut and Damascus but who is also a regular visitor to Arab groups in East Berlin. Mr Gibril, who is in his early forties, is believed to have planned a number of Arab operations in Europe, and his General Command maintains close links with the Black September movement.

It is therefore probably not by chance that yesterday's attack on the Opec building in Vienna will prove to be highly embarrassing to Mr Yassir Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization. The PFLP would dearly love to discredit the PLO, the first Palestinian guerrilla group to gain international recognition.

Mr Gibril's group has believed since its inception five years ago that Syria is one of the few countries faithful to the Palestinian cause. This observation is partially justified by frosty relations between Syrian ministers and the Egyptian government which has sought better relations with the United States in recent months.

Significantly, the mysterious communiqué left in the Opec public lavatory about the Vienna seizure praised Syria as "the leader of progressive Arab governments".

It was at first thought that the guerrillas who entered the Opec building—one of whom was described as a Venezuelan, possibly the terrorist known internationally as Carlos—belong to a Saudi Arabian group opposed to the Saudi Government.

Several Latin American members of Arab terrorist groups in Europe but it is unlikely that the men holding the oil ministers hostage are from the Gulf states.

Saudi Arabia's Air Force staged an abortive coup at Dhahran in 1969 but there has been no further significant military dissension.

The home-grown Syrian guerrilla army Saiqa is understood to be involved since the authorities in Damascus could not have approved of yesterday's seizure.

The gunmen—and guns—in the Opec building are armed, which may not be surprising. The PFLP General Command possesses a large number of Soviet-manufactured Kalashnikov rifles, and sub-machine guns as well as grenades and plastic explosives.

These do not come directly from Russia: they would be passed on the Middle East arms market which is awash with Russian and Italian weapons.

Security was left to just one elderly guard

Continued from page 1

tial advisers were still arriving at the building as the shooting started.

Security at the building is almost non-existent. Even though ministers pursuing often controversial policies meet in the same place at least three times a year, there is no official police presence. The only time police have been called in is during price-fixing meetings, when the number of journalists attending increases dramatically, blocking the pavement for passers-by.

In the marble-lined lobby there is no check on any of the people using the lift and on the first floor there is the single elderly security man who did not appear to be armed.

Twenty minutes before the incident I had walked unchallenged onto the first floor for a meeting with an Opec official while the main conference was in session. Although there were a large number of the delegates' advisers sitting around in the first floor lobby waiting for the end of the ministerial meeting there was no sign of any security measures.

Most of the casualties took place in a short gun battle between the terrorists and the police shortly after they had taken over the building. An Austrian doorman employed by Opec was shot and later died and an Iraq security man was killed as police, armed with automatic weapons, rushed to the second floor in answer to an emergency call.

One of the terrorists underwent an emergency operation in hospital tonight and a number of other people, including a policeman and several of the ministers' advisers were detained in hospital.

As the police prepared for what might be a long siege, the gang made their demands: a bus to take them to the airport and a fully-fuelled DC9 jet to fly them and their hostages out. Three crews for the aircraft were also required. They also demanded that a statement in French should be read over the local radio.

The final demand was that their wounded colleague be brought to the airport "dead or alive" in the morning. At the hospital it was said he was connected to several life support machines and any movement could be fatal.

A request by Austria that 10 Austrians among the Opec staff should be freed was agreed to.

Communique sets targets for 'national salvation'

Vienna, Dec 21.—The communiqué from the Arm of the Arab Revolution which has claimed responsibility for the seizure of the hostages has defined a "minimal" eight-point programme "for national salvation". The eight points call for:

Reaffirmation of the three fundamentals of the 1967 Khartoum Arab summit: no treaty with, no negotiation with, and no recognition of the state of Zionist aggression (Israel).

Denunciation of all compromise and all political plans aimed at destroying this anti-capitulation plan and aimed at giving tacit or explicit legality to aggression from any part of the Arab Palestinian land.

In the light of this, condemnation of the treacherous agreements over the Sinai and the reopening of the Suez Canal to Zionist trading, with a claim that they be dropped, to allow the heroic Egyptian Arab Army to pursue its victories of the October war by leading a war of total liberation with the armies of the north-east front.

Condemnation of attempts to lead Arab states and the Palestine resistance to the negotiating table, and condemnation of treaties and recognition in Geneva, or any other place, of other capitulation formulas.

Formation of the north-east front with Syria, Iraq and the Palestine resistance on the basis of refusal to compromise, and reinforcement of the war of total liberation.

The reawakening of the process of Arab unification, whose realization is a fundamental condition for national salvation, by moves towards unification among Arab states who partner each other geographically and politically.

The declaration of the principle of full sovereignty over "our" petroleum and financial wealth through nationalization of petroleum monopolies and the adoption of a national petroleum and financial policy which will enable the Arab people to use its resources for its development, its progress, the safeguard of its national interests and the strengthening of its sovereignty alongside the friendly people of the Third World so they can emerge from their economic stagnation, on condition that priority be given to financing the confrontation countries and the Palestinian resistance.

Declaration of clear position over the dramatic conflict taking place in Lebanon by condemning and opposing the denominational isolationist plot which is only one among many faces of the great Zionist reactionary-American plot, and the effective equipment and moral support for the Lebanese national Arab forces and the Palestinian resistance who are defending Lebanon and its national Arab adherence.—Agence France-Presse.

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WEST EUROPE

French Communists refuse to toe Soviet line on camps

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Dec 20

The French Communist Party can no longer be regarded as Moscow's most unquestioning ally in the West.

After condemning the invasion of Czechoslovakia and the refusal to allow the publication in Russia of Alexander Solzhenitsyn's works, it has taken a further step out of line in a controversy over a BBC film on Soviet prison camps.

The French party is anxious to demonstrate to public opinion that it is second to none in the defence of democratic freedoms, and of the "French road to socialism", which is not the Soviet road or, for that matter, the Italian or Spanish road.

While Pravda last week dismissed the film as a "gross fake", the French Communist Party implicitly acknowledged the possibility that prison camps might still exist in the Soviet Union and it demanded a solemn denial by Moscow. Yesterday *L'Humanité*, the Communist newspaper, published a blunt reply to charges by Pravda that the French party had wittingly or unwittingly fanned the flames of anti-communism. This reply, in the form of a statement by the political bureau, roundly attacks French television as the "privileged instrument of anti-Soviet campaigns" and denounces the "Giscardian policy of reinserting France in the Atlantic block and obstructing détente". But it finds no reason to "mask or justify errors and misjudgments which may be committed and which are exploited by the opponents of socialism".

The statement recalls that the party has solemnly condemned Stalinism, for "socialism is inseparable from the development of the widest possible democracy and an increasingly all-embracing freedom for all members of society". The French party, it says, supports "a democratic road to socialism, which implies political mass struggle, for which should not be substituted recourse to administrative methods (a reference to internment in psychiatric hospitals) and repression".

This public rebuke to Pravda whose insinuations are printed in full by *L'Humanité*, is not unconnected with the document signed in Rome a few weeks ago by M Marchais, the French Communist Party's secretary general, and his Italian counterpart, Signor Berlinguer. The document laid great emphasis on democratic freedoms and on the independence of all national communist parties in relation to Moscow.

Since last May the French Communists have campaigned systematically on the theme of the "defence of freedoms" against the allegedly increasing authoritarianism of the Government. Yesterday, the last day of the parliamentary session, they capped this campaign by tabling a Bill to amend the preamble to the constitution by redefining "individual and collective freedoms".

Big tax increases as Lisbon begins austerity moves

From Michael Knipe
Lisbon, Dec 21

The Portuguese Government has begun to introduce some of the widely expected austerity measures with which it hopes to control the nation's economic crisis.

In a weekend statement it was said there would be higher taxes on items ranging from rents to cars, with increases of up to 40 per cent on luxury goods.

The Government gave only a rough outline of the measures, but said they should have been enforced long ago—a clear inference that the previous pro-communist administration was primarily responsible for the present economic difficulties.

The statement said a code had been approved which would guarantee "security of goods and rights resulting from direct foreign investment", and also encourage exports and remittances from Portuguese emigrant workers.

Portugal's balance of payments had reached an extremely dangerous level, and it was now a question of national salvation to improve it. The budget deficit of 32,000m escudos (£640m) had made the austerity measures inevitable.

Meanwhile, the central bank has suspended all quotations of gold prices and also suspended foreign exchange quotations previously worked out by changing houses.

Prospects of food being rationed are being discounted by economists here.

Portugal's Roman Catholic bishops have called on the country's military leaders to grant an amnesty for all political prisoners.

About 1,700 people of varying political persuasion have been detained since the overthrow of the right-wing dictatorship 19 months ago. None has been brought to trial or charged.

The bishops appeal is contained in an eight-page Christmas message which also calls for suppression of the pornography which has become a big industry since the revolution began, and for a revival of patriotism and other moral virtues.

Trawlers plan move to new Iceland grounds

On board HMS Andromeda, off Iceland, Dec 21.—British trawlers today formed a tight group in preparation for a move to fresh fishing grounds north-west of their present position.

The trawlermen voted for the move yesterday, at the urging of the Royal Navy, to avoid any worsening of the dispute with Iceland.

An agreement which expired in October required the British trawler fleet to move from time to time to conserve fish stocks. The British say they are still observing that provision.

The fleet of 17 trawlers, protected by the frigates Andromeda and Lowestoft, will move when the weather improves. No Icelandic coastguard vessel has been sighted since yesterday morning.—Reuter.

Holiday travel in Italy hit by strikes

From Our Correspondent
Rome, Dec 21

Travel became increasingly hazardous in Italy at the weekend with wildcat strikes in the airports and the prospect of more on the railways and motorway petrol stations.

The strikes affect millions of emigrants to the north and the cities, who are returning to their home towns and villages to spend Christmas with their relatives.

A sudden strike by ground staff closed most airports yesterday afternoon and evening, delaying departures for many hours.

Wildcat strikes by extremist groups of railway workers, beginning on Tuesday, are threatening to disrupt the railways, which are main form of transport at Christmas.

New Dutch Primate has reputation as moderate

From Our Correspondent
Rome, Dec 21

The Pope has nominated Cardinal Jan Willebrands, aged 63, president of the Vatican's Secretariat for Christian Unity, as primate of Holland.

The appointment is regarded here as an ideal solution to the problem of a successor for Cardinal Bernard Alfrink, who resigned as Archbishop of Utrecht and Dutch Primate on reaching the age of 75.

The Dutch church has been causing consternation in the Vatican because of the ultra-progressive thinking of many clergy and faithful on subjects such as contraception, celibacy and catechism. But the appointment of a conservative primate, like the imposition of two conservative bishops in the last few years, threatened to deepen the rift between Dutch progressives and traditionalists.

Cardinal Willebrands, who has remained outside Dutch church affairs during his 15 years in the Vatican, is regarded here as a moderate, but open-minded and willing to make innovations.

Nominated by Pope John XXIII as secretary of the Christian Unity secretariat and then by the present Pope as its president, Cardinal Willebrands is one of the most representative churchmen of the post-Vatican Council era.

His new pastoral post, which he will combine with his Vatican work, enhances his own possibilities as a candidate for the papacy. It is understood that the choice has been generally welcomed in Holland.

As he pointed out in a press conference after his nomination, he is experienced in trying to unite Christians of different views and his new duty would be to do this in The Netherlands.

Asked whether he would continue in the liberal tradition of his predecessor, Cardinal Willebrands said that he would have to study the situation in the Dutch church first as he had been out of touch for too long.



OVERSEAS

Troops hunt for killers of two whites in SW Africa

From Nicholas Ashford
Johannesburg, Dec 21

South African forces operating in the border zone between South-West Africa (Namibia) and Angola are expecting an increase in violence after the murder yesterday of a white woman and her son deep inside South-West African territory.

The woman, Mrs Shirley Louw, and her son, aged 14, were shot down by two blacks armed with automatic weapons outside their home near Grootfontein, about 100 miles south of the border. They were the first white civilians to be killed since the latest wave of raids from Angola began earlier this year.

A statement issued by Mr James Kruger, the Minister of Justice, said the attackers were "presumed to be terrorists". In South African official parlance, this means they were members of the South-West African People's Organization (Swapo), which has been taking advantage of the chaos in Angola to increase its incursions into South-West Africa.

Today, a large area round Grootfontein, where South Africa is building a big new military base, was cordoned off while police and troops searched for the killers. Yesterday's attack came just over a week after Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, the Chief Minister of Ovamboland, said that bands of armed insurgents had penetrated deep inside South-West Africa.

The insurgents are believed to belong to the Namibia People's Liberation Army, the military wing of Swapo. They are evidently people who left Ovamboland, the tribal homeland situated on Angola's southern border, in the exodus last year when between 5,000 and 8,000 blacks fled through Angola to Zambia.

Earlier this month two gunmen were foiled in an attempt to assassinate the Minister of Justice of Ovambo. Since then, more South African police have been dispatched to the region and the authorities are currently considering a plan to create a six miles wide "security zone" along the border.

South African police and defence forces are now engaged in a number of separate but interlocking operations in what is euphemistically referred to as "the border operational area," otherwise known as "Military Area Number One".

These include the provision of logistical and other assistance to the forces of the Angolan National Liberation Front (FNLA) and the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) in the Angolan civil war, the protection of the Cunene river hydro-electric and irrigation scheme; and the defence of the region against nationalist guerrillas. The murder of white civilians adds a new element to an already troubled situation.

Yugoslav dilemma over dissident

Mr Mihajlov stages hunger strike in jail

From Dessa Trevisan
Belgrade, Dec 21

Mr Mihajlo Mihajlov, the Yugoslav writer who is serving a seven-year sentence for criticizing Yugoslav communism in articles published abroad, went on hunger strike a fortnight ago in protest against conditions in Sremska Mitrovica jail, it was disclosed today.

The prison authorities had turned down his demand for special treatment as a political prisoner.

No distinction is being made in Yugoslav prisons between political prisoners and criminals. As a rule, the political prisoners are separated from one another and usually share cells with other types of prisoner. Mr Mihajlov has demanded to be allowed to share his cell with political prisoners.

His other complaints are that his repeated requests for a transistor radio and a record player were ignored and that he was prevented from receiving books and magazines sent to him from abroad, though these are not formally banned in Yugoslavia.

Mr Mihajlov also complains that his cell his poorly heated and that he is suffering from the cold. On several occasions he has apparently warned the prison authorities of his intention to go on hunger strike.

Two other political prisoners are said to have joined him in the hunger strike. One is a Mr Vidovic, said to be imprisoned as a Croatian nationalist, and the other is a Serbian Orthodox priest, Father Sava.

Mr Mihajlov has always shown determination to fight his battles to the end. He is said to have lost 12lb since December 6, when he began to refuse food.

Mr Mihajlov is neither a threat for the regime nor a dangerous dissident likely to recruit a following. He has always been a lonely figure fighting for his right to express his views. When this proved impossible, he wanted at least to be given a job and when this also proved impossible, to be given a passport and go abroad.

But the authorities arrested him last year and he was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. He thus became a more serious problem himself than any of his writings proved to be.

Lately, however, there have been signs that the authorities may be looking for a way out of the embarrassing situation, and that serious thought is being given to the possibility of an act of clemency to end the matter.

A representative from a human rights organization in Paris was recently in Belgrade with a petition signed by a number of prominent French personalities appealing for Mr Mihajlov's release. The representative was told that the whole case would be reconsidered and that early next year a recommendation would be forwarded to President Tito.

Maudling plea for British lead on Angola

By Our Political Staff

Britain should take a leading role with the "grave, menacing and urgent problem of Angola", Mr Reginald Maudling, shadow Foreign Secretary, said on Saturday.

Mr Maudling, speaking to his constituents in Barnet, said that the Government should, in concert with its European partners, propose an immediate meeting to be attended by the factions in Angola, neighbouring governments and the superpowers under joint European-African chairmanship.

He said: "It is nothing less than the involvement of the East and West led by the superpowers in an ideological conflict. This could mean disaster on a large scale."

The object of a joint meeting, he said, would be to set up an agreed constitution for Angola, with international guarantees and to procure the departure from the country of all foreign forces.

Mr Maudling said that Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, was "well aware of the dangers". He added: "He must redouble his efforts and treat Angola as his top priority."

Mr Nkomo says rival ANC chief must return

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, Dec 21

Mr Joshua Nkomo, leader of the internal wing of the African National Council (ANC), said today that the rift in the organization could only be healed if Bishop Abel Muzorewa returned to Rhodesia and applied for readmission to the ANC.

Bishop Muzorewa is the leader of the external wing of the ANC, based in Dar es Salaam.

Mr Nkomo was speaking in Highfields African township, Salisbury, on his return from Uganda and Kenya, where he briefed President Amin, chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and President Kenyatta on the progress of his constitutional talks with Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister.

After being greeted enthusiastically by about 2,000 supporters, Mr Nkomo said he had received an excellent reception from President Amin and President Kenyatta, who both supported the path he had chosen. He added: "Of course, the OAU and Uganda will support the people of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) if they are forced to resort to means other than negotiations."

Marxist Angolans thank Russia and Cuba

Havana, Dec 21.—The Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) has thanked the Soviet Union and Cuba for their "concrete acts" of assistance in the war for control of the newly independent country.

They had enabled the MPLA "to face French and American tanks and cannon used by South African expansionists to invade Angola", Mr Lucio Lara, MPLA politburo member, told the congress of the Cuban Communist Party yesterday.

In addition to the Soviet Union and Cuba, Mr Lucio Lara expressed gratitude to Mozambique, Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, Guinea and Algeria for answering its calls for help.

He compared the Angolan conflict to "the wars waged in Biafra, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia by imperialist interests".

There was no immediate official reaction in Havana to President Ford's statement in Washington that the Cuban involvement in the Angolan war had wrecked any moves towards better Cuban-American relations.

Dr Castro, the Prime Minister, told the congress earlier that Cuba would grant the MPLA "all the necessary support".

Informed sources said the congress last night approved Cuba's first socialist constitution, which will come into force after a referendum in February. It provides for the election of local assemblies for the first time since Dr Castro came to power.—Reuter.

US rejects British protest in Concorde noise wrangle

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Dec 21

The official Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has rejected the British Government complaint last week over its conclusions about Concorde noise.

The complaint was made in a letter sent to Dr Russell Train, head of EPA, by Mr K. G. B. Binning, head of the Concorde project at the Department of Trade and Industry in London. Doubts on the competence of EPA were also cast in a commentary on the Binning letter by Mr A. Gordon-Cumming, British Embassy counsellor for civil aviation, at an extraordinarily outspoken news conference.

Replying to these aspersions, Mr Roger Strelow of the EPA, said that the maps complained of by Mr Binning—which purported to show the "contour" inside which a vast area round Washington international airport could be exposed to a level of 90 effective perceived noise decibels (EPND)—were indeed adequately described and qualified in the companion text put out by EPA.

Mr Strelow also asserted that it was a "reasonable comparison" to say Concorde's 90 EPND level was like a busy city street.

It had been the burden of the British complaint that they had caught the agency men in a lamentable mix-up of two kinds of decibel measurement. Mr Binning suggested in his letter that there had been "confusion" by EPA men between EPND and DBA to Concorde's detriment. Mr Binning said it "apparently resulted" from EPA's "misreading" of the tables in the Transportation Department's environmental impact statement (EIS).

Not so, replied Mr Strelow. "Considerable data indicate that busy downtown streets typically approximate 77 DBA"—the equivalent of 90 EPND.

He went on: "The comment made by an EPA staff member making this comparison attempted to equate a short-term exposure level from the Concorde to typical, rather than peak, noise levels (which may exceed 77 DBA) at such street locations. This appears to us to be a reasonable comparison since the public frequently endeavours to compare an unfamiliar noise to one commonly encountered, and street noise, even with occasional peaks from particularly noisy trucks or motor-cycles, is comparable to the Concorde EPND noise level."

Mr Strelow suggested that the EPA had conducted its presentations "in a totally objective and technically competent manner".

However, Mr Strelow did not challenge the fact that the EIS rates "heavy city traffic" at 92 DBA—and this was where the Concorde men found fault with the agency.

Mr Allon makes a mystery trip to Europe

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Dec 21

An air of mystery was maintained round an unannounced visit to Europe by Mr Yigal Allon, the Israel Foreign Minister, at the weekend.

His office today confirmed that he had been abroad but implicitly denied reports that he had met leaders of African states or of the Soviet Union.

An official statement tonight said Mr Allon did not meet any representative of any country which does not maintain relations with Israel or any representative of any Arab organization.

A usually well-informed source, who admitted that he had not known about the trip, said it had probably been a family affair. Mr Allon began a week's vacation last Sunday.

At the weekly Cabinet meeting in Jerusalem today Mr Allon was questioned about Mexico's vote in the United Nations for a women's rights resolution containing an article denouncing Zionism, although Senor Emilio Rabassa, the Mexican Foreign Minister, had praised Zionism during a visit to Jerusalem.

Mr Allon explained that Senor Rabassa had insisted that Mexico, having supported the women's rights resolution in earlier stages, could not reverse its vote in the General Assembly. Since then the Mexicans had not supported any more anti-Zionist resolutions.

Political killing raises tension in Lebanon

Beirut, Dec 21.—Rival Christian and Muslim militia gangs roamed the streets of Beirut today. The northern port of Tripoli remained tense after a political assassination had caused fears of a renewed outbreak of civil war.

Sporadic gunfights flared in the suburbs of Beirut after "minor incidents" during the night, Beirut radio said.

Total casualties in the civil war were today reported to be more than 5,700 dead and at least 12,000 wounded. Today's death toll was 20, with five killed in the predominantly Christian town of Zahle, 30 miles east of Beirut.

Beirut radio cautioned citizens about the risk of going outdoors as "armed men" were still on the streets.

Tripoli was "very tense" after the assassination yesterday of Mr Kasem al-Imad, the Governor of North Lebanon. He was a Muslim of the Druse sect and a supporter of the Progressive Socialist Party. He was shot as he entered his car outside his home in Tripoli. His wife was also hit and was in hospital in a serious condition. The killers escaped.

The newspaper *Al Anwar* said that the killers belonged to an "extreme leftist organization".

Mr Chamoun, the Minister of the Interior, said the shooting "might be the beginning of a series of assassinations, aimed at escalating the current instability".

All political factions and the Palestine Liberation Organization deplored Mr Imad's death.

The Government remained silent on the outcome of a visit to Lebanon by Major-General Hikmat Shehabi, the Syrian Army Chief-of-Staff, who spent two days in talks with political and religious leaders before returning to Damascus yesterday.

Diplomatic sources believed that his visit was a preliminary to a further peace initiative by Mr Abdel Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister.

Lebanese and Israel troops exchanged gunfire for about an hour on the southern border tonight.—UPI and Reuter.

seek such mediation.

Cairo, Dec 21.—The Lebanese Melchite Patriarch Maximos V Hakim of Antioch and All the East called on Egypt today to mediate to prevent further bloodshed in the factional fighting in Lebanon.

He told reporters that he had been instructed by President Franjieh and Mr Karami, the Lebanese Prime Minister, to seek such mediation. He saw Mr Fahmi, the Egyptian Foreign Minister.

The patriarch said that Lebanon wanted to call an Arab summit meeting to discuss the Lebanese situation. He also proposed a conference of Muslim and Christian religious leaders to discuss the subject, as well as the fate of the Greek Catholic Archbishop of Jerusalem Mgr Hilarion Capucci, jailed in Israel for 12 years on charges of carrying arms for Palestinian guerrillas. He added that the archbishop's health was deteriorating.—Reuter.

Mrs Sakharov searched on return from West

Moscow, Dec 21.—Soviet Customs officials yesterday subjected Mrs Yelena Sakharov to a long search and took away books by her Nobel peace laureate husband when she returned to Moscow from a four-month stay in Western Europe.

Mrs Sakharov, who collected the Nobel Prize in Oslo 11 days ago on behalf of Dr Andrei Sakharov, tearfully greeted the dissident physicist and other members of their family at Sheremetyevo Airport after arriving from Paris.

Dr Sakharov, aged 54, his stepdaughter and other relatives, along with some 20 friends and sympathizers, had to wait about two and a half hours after the aircraft landed before she emerged from the Customs hall.

After a lengthy but, according to witnesses, not unfriendly search of her baggage, Mrs Sakharov told Western reporters that the Customs had removed for scrutiny copies of her husband's books printed in the West in various foreign languages.

She said the officials told her they would return these and other books unless they proved to be anti-Soviet. Mrs Sakharov signed a form acknowledging this. Dr Sakharov's writings have frequently been described as "anti-Soviet" in the official press.

Other books taken included four copies of a volume of poetry by Osip Mandelshtam, who was jailed and died in prison in the Soviet purges of the 1930s.

Mrs Sakharov said that the officials did not touch the peace prize medal and diploma which her husband could not receive in person because he was refused an exit visa on security grounds.

Mrs Sakharov originally went to Italy for treatment for an eye ailment that was making her steadily blind. The treatment had been successful, she told journalists before leaving Paris.

Soviet police yesterday released Mr Andrei Amalrik, the dissident author, after holding him overnight to check if he was staying in Moscow illegally. Mr Amalrik, aged 37, author of *Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1984?* was taken into custody on Friday night on a Moscow street near his wife's apartment.—Reuter.

Chief Rabbi's tribute to Soviet dissidents

Moscow, Dec 21.—Dr Immanuel Jakobovits, leader of the Jewish Community in Britain, told a group of Soviet Jewish dissidents today that their struggle to emigrate to Israel had brought back life to Jewish communities in the West.

Dr Jakobovits was attending a weekly scientific seminar held by Jews who have lost their jobs after applying to emigrate. He said: "Your work here, this seminar, similar efforts here, are a major source of inspiration to our community today.

"Many of our students in our own community would not identify with Jewish life if it were not for you. You have woken up their Jewish consciousness."

Secretly seminars are held regularly in Moscow flats. Scientists are especially prone to be refused exit visas because of their specialized knowledge. The seminars are designed to stop their knowledge decaying.

Dr Jakobovits is the first Western chief Rabbi to make an official visit to the Soviet Union.—Reuter.



SPORT

Rugby Union

Three new caps in England team

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

The England rugby team to meet Australia at Twickenham on Saturday week will be the same as the one *announced* by the selectors for the final trial at Twickenham. *This involves* the award of three new caps—to Lampkowski, the Headingley scrum half who will be 23 the day after the game, to Corless, the Coventry centre (29) and to Keyworth, the Swansea flanker (26).

It also means the inclusion of Uttley at *No. 8*, although the selectors' plans for fusing together *a new alignment at loose forward* have not been helped by a *recurrence of the back trouble* which kept him out of the last two trials. *Dixon, now named as a* reserve, replaced him at Gloucester, and Ripley did so at Twickenham.

It has been clear for some time that the selectors wanted to stand by the two young locks, Beaumont and Wilkinson, who played together in the second international match against Australia in Brisbane last summer (Beaumont on that occasion playing all but a few minutes of the match at prop forward, after Burton had been sent off). There is a strong feeling on the grapevine that neither of these players is yet mature enough for international rugby in this position.

At this stage I will only reiterate *that both, in my book, played* outstandingly well on the other *side of the world in a pack* reduced to seven men, and that they now have to prove themselves anew—not just against Australia. *when things* may go well for them, but against Wales a fort*night later. And* that would be the real crunch.

The same applies to Wheeler, who finds himself supplanting Pullin for the second time this year. Pullin lost his place as hooker after the defeat in Dublin last season, Wheeler then being selected to play against France and Wales. When Wheeler was injured in Cardiff, Pullin replaced *him* and, subsequently, played against Scotland before going on to Australia *as the* No 1 booker in the England camp.

Form in the trials has caused an official rethink about the best arrangement at prop. The selectors began with Cotton (on the *tighthead side*) and *Nelmes, but* Burton gave Nelmes a testing afternoon at *Gloucester* and the selectors have therefore reverted to *the* pair who would have played together, but for Cotton's back injury, in the *international* matches in Australia.

Lampkowski and Cooper become England's fifth half back partnership of the year. By all accounts it prospered reasonably in the first and final trials. Cooper has *been playing* particularly well this season. Lampkowski, an electrician *with a Polish father* and a mother who hails from Scunthorpe. is a *chunky competitor, in the physical* mould of Jeeps, who will not be reluctant to use his 13½st in taking on the opposing loose forwards.

Duckham's *recall on the left* wing, for his 34th cap, was predictable. Reports that he was *given* an early pass that enabled him to score a try in the final trial are not, it seems, exaggerated. May his midfield do him similar favours this international season. Corless is accustomed to doing so when playing for Coventry, and Maxwell, who made a notable mark *in Australia, is another* centre who knows how to give and time a pass. The new *pairing at centre* should not lack for good judgment.

Hignall, whose first international appearance, in Brisbane, is warmly recollected by the selectors, has stormed back into the reckoning after injury, both in the university match and in the trials. His success as a goalkicker two days ago indirectly reinforced the chances of Cooper and worked against those of Old, to whose accurate boot the selectors might have been tempted to resort if their full back had had a disastrous day in this respect. Old is a utility reserve and Cooke, of Harlequins, is the replacement centre or wing.

I daresay there will be a brisk demand for tickets from Ellesmere *College*, which now has two old boys, Beaumont and Keyworth, in *the England pack.*

ENGLAND: A. J. Hignell (Cambridge University); P. J. *Squires* (Harrogate), A. Maxwell (Headingley), B. J. Corless (Coventry), D. J. Duckham (Coventry); M. M. Cooper (Moseley), M. Lampkowski (Headingley); M. A. Burton (Gloucester), P. J. Wheeler (Leicester), F. E. Cotton (Sale), W. Beaumont (Fylde), R. M. Wilkinson (Bedford), A. Neary (Broughton Park, captain), R. M. Uttley (Gosforth), M. Keyworth (Swansea). Replacements: B. A. Cooke (Harlequins), A. G. B. Old (Middlesbrough), S. J. Smith (Sale), B. G. Nelmes (Cardiff), J. V. Pullin (Bristol), P. J. Dixon (Gosforth).

Welsh forward effort exposes Australian limitations

By Peter West

The Welsh forward effort, *shrewdly marshalled by Mervyn* Davies, exposed Australian Rugby limitations remorselessly in Cardiff on Saturday and provided Gareth Edwards with a platform, royally used, to win the game in much the way that had been *planned.* Yet, *perfectionists* as they are, Wales know that if all their possession had been exploited with the rhythm and judgment apparent when they destroyed Ireland in March, the margin of 28—3 would have been more emphatic. And the Australians must be realists enough to *concede the fact.*

It was a cruel blow that Aus*tralia, already so harshly* treated by injuries, should lose their *mainspring, Hipwell*, shortly before the interval when they were missing a few chances. But by then the outcome was clear. Even Hipwell in the second half could not have turned a sow's ear into a silk purse. His replacement, Hauser, did an adequate job under stress.

Solid *scrummaging*, with well-timed and channelled heels, and a clear advantage *in the lineout* (that was later to become a flood) enabled Edwards *in the* early phase to establish tactical control *with some marvellously* accurate kicking. Welsh strength *and knowledge in the maul* became increasingly apparent. Davies *never seemed* to put a foot wrong. Evans had a bolsterously effective game on a flank and Martin was imposing all round.

Scoring 19 points in the second half, with three tries by J. J. Williams, Wales won by three goals, a dropped goal, a penalty goal and a try to a penalty goal. Rees, staunchly opposing Batch at close quarters, looked as sharp on the other flank and might, with luck, have acquired the same number himself. On one occasion he was baulked, without ball in hand, by a flip tackle from Batch. *If Mr D'Arcy contemplated* the award of a penalty try, clearly he gave Batch the *benefit of the doubt.*

Wales, overall, probably kicked *more than necessary and even* Edwards, his adrenalin flowing *after a short-range try such as* only one with his strength and *perception* can achieve, was tempted to try it once too often from good loose ball. The strength and virtuosity of his service gave Bevan opportunity to put a sound footballer's imprint on affairs and sometimes he missed out Bevan altogether to give the centres extra room. The strength and poise of Gravell was evident as was needless to say. *the aggressive zeal of J. P. R.* Williams, who enjoyed a quiet *day in defence.*

Although the loss of Hipwell *must have had a debilitating* effect on morale, Australia persisted *in attack from taps or short* lineouts. But they were rattled into handling errors and the *distribution* was not always quick or accurate enough against an excellent midfield defence. Not once in the game were they able to use the strength or pace of their wings. Cornelsen was tireless and outstanding up front.

The opening passages, wherein Lambie, with a knee injury, was replaced by the dashing and stylish Pearse, were disfigured by collapsing scrummages and were played by Wales—and Edwards—on a taut string. Then *Hipwell* failed to gather a difficult catch on his 25 from a kick by J. J. Williams, McLean fell offside and Fenwick's penalty, struck awry, crept over the bar.

A superb diagonal by Edwards had Australia pinned in at the closest range and, from a five-yard *scrummage*, the Welsh maestro exploded over on the open side *through the tackles of Cornelsen* and McLean. Fenwick kicked an*other goal for a half-time lead of* 9—0.

Shortly before the interval Hipwell tore knee ligaments. after plundering a heel from the one Welsh scrummage that Australia put in disarray, and McLean missed two kickable penalties. The second kick rebounded from a post. Hauser moved rucked ball to the left and with an overlap. Geoffrey Shaw's pass, fractionally too low, was deflected by a Welsh *hand.* These were the last real chances Australia had.

The first of J. J. Williams's tries rounded off a devastating *set piece move. Windsor fed back* from a lineout maul, Bevan dummied across *Fenwick* and J. P. R. Williams, Gravell swayed *forcefully through the middle and* the stand-off came looping out*side him for the scoring pass.* Fenwick made a sumptuous conversion *from wide on the right.*

A lineout palm by Mervyn *Davies, cleaned up by Martin,* led directly to a dropped goal by Bevan. From the same source Edwards lofted a howitzer down the *middle*, Fenwick steamed through on McLean to create loose *ball; Davies* fed Evans and the flanker put in J. J. Williams for his second try.

McLean landed a penalty for Australia when the Welsh midfield were offside at a lineout and, finally, Evans completed his storming afternoon by picking up a long Australia throw and pro*viding a perfect pass* for Gravell on the burst. Gravell drew his *opponent but* J. J. *Williams* still had to chip ahead, snake inside past a *clutch of golden jerseys* and give the ball a final tap before scoring the try that gave him the most personal pleasure.

WALES: J. P. R. Williams (London Welsh); J. J. Williams (Llanelli), R. Gravell (Llanelli), S. P. Fenwick (Bridgend), C. P. W. Rees (London Welsh); J. Bevan (Aberavon), G. O. *Edwards* (Cardiff); A. Faulkner (Pontypool), R. W. Windsor (Pontypool), G. Price (Pontypool), A. J. Martin (Aberavon), G. *Wheel* (Swansea), T. J. Cobner (Pontypool), T. M. Davies (Swansea, captain), T. P. Evans (Swansea).

AUSTRALIA: P. E. McLean; P. G. Batch, R. D. L'Estrange, G. A. Shaw, L. E. Monaghan; J. C. Hindmarsh, J. N. B. Hipwell (captain) (sub. R. Hauser); J. E. C. Meadows, P. A. Horton, R. Graham, R. A. Smith, G. Fay, J. K. Lambie (sub. G. K. Pearse), G. Cornelsen, A. A. Shaw.

Referee: D. P. d'Arcy (Ireland).



Tackling a problem : Monaghan attempts in vain to prevent J. J. Williams from scoring his third try of the afternoon.

Harmony fades but match ends on a seasonal note

By Gordon Allen

The final trial at Twickenham on *Saturday* was a *small Christmas* present to the England selectors. England beat the Rest 39-21 and, though far from brilliant, played with much more drive than they did at Leicester and Gloucester.

England scored four goals and five penalty goals, the Rest a goal and five penalty goals and in the process they nearly repro*duced the score in last season's* final trial, which England won 38-22. *Hignell* kicked *five* penalties and four conversions for England, Old five penalties and one conversion for the Rest.

Their only failures were a penalty each, mere drops in the ocean. Both kicked so well, whatever the length and angle, that in the second half the sparse crowd became bored by the inevitability of it all and, forgetting the seriousness of the occasion, clamoured for the ball to be run instead. Where place-kicking is concerned, England seem to have no need for aspirins.

The England forwards were effective, *too, within limits*. Their greater shoving and wheeling *power meant that the* Rest, in general, and Smith, in particular, received *the minimum of usable* possession from the set scrummages, although *Pullin still* managed to heel twice against the head.

The disparity was not so marked in the loose. *Phillips* played an imaginative game for the Rest and Rollitt, Adey and *Nelmes* were industrious. Ripley made a few typical charges for England and Burton covered much ground for a big man.

As for the lineouts, the less said the better. The theory was there, all too obviously, but the practice did not measure up. Peels generally came to nothing and when the ball was tapped, it seldom went into the hands of the scrum halves. In the absence of men such as Fidler, of Gloucester, clean catching was the exception.

The marriage of theory and practice was as unhappy behind the scrummage. There were few sustained attacks and both sides *lacked pace in midfield.* Nevertheless, Lampkowski, once he had *adjusted the trajectory of his* passes, played resourcefully enough *at scrum-half for England* and Cooper did little wrong outside *him.*

Maxwell injured a leg early in the first half and went off early in the second. Kent, of Oxford University, replaced him. Smith *did not suggest* he would supersede Lampkowski, but Old kicked *beautifully down* the line and missed touch only once.

Maxwell, Duckham, Keyworth and Cooper scored England's tries. *Maxwell charged down* a kick by Morley, who was trying to carry the ball out of defence. Corless missed out Maxwell in a passing movement for *Duckham* to go through Plummer.

Kent, despite being sucked into a tackle, kept his balance long enough to throw Keyworth the ball. Lampkowski put Cooper over from a scrummage near the line. The Rest's try was scored by Plummer. Adey broke away on *the blind side*, Rollitt supported him and Plummer ran the last 22 *metres to the corner.*

ENGLAND: A. J. Hignell (Cambridge University); P. J. Squires (Harrogate), A. W. Maxwell (Headingley) (sub, C. P. Kent, Oxford University), B. J. Corless (Coventry), D. J. Duckham (Coventry); M. J. Cooper (Moseley), M. Lampkowski (Headingley); F. E. Cotton (Sale), P. J. Wheeler (Leicester), M. A. Burton (Gloucester), W. B. Beaumont (Fylde), R. M. Wilkinson (Bedford), M. Keyworth (Swansea), A. G. Ripley (Rosslyn Park), A. Neary (Broughton Park, captain).

THE REST: W. H. Hare (Nottingham), K. C. *Plummer* (Bristol), N. French (Wasps), D. A. Cooke (Harlequins), A. J. Morley (Bristol); A. G. B. *Old* (Middlesbrough), S. J. Smith (Sale); B. G. Nelmes (Cardiff), J. V. Pullin (Bristol, captain), B. Adam (Wasps), A. K. Rodgers (Rosslyn Park), N. E. Horton (Moseley), D. M. Rollitt (Bristol), G. Adey (Leicester), G. N. Phillips (Northampton).

Referee: A. Welsby (Lancashire).

A seasonal nudge for youth

By Richard Streeton

A seasonal nudge that youthful spirit needs time to mature was *the reminder that emanated from* Welford Road on Saturday. The young Leicester back *division* confirmed their growing skills as Bristol were beaten by three penalty goals and two tries (17pts) against a goal, two penalties and a try (16). Maybe there was not much tinsel or glitter about the match. At least, however, it was Leicester's third successive win, and fifth in seven games, which all underlined the recent upward *curve in their fortunes.*

Leicester are a club with famous *traditions—their annual match with* the Barbarians falls due next weekend—and nobody enjoyed seeing them in the doldrums earlier this winter. *Mind* you, the aforementioned upward curve must be stressed as only a gradual slope. Leicester, true, gained the verdict but were a shade fortunate. Bristol snatched two tries in the last five minutes and overall had only their own mistakes to blame for losing.

Throughout Bristol won most of *the initial possession* and, *in the* second half especially, some ambi*tious handling movements broke* down only at the final pass. Bristol wasted penalty chances, too, *with* poor Sorrell missing five of his six chances before he was put out of his misery.

There were lengthy periods of indeterminate skirmishes in the loose, and the Leicester pack, with Forfar alone guiltless, seldom provided any clean possession. Neither of these factors concealed the potential Leicester possess behind *the scrummage.* R[illegible], the England schoolboy cap, on his first appear*ance, kicked three* good penalties; Dodge confirmed a knack for *opportunism;* and Kenney's bustle and long pass were telling factors.

Leicester's two *best movements*, one in each half, each brought tries: Duggan crashed *through to* send in Dodge and later got the other himself after splendid interception work by Jones and Hall. Harding and Williams scored Bristol's late tries; Sorrell and Tyler each kicked a penalty and Tyler a conversion.

LEICESTER: M. Rose; J. Duggan, B. Hall, P. Dodge, J. Reeve; B. Jones, S. Kenney; R. Cowling, Roy French, Ray French, R. Rowell, N. Joyce, M. Marshall, D. Forfar, J. Kempin.

BRISTOL: D. Tyler; M. Hussey, N. Hunt, C. Williams, R. Carter; D. Sorrell, R. Harding; M. Fry, J. White, A. Sheppard, F. *Speed*, A. Troughton, A. Munden, S. Davies, M. Rafter.

Referee: R. Horner (Kent).

Rugby Union results

International match

Wales	28	Australia	3

English trial

England	39	The Rest	21

Scottish trial

Blues	30	Whites	17

Club matches

Abertillery	10	Saracens	29
Barnstaple	6	Torquay Ath	10
Bedford	15	Moseley	6
Blackheath	9	Richmond	15
Bradford	6	Waterloo	4
Burton	19	Preston Grass	4
Cambridge	12	St Mary's Hosp	20
Cheltenham	12	Rosslyn Park	28
Coventry	18	Gloucester	15
Edinburgh A	11	Boroughmuir	31
Exeter	10	Glamorgan W	13
Fylde	15	Vale of Lune	19
Gosforth	9	Nottingham	3
Guy's Hospital	15	Esher	16
Halifax	3	Broughton Park	9
Hartlepool Rvrs	17	Harrogate	9
Headingley	15	Sale	6
Huddersfield	19	Otley	3
Ilkley	10	Lymm	9
Jedforest	6	Edinburgh Wdr	12
Kendal	15	Davenport	14
Langholm	3	Gala	10
Leicester	17	Bristol	16
London Hosp	0	Stroud	22
London Irish	6	Metro Police	72
London Scottish	4	Birkenhead P	0
Manchester	3	Liverpool	13
Melrose	10	Northern	11
New Brighton	6	Nuneaton	6
Newton Abbot	4	Somerset Pol	29
O Thornesians	27	Keighley	10
Old Instonians	36	Rhyl	8
Oxford	20	Rugby	15
Paignton	22	Sidmouth	6
Penarth	23	Taunton	0
Plymouth Alb	23	Birmingham	7
[illegible]	12	Penryn	12
Roundhay	30	Hull & ER	9
St Ives	12	Camborne	11
Sidcup	32	Streatham/C	13
US Portsmouth	25	OMT	0
Wakefield	9	Orrell	9
Warrington	21	Rochdale	33
Wasps	12	Northampton	18
Weston-s-Mare	18	Lydney	10

SCHOOLS MATCHES: London Welsh Under-19 3, Newington College (NSW) 4; Hampton 15, Tiffin 10; King's Macclesfield 20, King's Worcester 3; Skinners 18, G Court's XV 23.

County championship

Lancashire	7	Yorkshire	17
Other Matches	73	Cumbria	21

YESTERDAY: Ebbw Vale 18, Neath 10; Hastings and Bexhill 9, O Juddians 16.

Bradford give ground but only once give way

By Tom Cooban

Bradford's victory over Waterloo by 6—4 at Lidget Green on Saturday was against all odds. Underdogs from the start, they won by making the most of their few chances and giving nothing away. Waterloo had the better backs and more of the play but their carelessness allowed Bradford the luxury *of several penalty kicks.*

Indeed, all Bradford's points *came from two penalties kicked* by Boot, their stand-off, in the first half. Both were good *kicks*. The first, long and on the right, was after five minutes. The second, 10 minutes later, was from a similar position on the left. Later Boot's aim deteriorated.

Between the two penalties, Hancock, a *loose forward*, scored Waterloo's try. He took a short pass from a scrum *near the line* and plunged through a mêlée of clutching arms. This may have ended the scoring but not the excitement. In the scrums the Waterloo forwards overcame their inferiority, often evident in the first half, and, passing well, their backs were able to set up many *promising situations.*

Most of the time Bradford had to give ground but only once gave way. On that occasion spectacular Waterloo passing brought a touchdown which was disallowed *because the referee judged a pass* to have been forward.

Bradford's spectators, delighted at the turn of events, had a [illegible] in the last few seconds [illegible] *Spaven, Waterloo's full back*, took a penalty. It was from a long way *out but well within his compass.* Jubilation was unconfined when *the wind swept the ball off course.* Throughout the game there was *almost stalemate, so equal* were the two teams. Possession in the scrummages first belonged to Bradford but they were less effective in the lineouts and loose.

Given more possession, Hopkin and Tickle, the Waterloo halves, *would have overwhelmed Lintin* and Boot and there would have been no holding the fast Waterloo backs. Bradford, keenly aware of the threat, faced up to it manfully. Their tackling was superb and none could deny their achievement was well earned.

BRADFORD: D. S. Lightowler; V. Clemonis, D. Hay, M. G. Ingham, D. J. Preston; N. R. Boot, T. E. Lintin; P. J. Wright, P. J. Rae, S. A. Gerwitz, R. A. *Minford*, A. *Bentley*, J. Golby, F. Dolan, R. G. Davenport.

WATERLOO: N. Spaven; J. Ellwood, S. Christopherson, J. Grimbaldeston, P. Iddon; S. Tickle, G. Hopkin; F. *Blackhurst, J. Chappell, M. Cain*, M. F. Billingham, P. Sharp, L. Connor, J. George, K. Hancock.

Referee: G. Senior (Yorkshire).

McGann poised to make comeback

Barry McGann *is poised to make* a return to the international scene. The Cork Constitution stand-off half who last played for Ireland in 1973, having won 20 caps, is in the Whites (Probables) team for the Irish trial at Lansdowne Road, Dublin, on January 3.

WHITES (Probables): A. H. Ensor (Wanderers); T. O. Grace (St Mary's), J. A. McIlrath (Ballymena), C. M. H. Gibson (NIFC, capt), A. W. McMaster (Ballymena); B. J. McGann (Cork Constitution), R. McGrath (Wanderers); P. Annew (CIYMS), J. Cantrell (UCD), P. *O'Callaghan* (*Dolphin*), M. I. Keane (Lansdowne), M. Molloy (London Irish), M. Casserley (Galwegians), W. Duggan (Blackrock), P. Slattery (Blackrock).

BLUES (Possibles): L. Maloney (Garryowen); J. Fortune (UCD), P. Lavery (London Irish), S. Dennison (Garryowen), J. Connolly (Galwegians); O. Campbell (Old Belvedere), D. Canniffe (*Lansdowne*); A. Henry (Sale), K. W. Kennedy (London Irish, capt), P. McLoughlin (Northern), D. Dalton (Malone), E. Molloy (Garryowen), S. Deering (Garryowen), R. Hakin (CIYMS), D. Hackle (St Mary's).

Cricket

Three reasons why Cosier might play in third Test at Melbourne

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Adelaide, Dec 21

The one new *name among* the twelve players from whom Australia will choose their team for the third Test match against West Indies starting in Melbourne on Boxing Day is Gary Cosier, a Victorian who moved to South Australia a couple of years ago in the hope that it would help his cricket career. *In the* same manner, Barry Wood went from Yorkshire to *Lancashire*, *Tony* Greig from South Africa to Sussex, Ashley Mallett from Western Australia to South Australia and Jeff Thomson from New South Wales to Queensland.

Cosier, who is 22, has a mop of red hair. His heavy build is more of an advantage to him in his striking of the ball and as a medium-paced bowler who picks up the odd wicket than as a mover in the field. Playing in Saturday's one-day "international" in which Australia beat West Indies *by five wickets*, Cosier scored 23 not out, bowled a few decently *accurate overs* and held one steepling catch off his own bowling.

He is a younger Australian edition of Jesty, Woolmer or Willey. Cosier's scores this season for South Australia have been admirably consistent—130 against the West Indies in their first match, 76 and 18 against New South Wales, 59 and 49 against Queensland, 71 and 49 against Victoria and 7 not out today.

If it is decided to take a chance with Cosier by playing him in Melbourne, there are three places he might fill—McCosker's, Gilmour's and Thomson's. With successive scores of 1, 2, 0, 13 and 0, McCosker has run badly out of form. Even when he made 13 in Australia's second innings in Perth, he was dropped at slip before he had scored.

In Saturday's one day match Ian Chappell found himself going in in the first over of the Australian innings for the third time in a row. Each time Roberts has been the bowler and twice the victim has been McCosker. It is conceivable, then, that McCosker will be omitted on Friday with Redpath moving up to open the Australian innings.

The selectors (Neil Harvey, Sam Loxton and P. L. Ridings, the *South Australian president*) will be loath to leave out Gilmour, I *imagine, as they* will be to drop Thomson. As a genuine all-rounder, *Gilmour has* much to offer. Although inclined to be untidy as a bowler (his first five overs in Perth cost 61 runs), he took six wickets in the first Test match in Brisbane, and at Perth, in Australia's first innings, he *scored* 45.

Even to suggest that Thomson may be dropped *will seem strange* to those who remember, with pain and grief, what he did to England out here last season. He has taken 31 wickets this season too, which is more than anyone else in the country. Yet his figures in the *first two Test matches* are four for 286 in 45 overs and the Melbourne *pitch is notoriously slow.*

Against anything but the magnificence of Fredericks ,*and, in the* later stages of his innings, of Lloyd, Thomson *would no doubt* have looked a different proposition in Perth. He bowled as fast at times as he did against England a year ago but he may *still be given* a rest at Melbourne so as to be at his freshest in *Sydney* at the new year.

In Saturday's one-day match West Indies, having been put in by Greg Chappell, batted as though thinking there was no way they could lose, which is perhaps why they did. Needing 225 to win in 40 eight-ball overs (compared with *the* 60 six-ball overs of the Prudential trophy for the World *cup final*), Australia were sent on their way by a dashing partner*ship of 86 by Ian Chappell*, whose 63 won him the award as man of *the match, and Turner.*

Under another bland, blue sky the West Indians were in trouble again today, this time against some distinctly fast bowling by Wayne Prior who is 23 and filled out since we saw him here a year ago. With Richards, Rowe, Greenidge, Julien and Boyce all out the West Indians were 66 for five. But Balchan battled it out as is his way and Fredericks, coming in at seven, made a much-needed 54. Between them Balchan and Fredericks scored 126. Of the others only Julien reached double figures on a *livelier* pitch than is usually to be found in Adelaide at this time of year.

WEST INDIES

R. C. Fredericks, b Lillee 21
C. G. Greenidge, c and b Cosier .. 31
L. G. Rowe, c Marsh, b *Gilmour* .. 5
I. V. A. Richards, c Cosier, b *Gilmour* 71
*C. H. Lloyd, c Marsh, b Walker .. 1
A. I. Kallicharran, c Mallett, b G. Chappell 37
B. D. Julien, b G. Chappell 9
†D. L. Murray, b Walker 8
K. D. Boyce, c and b Walker 0
V. A. Holder, l-b-w, b Walker .. 0
A. M. E. Roberts, not out 0
Extras (b 1, l-b 4, n-b 11) 16

Total 224

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—39, 2—48, 3—86, 4—90, 5—188, 6—189, 7—201, 8—220, 9—220, 10—224.

BOWLING: *Lillee*, 8—1—44—1; Gilmour, 8—0—48—2; Cosier, 6—1—33—1; Walker, 6.6—0—19—4; Mallett, 2—0—21—0; G. Chappell, 7—0—43—2.

AUSTRALIA

R. B. McCosker, c Murray, b *Roberts* 0
A. Turner, c Murray, b Holder 46
I. M. Chappell, c Greenidge, b Boyce 63
*G. S. Chappell, c and b Holder .. 59
I. R. Redpath, run out 23
G. J. Cosier, not out 23
M. J. Walker, not out 6
Extras (l-b 3, n-b 2) 5

Total (5 wkts) 225

†R. W. Marsh, G. J. Gilmour, D. K. Lillee, A. H. Mallett did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—86, 3—119, 4—179, 5—214.

BOWLING: Roberts, 4—0—33—1; Julien, 8—0—66—0; Holder, 7.5—1—53—2; Boyce, 7—0—31—1; Lloyd, 3—0—28—0; Richards, 2—0—10—0.

Australia won by five wickets.

AUSTRALIA (from): G. Chappell (captain), I. Redpath, I. Chappell, G. Cosier, G. Gilmour, D. Lillie, R. McCosker, A. Mallett, R. Marsh, J. Thomson, A. Turner, M. Walker.

Bombay, Dec 20.—Bishen Singh Bedi, aged 29, will lead the Indian team to tour New Zealand and the West Indies early next year, the Indian cricket board of control announced here today.—Reuter.

MELBOURNE: Sheffield Shield: Victoria, 318 for 4 dec and 270 for 6 dec (G. N. Yallop 95); New South Wales 284 (G. Beard 75, A. G. Hurst 4—70, J. Douglas 4—65) and 4 for no wkt.

MASTERTON: Shell competition (formerly Plunket Shield): Central Districts, 356 for 8 dec and 288 for 6 dec (B. L. Cairns 75, R. A. Pierce 70); Wellington, 333 for 8 dec (J. V. Coney 106, A. B. Jordan 5—88) and 199 for 7 (R. W. *Smith* 57). Match drawn.

Another fast bowler of promise in Australia

Adelaide, Dec 21.—Wayne Prior, a South Australian fast bowler, ful*filled some of his* promise on the first day's play in the three day match against the West Indians at Adelaide here today. Prior took six for 41 off 12.2 overs of fiery pace.

The West Indians were dismissed for 188 *and South* Australia appeared to be heading for a large first innings lead when they reached 85 for the loss of one wicket at the close. Prior, heralded as a *future Test bowler* by Clive Lloyd when the touring team played here in October, lifted his aggregate in first class matches this season to 26 for an average of 20.9.

Prior and Attenborough, a left arm fast bowler, *ripped* through the top half of the West Indian *batting in 13.2* overs before Fredericks and Balchan restored some order against the spin bowling of Mallett and Jenner. Fredericks was a late replacement for David Murray, the reserve wicketkeeper, who was confined to bed with tonsilitis.

WEST INDIANS: First Innings

C. G. *Greenidge*, c Woodcock, b Prior .. ..
L. Balchan, run out .. ..
L. G. Rowe, c Yagmich, b Attenborough .. .. ..
I. V. A. Richards, c Drewer, b Prior .. .. ..
B. D. Julien, c sub, b Attenborough 3
K. D. Boyce, c Yagmich, b Prior
R. C. Fredericks, c Hookes, b Prior 5
†D. L. Murray, b Prior ..
Inshan Ali, not out ..
V. A. Holder, st Yagmich, b Mallett
A. L. Padmore, b Prior ..
Extras (l-b 6, n-b 5) 1

Total 18

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—6, 2—3, 3—41, 4—64, 5—66, 6—158, 7—17, 8—182, 9—188, 10—188.

BOWLING: Prior, 12.2—3—41—6; Attenborough, 7—0—43—3; Mallett, 12—?—3?—1; Cosier, 3—0—20—; Jenner, 6—0—34—0.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: First Innings

A. J. Woodcock, l-b-w, b Boyce .. 3
R. Drewer, not out 5
G. J. Cosier, not out .. ..
Extras (n-b 7, l-b 1) .. ..

Total (1 wkt) 8

FALL OF WICKET: 1—64.

BOWLING (to date): Boyce, 8—0—49—1; Julien, 4—0—16—0; Holder, 3—0—10—0; Inshan Ali, 2—1—0—0; Padmore 1—1—0—0.—Reuter.

Hockey

Hounslow worthy winners of southern club title

By *Sydney Friskin*

Hounslow 1 Slough 0

From a hockey match dominated *by defenders. Hounslow emerged* worthy winners over Slough yes*terday to win the southern* title in the national club championship, *sponsored by Benson and Hedges.* In doing so they avenged their defeat three weeks ago in the London League.

Now, as Hounslow await the eastern champions in the quarter-final round, Slough are in the less dignified position of having to cross an earlier hurdle in the pre*liminary round, where they* will meet the western champions. Both *clubs will lose sight of each other* in the convolutions of the draw *but another meeting in the semi*-final round is possible.

Although they have survived, Slough would have preferred to win. Parris, their captain, dictated operations from behind, trying diligently to find Hounslow's Achilles heel, but the Hounslow full backs, Featherstone and Grimmer, were usually invulnerable.

Hounslow's defence, as a whole, tackled and covered superbly, *hardly allowing Slough's stick* artists, Saini, Khehar and Ahmed, much scope for pattern weaving on a surface not conducive to this type of play. The departure of Morris in the 10th minute with a bad cut on the second finger of his left hand, left Hounslow in a state of consternation, as Morris is a tireless worker. Badger, however, proved an adequate replacement and assisted Thomson in stabilizing the middle division.

Ahmed failed to provide Slough with an early stimulant on a cold afternoon. He *swung rather flip*pantly at a chance brilliantly set up *for him by Saini* and *chipped* his shot wide of the mark. Hounslow, *happily relieved, earned a* short corner which came to nothing when Grimmer was penalized for sticks. In any case the shot was saved.

Slough were also ineffective at taking a short corner earned soon after, but they began to look dangerous with Khehar frequently sending Saini through the open spaces. Featherstone usually rescued Hounslow in this crisis and there was adequate support from behind by Brightwell in goal.

Hounslow's second short corner *earned* five minutes before half time was well taken. Feather*stone's shot from the top of the* circle put the Slough defence in a tangle and Watson, who also plays for Oxford University, scored from five yards, giving Jackson no chance. *Slough* had a similar chance immediately after the resumption of play but Churcher hit well over the top.

This award, instead of being the signal for a Slough revival was the beginning of a long spell of ascendancy by Hounslow, who earned three short corners, off the first of which Jackson made a great save from Featherstone at the expense of a long corner.

Slough, who looked as if they might save the match in the dying *minutes lost their last chance* when Khehar climaxed a brilliant combined attack by scooping the ball wide of the outer post. In the end it was their own citadel that nearly fell again, Jackson making another fine save off Brookeman.

HOUNSLOW: G. Brightwell; M. Featherstone, J. G. Grimmer, I. A. Thomson, W. Morris (sub, P. Badger), G. Evans (captain), D. Barker (sub P. Hardy), R. H. Brookeman, J. Watson, I. S. Barrett, C. J. Langhorne.

SLOUGH: D. Jackson; M. J. Parris (captain), A. Churcher, G. White, J. Murdoch, S. S. Khehar, J. Allen, D. Earl, S. Collins, B. S. Saini, M. Ahmed.

Umpires: P. H. Jackson and G. R. Blakeman (Southern Counties).

Show jumping

Steenken keeps winning and wants to keep going

By *Pamela Macgregor-Morris*

Hartwig Steenken, the reigning world champion, has taken over at the Olympia international jumping show where Alwin Schockemöhle left off at Wembley in July. To a winning treble on Friday and a single victory on Saturday he had added a further double yesterday afternoon by winning both competitions at the matinee performance.

Now he will have a two-month break from international shows—but simply because the calendar so dictates, and not from choice. He alone of the top European riders does not feel himself to be in need of a rest. Schockemöhle and Harvey Smith have both declared themselves relieved, for the first time, that the International circuit is ending.

Smith told me yesterday: "I am really feeling jaded—but after I have been away from the horses for a few weeks *I* am longing to be back with them again". Steenken is looking forward to his first show of the new year, in Bremen. Smith may or may not compete in S'Hertogenbosch and at Dortmund.

Steenken is naturally delighted with his brilliant six-year-old, Gladstone, whom he bought nine *months ago from a young* rider who was competing with him at national shows in West Germany: "He was a bit wild, but he is getting better *all the time*". Gladstone, who was campaigned earlier in the year by Steenken's young assistant, Horst Müller, until he went to his first big show with Steenken at Amsterdam in November, went on to Berlin and then won the hotly contested grand prix in Paris last week.

He is, of course, too young to be thrown in at the deep end over an Olympic course, which would overface and ruin any horse of such limited experience. "I shall be riding Kosmos [illegible] Montreal" Steenken told me. "He injured a leg in an aeroplane and is now at home recovering from an operation, but I am sure he will be ready for the shows building up to the Olympic Games".

David Broome is fighting back gallantly in his attempt to keep the invaders at bay. Sportsman carried him to his first win [illegible] the week, after many near misses. In yesterday's Dunhill Turkey Stakes he was beaten on the post 2.2sec behind Steenken on the grey mare, Erle. But a fence down in the Whyte and Mackay Parcours de Chasse, won again by Steenken and Erle, added a further six seconds to his course time *of 52.8sec*. Erle *won* in 50 seconds dead and with Francois Mathy filling *second place for Belgium*, the best placed British horse was *Severn Hills*, who is *going really* well for Malcolm Pyrah.

Graham Fletcher, the No 1 on the Olympic short list, justified his public favouritism by winning the final of the Dunhill European Trophy—sadly bereft of the Italian qualifiers, Mancinelli and Raimondo d'Inzeo—but still attracting 16 finalists from five countries.

YESTERDAY: Whyte and Mackay Parcours de Chasse: 1, H. Steenken's Erle (W Germany); 2, F. Mathy's Diamant (Belgium); 3, J. E. Taylor's Severn Hills (M. Pyrah). Dunhill Turkey Stakes: 1, Erle; 2, Harris Acrilan Carpets Sportsman (D Broome); 3, J. Harding's Marius (Miss C. Bradley).

SATURDAY: Dunhill European Trophy: 1, G. Fletcher's Tauna Dora; 2, Sportsman; 3, A Schockemöhle's Rex the Robber (W Germany). Dunhill Christmas Cigar Stakes: 1, Sportsman; 2, T. Banks's Casique (M. Saywell); 3, Mrs L. Dunning's Sugar Plum. Alfred Dunhill Puissance: 1, Erie (7ft); 2, L. Dunning's *Free Agent* Equal 3, T. Newbery's Snaffles and [illegible] Pessoa's Camaloie (Brazil).

Rugby League

Swinton lose by one point for second week running

Swinton 5 Wigan 6

Swinton were beaten by one point for the second week running yesterday when they lost their 15th consecutive game going down 6—5 at home to Wigan. Trailing 5—4 at half-time Wigan snatched both points with a second-half penalty goal from Fairbairn. In a hard-fought game Swinton's Holland, and Wigan's O'Loughlin, were both sent off for fighting. Swinton's points came from a first-half try by Dainty and a Coote goal and Fairbairn scored all Wigan's points with three penalty goals.

Huddersfield 8 Featherstone R 22

The Featherstone centre, Tuffs, had an outstanding game scoring 13 of his side's 22 points at Huddersfield. The match was closer than the score suggests because it was 8—10 in Featherstone's favour until the 70th minute when Tuffs produced a fine piece of opportunism. He kicked ahead and picked the ball up to go in under the *posts. Finally Tuffs* made sure of the game for Featherstone.

He kicked two goals and a penalty. Michael S[illegible] capped *a fine afternoon's work* by going over for a last minute try. Huddersfield, who were beaten nearly three to one in the scrums in the second half, had a fair share of the ball in the first half and after Banner had given Featherstone the lead with a twelfth minute try to which Tuffs added the goal, Huddersfield went into the lead with tries by Weavill and Hooson, who also kicked a goal. Shortly before the break Newlove restored Featherstone's lead with a try to which Tuffs added a second goal.

Bradford N 14 Oldham 20

Oldham ended a run of six defeats by beating fellow first division strugglers Bradford Northern, *and the man* who set them on the way to victory was a former *Northern* player. Treasure put Oldham 8—4 ahead with his second try after 35 minutes before having to retire with a badly cut knee. Oldham made light of his departure, however, and went on to build a 20—4 lead.

Tries by Teasdale and Joyce cut Northern's deficit, and they tried desperately to save the game in the closing stages but Oldham deservedly held out to take both points.

Skiing

Hinterseer takes slalom but Swede leads overall

Schladming, Dec 21.—Hans Hinterseer, of Austria, won a World Cup slalom here today, but Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark was *just 0.12 seconds behind* to take the overall lead. Stenmark won the first leg of the slalom ahead of Gustav Thoeni, of Italy and Hinterseer, but could only come fifth in the second leg, while Thoeni dropped out. Hinterseer, a 21-year-old from Kitzbühel, was a third of a second faster than Stenmark on the second run.

The 25 winner's points for the event put *Hinterseer joint third* with Dave Irwin, of Canada, in the overall placings with *47 points.* Stenmark's second place put him in the lead with 66 points, six clear of Piero Gros, of Italy, who *came third in today's slalom.*

Stenmark, who started favourite for today's event, was overcautious on the second leg and said afterwards he thought the piste had been too smooth for him. But the 19-year-old Swede, back on top of the World Cup standings after losing first place to Irwin yesterday, remains a favourite for a slalom gold medal at the Winter Olympics in Innsbruck next February.

Gros kept up the pressure on Stenmark and proved himself one of this season's most consistent skiers with his third place today —his fourth this season after finishing in the same position at Val d'Isère, Madonna de Campiglio and Vitipeno. His compatriot Thoeni, fell from seventh to eighth place in the overall placings.

SLALOM: 1, Hinterseer (Austria), 105.32sec (51.88sec, 53.44sec); Stenmark (Sweden), 105.[illegible] (51.57sec, 53.77sec); 3, P. Gros (Italy), 105.49sec (52[illegible], 53.35sec); 4, C. Neureuther (W Germany), 106.04sec (52.78sec, [illegible]sec); 5, F. Radici (Italy), 106.[illegible] (52.52sec, 53.62sec); 6, W. [illegible] (Switzerland), 107.58sec (53.[illegible], 54.35sec); 7, A. Morgenstern (Austria), 107.87sec (53.33sec, 54.5[illegible]); 8, P. Luescher (Switzerland), 1[illegible] (53.53sec, 54.35sec); 9, S. [illegible] (Sweden), 107.99sec (53.[illegible], 54.66sec); 10, P. Schwendener (Switzerland), 108.14sec (53.96sec, [illegible]sec).

DOWNHILL: 1, D. Irwin (Canada), 2min 0.84sec; 2, K. Eberhard (Austria), 2:02.45; 3, H. Plank (Italy), 2:02.51; 4, F. Klammer (Austria), 2:02.68; 5, B. Russi (Switzerland), 2:03.74; 6, P. Roux (Switzerland), 2:05.93; 37, A. Steward [illegible] 2:06.37.

WORLD CUP POSITIONS: 1, Stenmark (Sweden), 66 pts; 2, P. Gros (Italy), 60; 3, D. Irwin (Canada), 47; H. Hinterseer (Austria), [illegible]; F. Klammer (Austria), 36; 6, H. [illegible] (Italy), 35; 7, P. Roux (Switzerland), 32; 8, G. Thoeni (Italy), 31; Russi (Switzerland), 29; 10, E. [illegible] (Switzerland), 28.—Reuter.

DAVOS: 3 x 10km Nordic R[illegible]: Norway, 1hr 30min 58.5[illegible]; Switzerland, 1:32:11.90; 3, Czechoslovakia, 1:33:13.16; 4, [illegible] 1:33:13.15.

COURMAYEUR (Italy): E[illegible] Cup: Men's downhill: 1, P. [illegible] (Switzerland), 1min 46.84sec; Schwaiger (Austria), 1min 4[illegible]; 3, U. Spiess (Austria), 1min 4[illegible].

ALPE D'HUEZ: Criterium des Olsans: Giant slalom: 1, P. [illegible] (France), 45.08sec and 4[illegible] 89.92sec; 2, M. Conlict [illegible] 45.36 and 49.06—94.72; 3, [illegible] (GB), 44.36 and 48.90—93.2[illegible].

Rugby League

Yesterday

FIRST DIVISION: Bradford Northern 14, Oldham 20; Swinton 5, Wigan 6; Huddersfield 8, Featherstone Rovers 22.

SECOND DIVISION: Bramley 22, Halifax 13; York 27, Batley 3.

Ice hockey

MOSCOW: Izvestia tournament final: Soviet Union 3, Czechoslovakia 2. Third place match: Sweden 8, Finland 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Boston Bruins 3, Buffalo Sabres 3; Montreal Canadiens 3, Vancouver Canucks 2; *New York Islanders 7, St Louis Blues* 1; Minnesota North Stars 5, Detroit Redwings 3; Toronto Maple Leafs 5, Kansas City Scouts 1; Pittsburgh Penguins 5, Los Angeles Kings 1.

WORLD ASSOCIATION: Quebec Nordiques 8, Calgary Cowboys 7; Cincinnati Stingers 4, New England Whalers 2; Cleveland Crusaders 6, Indianapolis Racers 3; Minnesota Fighting Saints 6, Winnipeg Jets 3; Houston Aeros 4, Phoenix Roadrunners 3.

Lacrosse

NORTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Boardman and Eccles 6, Cheadle 11; Heaton Mersey 11, Ashton 7; Mellor 8, South Manchester & W 15; Old Stopfordians 9, Old Hulmeians 14; *Old Waconians* 7, Sheffield University 12; Stockport 6, Urmston 11.

OTHER MATCH: Buckhurst Hill 10, Kenton 10.

Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE: Bromley 1, Purley 2; Guildford 1, *Beckenham* 1; Hampstead 0, St Albans 4; Hawks 0, Southgate 5; Old Kingstonians 1, *Hounslow* 2; *Richmond* 0, *Blackheath* 0; Slough 3, Tulse Hill 1; Spencer 3, Cheam 1; Surbiton 3, Dulwich 1; Teddington 0, Reading 3; Wimbledon 0, Maidenhead 0.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE CUP: First round replay: Amersham 2, Aylesbury 1.

WOMEN'S MATCHES: Barclays Bank 7, National Westminster Bank 1; Chiswick Polytechnic 0, Chiswick 4; Crackenford 0, *Redbridge* 3; *Guildford* 3, G.L.C. 1; Havant 9, New Milton 2; Maidenhead 5, Little Chalfont 0; N.P.L. 1, *Hayes* 0; *Royal Ascot* 5, Hounslow 2; Slough 1, Eastcote 1; Wallington 8, Cheam 0; Winchmore Hill 3, Ashford 1.

Yesterday

NATIONAL CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP: South final: Hounslow 1, Slough 0. East quarter-final round: Pelicans 0, Westcliff 1; Chelmsford 0, Bury St Edmunds YMCA 1 (after extra time); St Albans 6, *Boston* 0; *Cambridge City* 0, Bedfordshire Eagles 6. West quarter-final round: Penzance 0, Taunton Vale 1 (after extra time); Isca 3, Weymouth 0; Marlborough 2, Bristol 3.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Surbiton Under-23 2, Surrey Under-23 3.

MIDDLESEX CUP: Third round: Polytechnic 3, Eastcote 1; Teddington 1, Southgate 3.

SURREY CUP: Third round: Guildford 8, *Old Walcountians* 2; Purley 4, Old Carthusians 0.

KENT CUP: Second round: Gore Court 4, Ashford 2 (after extra time).

Snow reports from European res[orts]

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions Piste	Conditions off Piste	We[ather] (5 [illegible])
Avoriaz	30	170	Good	Varied	Fine
Good base on and off piste					
Champéry	0	40	Fair	Varied	Fine
Powder on north facing slopes					
Isola 2000	150	220	Good	Powder	Fine
Good snow on hard base					
Mürren	50	80	Good	Varied	Fine
Powder on north facing slopes					
Tignes	30	100	Good	Varied	Fine
Hard base on lower slopes					
Val d'Isère	50	100	Good	Varied	Fine
Lower slopes hard packed					
Verbier	15	90	Fair	Varied	Fine
South facing slopes worn					
Sauze d'Oulx	20	40	Good	Powder	Fine
Powder and hard base					

In the above snow reports, supplied by representatives o[f the Ski] Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upp[er]

Football

Small screen and big headlines deceive

By Norman Fox

Watching television or reading the more "Wiz kid Willie slams champs" style of Sunday newspaper, can be disturbingly like reading the verbatim utterances of some boxing managers who would have us believe that a lumbering manhole remover's mate can be next in line for a world title challenge. When someone like the Norwich City manager, John Bond, confronts us with the fact that very few of the first division clubs who promised us more attacking football have been brave enough to stand by their principles, those who rarely see further than the small screen and the big headlines are likely to think him defeatist.

Liverpool went to the front of the 10 team race for the championship on Saturday by beating the previous leaders, Queen's Park Rangers, at Anfield. The match was reasonably exciting, contained a small amount of good football and was, overall, not bad value for money. It was also the umpteenth match in which Queen's Park Rangers had failed to live up to their reputation as champions of free expression and bearers of good tidings for a bright, new future. It was a faded, flickering imitation of past occasions when Liverpool had previously regained what in that quarter of the country is considered the rightful position. It was certainly not a time for raving.

Tommy Docherty admitted on Friday that he was going to be surprised to see his Manchester United team on top of the league before Christmas, but that is what now seems likely as United have a game against Everton tomorrow. Only a point would put them there, yet surely a team just out of the second division should not be so easily elevated.

A small survey of players' opinions offers a list of likely title winners that is at least shorter than the one the present positions indicate. Leeds United and Liverpool seem to come out on top, with Derby close runners-up. It seems that most players think experience is the greatest asset. Bob Paisley, Liverpool's manager, believes involvement in Europe is the biggest incentive to the retention of good form, which would place West Ham United with his team at the head of the table. The fact that hardly anyone mentions Manchester United could be an indication that no one wants to admit that the top of the league is a plateau of indifference.

Liverpool's return is the direct result of failure by Derby County and Queen's Park Rangers. Derby's sterling performances at home to Leeds and West Ham earlier in the season now seem like past glories. After losing to Birmingham City and drawing at Queen's Park Rangers, they returned to the Baseball Ground to what should have been a simple win over the bottom club, Sheffield United (five points from 22 games), who took the lead after George missed a penalty. James, the new boy, began to look the part and created a couple of goals which allowed Derby to win 3—2—too close for Mr Mackay's comfort.

Manchester United themselves were not worthy winners at home to the second from bottom club, Wolverhampton Wanderers. They won with a goal by Hill after a nasty match in which McAlle, of Wolves, was sent off and three other members of the home team had their names taken. Likewise, Leeds were not entirely convincing at home to Aston Villa but at least they are now accepting that their future is brighter for the regular appearances of McKenzie, the outstanding player of the season—anywhere in the League.

The best place to be on Saturday was probably Upton Park, where West Ham reminded everyone that with a game in hand they are still nicely placed especially if they can overcome good teams like Stoke City by 3—1. West Ham persisted with high centres and Shilton, in the Stoke goal, was not comfortable. Jennings scored all three goals and took the spotlight from Hudson.

The second division is not without its share of self praise. After Chelsea had beaten the league leaders, Sunderland, the manager, Eddie McCreadie, suggested it was the best perfomance he had seen from a Chelsea team in all his many years at Stamford Bridge. But when so much has gone wrong in such a short time, there is an excuse for being over the moon.

Liverpool rely on old guard to go on top

By Norman Fox

The pessimists who greeted a better, brighter, less ostrich-like attitude amongst some of the first division clubs at the dawn of the new season by saying it would not last into the gloomy days of January were, it seems, no more than realists. Muddy pitches would soon put a stop to the clever, touch-football played on firm summer carpets, they claimed; and teams like Queen's Park Rangers would go back to the staple diet of hard tackling, safety first defending and honest hard work. Muddy pitches really have nothing to do with it. The fact is emerging that Rangers, for one, are not good enough to maintain such fanciful ideas.

Without discrediting Liverpool's efforts to regain the top position, culminating on Saturday with their 2—0 win over Rangers at Anfield, one must say that it was, indeed, effort that brought them back—the old, reliable combined industry of Hughes and Callaghan, touches of brave, almost reckless, individuality from Keegan, and an overall feeling that the team were returning home at Christmas. There is nothing dishonest about that. For some, the game itself was exciting, yet it left us with our heads in the sands of a past era just when we had hoped to be lifting our sights with teams like Rangers.

After the previous Saturday's performance against Derby, everyone had told Rangers' manager, Dave Sexton, he had to bring back Bowles. He obliged but the difference was negligible. Bowles is not at his best in defeat nor does he take kindly to being upstaged. Keegan was the man for the occasion. While Bowles was quickly surrounded by snarling tacklers and looking for space in that crowded 40-yard rectangle either side of the halfway line—the area in which 90 per cent of today's League matches seem to be played—Keegan was battling in among the hard men, taking his punishment, relaying the ball between Heighway and Callaghan, accepting it from Toshack's accurate head, involving himself in everything, shirking nothing.

So Rangers could not be the entertainers. For a while they thought of themselves as swarthy defenders, hoping to last out until half-time and then to come back with a swift, decisive goal. Webb and Hollins have the physique for such tactics but not the restrained outlook. Francis did try to hold the ball but only drew attention to his lack of real perception. Liverpool pounded on, with plenty of high balls up the centre for Toshack to reach and, usually, nod to colleagues. But after 20 minutes Keegan was flattened. There was a free-kick, then Cormack floated a centre into the penalty area and this time Toshack was on his own and dived forward to head a fine goal—the high point of the game.

Rangers offered a wary comeback but were soon looking over their shoulders as Parkes brought off several excellent saves.

Liverpool did not make great confident strides when they knew that there was little chance of losing. Their constant lateral and back passing was a bore we were spared in the edited television version—but it was there and the Kop heaved some mighty groans. The score should have remained at 1—0 and would but for an unnecessary action by Thomas who rushed back to chase Heighway into the Rangers penalty area. Webb was already there and should have been left to divert Heighway away from goal. He was doing so when Thomas bundled into Heighway and the referee gave a penalty from which Neal scored. That was one of Mr Turner's good decisions. His several bad ones must be put down to standing in front of 40,000 people for 90 minutes after having a threat on his life that very morning.

LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence; T. Smith, P. Neal, P. Thompson, P. Cormack, E. Hughes, K. Keegan, J. Case, S. Heighway, J. Toshack, I. Callaghan.

QUEEN'S PARK RANGERS: P. Parkes; D. Clement, I. Gillard, J. Hollins, F. McLintock, D. Webb, D. Thomas, G. Francis, D. Masson, S. Bowles, D. Givens.

Referee: D. Turner (Cannock).

No doubts left at West Ham

By Tom Freeman

To silence any doubts about their ability to win the League championship, West Ham United beat Stoke City 3—1 on Saturday as convincingly as most supporters could have wished, even without two of their best players, Bonds and Brooking. All they have to do now is actually win the championship.

Having lost their previous two matches, the pressure was on West Ham to prove that they were still good enough to stay with the leaders. On the face of it, it was not an easy task, for Stoke had made good progress up the table in the last few months. Bonds, of course, was still absent, and shortly before the kick-off came the news that Brooking was out with influenza.

West Ham have an unenviable reputation as poor starters. Sure, enough, they were quite unable to do anything right in the first 30 minutes. Neither, for that matter, could Stoke. So we had to endure an opening period of outstanding mediocrity before the ebullient Jennings headed the first goal, leaving Shilton stranded at the wrong end of his goalline.

West Ham, as so many times before this season, were transformed, and the spark of enthusiasm never left them. When Bloor headed the equalizer shortly afterwards, they quickly regained the lead and were never in danger of losing it afterwards.

Jennings scored all three goals—a highly satisfactory afternoon for this underrated player. When he and Alan Taylor are in form there is no more dangerous pair of strikers in the division. Taylor was unlucky not to score and Robson also had an excellent match. Not the least encouraging factor for John Lyall, the West Ham manager, however, was the form of the younger players like Coleman and Lock.

Stoke were disappointing. They seem, on paper, to have the perfect blend of local talent and expensive acquisitions, of young players and old. On Saturday they were full of elegance and good intentions, epitomised by the incomparable Hudson. Apart from Hudson, their No four, Mahoney was excellent—a bundle of energy skill and endurance—and Greenhoff did enough to show that he is still a good marksman.

Yet the general impression was that they were too casual, too deliberate and that they were unable to raise their game when it mattered.

WEST HAM UNITED: M. Day; K. Coleman, F. Lampard, J. McDowell, T. Taylor, K. Lock, A. Taylor, G. Paddon, P. Holland, W. Jennings, K. Robson.

STOKE CITY: P. Shilton; J. Marsh, M. Pejic, J. Mahoney, A. Dodd, A. Bloor, J. Robertson, J. Greenhoff, I. Moores (sub., S. Haslegrove), A. Hudson, G. Salmons.

Referee: D. R. G. Nippard (Bournemouth).

Leading goalscorers

FIRST DIVISION: E. MacDougall (Norwich City), 19; D. Tueart (Manchester City), 16; P. Noble (Burnley), 15; J. Duncan (Tottenham Hotspur), 14; A. Gowling (Newcastle United), 13; M. Macdonald (Newcastle United), A. Taylor (West Ham United), D. McKenzie (Leeds United), 11.

SECOND DIVISION: D. Hales (Charlton Athletic), P. Cheesley (Bristol City), 13; M. Walsh (Blackpool), 11; L. Bradd (Notts County), M. Channon (Southampton), T. Ritchie (Bristol City), B. Bannister (Bristol Rovers), 10.

Today's football

THIRD DIVISION: Cardiff City v Southend United.

F.A. CUP: Second round, second replay: Tooting and Mitcham v Leatherhead.

SCOTTISH CUP: First round, second replay: Berwick Rangers v Brechin City (Easter Road, Edinburgh, 3.0).

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Dagenham v Slough Town (7.30).

Action arrives when McAlle departs

By Gerald Sinstadt

When a team has a player sent off and three others cautioned it may seem the occasion for a sermon. Possibly the custodian of the miscreants' ledger at Lancaster Gate already has a homily half composed. Wolverhampton Wanderers, who suffered the disciplinary broadside in the course of a 1—0 defeat by Manchester United at Old Trafford on Saturday, have small reason to plead for clemency.

At the same time, honestly compels the admission that it was from the moment, shortly before the hour, when the referee was forced to be most severe that the game came alive. McAlle had been cautioned for a deliberate trip in the first half. A second offence made his dismissal automatic.

Shortly before, Greenhoff, the Manchester United defender, had been dazed in a collision with his goalkeeper. He was replaced by Kelly, an 18-year-old midfield player making his first appearance. The ensuing contest between United's ad hoc reorganization and Wolverhampton's 10 men was vivid, competitive and tense until Hill's goal settled it in the fourth minute of injury time.

For the first two thirds of the game Wolves were mainly occupied in absorbing pressure. They are less defensively inclined than many away teams but here they had little choice. Palmer and Parkin, the full backs, were kept wide by United's wingers and Bailey forsook midfield for the role of sweeper as Daley and Macari lanced through in support of McIlroy and the mobile Pearson.

United's problem was turning pressure into chances. There were not many in the first hour and those that were created—notably McIlroy's flashing shot to the angle—were competently handled by Parkes in goal. Then came the sending off which seemingly led to some angry exchanges behind the scenes but on the pitch prefaced more coherent attacking by United and some spirited counters by Wolves.

Coppell, in particular, began to feel that he had the measure of Parkin. The winger's low cross gave Daley the opening for a shot well saved by Parkes. Then Forsyth thundered a drive from 30 yards that rebounded from the post and out of the area while the goalkeeper was still in mid air. Wolves responded by bringing on Richards, who had surprisingly been relegated to the substitutes bench for the first time since he became an established choice four years ago. His partnership with Kindon over the last 15 minutes was Wolves's most productive feature. One surge of strength carried Kindon past two defenders and Richards met the pass with an accurate right foot only to see Houston clear brilliantly from the line.

As the match went into injury time it seemed certain that the teams would play their third goalless draw at Old Trafford in six seasons. Then Coppell won a corner, took it himself, Houston headed the ball on, Hill balanced himself carefully before shooting and the game was won.

MANCHESTER UNITED: A. Stepney; A. Forsyth, S. Houston, G. Daly, B. Greenhoff (sub, J. Kelly), M. Buchan, S. Coppell, S. McIlroy, S. Pearson, L. Macari, G. Hill.

WOLVERHAMPTON WANDERERS: P. Parkes; G. Palmer, D. Parkin, M. Bailey, F. Munro, J. McAlle, K. Hibbitt, S. Daley, S. Kindon, R. Gould, (sub, J. Richards), A. Sunderland.

Referee: K. McNally (Hooton).

Sunderland may not be in race when cycle returns

By Clive White

For each of the six lean years which have followed Sunderland's degrading from the first division in 1958 and 1970, they have been flattered by popular support for promotion, particularly after the glorious FA Cup win of 1973. And though the cycle would seem to have come round again, this season may see the deception continue.

Their recent failure to overcome the loss of Hughes with a broken leg is disconcerting for division leaders, as is their middling away form which denied them their return to the top division last season. Chelsea, a middling but improving side, gave further substance to the doubts by beating them conclusively on Saturday at Stamford Bridge, if only by 1—0.

Chelsea's band of young men are progressing well and have shown commendable maturity in recovering from their 4—1 pasting by Southampton in October (something Sunderland will need to show after a similar drubbing at The Dell recently). Until their last two games, Chelsea had won five matches in an unbeaten run of seven. Saturday's win will do much to erase the memory of two narrow defeats in the past fortnight.

Chelsea probably won the game in midfield where they have a nice balance in the busy and nimble skills of Britton, the bite and good sense of Stanley, and the teenage wisdom of the captain, Wilkins.

Chelsea began with a rush which comes with only four shopping days till Christmas and Montgomery needed to be alert to handle shots from Hutchinson (with his feet), Wilkins and Maybank. However, the game slipped into a slumber long before halftime and did not awake until after an hour when Sunderland sat up in a start after a feeble effort by Finney, who in trying to prove his £70,000 worth, missed a number of gift wrapped opportunities. For some peculiar reason one miss by Finney inspired some frenzied effort from Sunderland, but then Chelsea scored. Locke had time to tee himself up a cross which Maybank, despite being closely patrolled, headed down to Britton for the little man to bang the ball in. Chelsea kept control and might have had another one from Britton when he buzzed in on goal like an angry hornet, only to completely miss his target.

Sunderland sent on another costly reserve, the £100,000 Holden, as substitute without much effect, and Chelsea lost the accident prone Hutchinson with damaged leg ligaments after a tackle by Kerr.

There followed a reaction phase of unbelievable brilliance by Bonetti from Clarke before Chelsea won the day, though it was marred a little for Harris on his 500th league appearence. He was "booked" for time wasting, an offence which several Sunderland players and one or two spectators *might have been warned about* too, but nevertheless a misdemeanour which might reasonably be added to the list of punishable offences just announced by Eddie McCreadie, the Chelsea manager.

CHELSEA: P. Bonetti; G. Locke, R. Harris, G. Stanley, M. Droy, J. Dempsey, I. Britton, R. Wilkins, E. Maybank, I. Hutchinson (sub T. Langley), K. Swain.

SUNDERLAND: J. Montgomery; R. Malone, J. Bolton, A. Towers, G. Clarke, R. Moncur, R. Kerr, T. Finney, V. Halom, B. Robson, L. Porterfield (sub, M. Holden).

Referee: L. C. Shapter (Paignton).

Good football triumphs

By Gerry Harrison

If there was a seasonal note in the entertaining 2—2 draw between Norwich City and Manchester City at Carrow Road on Saturday, it was that good will and good football eventually triumphed over bad temper and mistakes. Only by a whisker, however, in the first half.

Norwich made the early errors and, in their frustration, decided to mix it with a physically stronger side. They recovered to play the best football and should have won. Manchester City were two up at half time and not particularly concerned about Tueart's 26th minute miss which would have made it game, set, match and goodnight.

However, in the second half they were put under the whip and were saved only by Corrigan and their own new-found corporate character which, among other agreeable matches, has been the foundation for a run of 18 consecutive games without defeat.

In the 13th minute Tueart was allowed a free run at the defence and beat Keelan from 18 yards. More defensive indecision in the 38th minute gave Oakes, a six handicap golfer, the opportunity to chip a delightful, low wedge shot at an empty goal from 35 yards. He hit the pin and Royle knocked it into the hole.

In between the violence flared, briefly but fiercely, with Mr Sinclair racing from incident to incident like a fireman fighting the flames of Hades with a wet towel.

After the break Norwich came to their senses, started to compete with and indeed outnumber Hartford in midfield and were no longer cut open by the counter attacks of Barnes and Tueart.

It was Corrigan's chance to show that there was nothing sycophantic or over-exaggerated about his manager's claim that he is currently the best goalkeeper in England. He made five or six memorable saves, the best of which was one-handed, high to his left, from a Peters header, demonstrating all the basic principles of a Cape Canaveral launching.

Boyer scored two well worked goals in the space of five minutes, the first exploiting a mistake by Clements, the second superbly set up by Sullivan and MacDougall. Boyer, indeed, had hit the bar in the first half with an overhead kick but much easier chances were missed by defenders, Stringer and Forbes, during set piece assaults.

The lasting thought here, putting aside the seamier side of the game, was that both sides have *solid chances of achieving* their respective season's targets—Norwich holding to a first division place, Manchester City challenging for the championship and European football.

NORWICH CITY: K. Keelan; D. Jones, C. Sullivan, P. Morris, D. Forbes, D. Stringer, M. Machin, E. MacDougall, P. Boyer, C. Suggett, M. Peters.

MANCHESTER CITY: J. Corrigan; K. Clements, W. Donachie, M. Doyle, D. Watson, A. Oakes, P. Barnes, T. Booth, J. Royle, A. Hartford, D. Tueart.

Referee: M. V. Sinclair (Guildford).

Weekend results and tables

First division

rsenal	1	Burnley	0
rmingham	1	Leicester	1
rby	3	Sheffield Utd	2
eds	1	Aston Villa	0
verpool	2	QP Rangers	0
anchester U	1	Wolverhampton	0
iddlesbrough	1	Tottenham	0
wcastle	1	Ipswich	1
rwich	2	Manchester C	2
est Ham	3	Stoke	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
verpool	22	11	8	3	35	19	30
anchester U	22	13	4	5	35	20	30
erby County	22	12	6	4	34	28	30
P Rangers	22	9	10	3	33	18	28
eds Utd	21	12	4	5	37	22	28
est Ham Utd	21	12	4	5	33	24	28
anchester C	22	9	9	4	38	21	27
oke City	22	10	5	7	29	26	25
erton	22	9	7	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	25
iddlesbrough	22	9	6	7	25	19	24
swich Town	22	6	10	6	23	22	22
ton Villa	22	7	7	8	27	31	21
wcastle Utd	22	8	4	10	38	[illegible]	20
ttenham	22	5	10	7	29	34	20
icester City	22	4	12	6	24	30	20
rwich City	22	7	5	10	32	[illegible]	19
ventry City	22	6	7	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	19
senal	22	6	6	10	27	29	18
rmingham	22	6	3	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	15
rnley	22	4	7	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	15
lverhampton	22	4	5	13	23	36	13
effield Utd	22	1	3	18	16	51	5

Second division

ackburn	1	Orient	1
ackpool	1	Fulham	1
lton	1	Bristol City	0
istol Rvrs	1	Oldham	0
elsea	1	Sunderland	0
ll City	1	Luton	2
tts Co	2	Charlton	0
ford Utd	0	Carlisle	0
mouth	1	Nottm Forest	0
rtsmouth	0	York City	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
nderland	22	14	3	5	35	18	31
lton	22	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	31
istol City	22	11	6	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
tts County	22	10	6	6	25	18	26
istol Rovers	22	7	11	4	25	19	25
uthampton	21	11	2	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	24
ham Ath	22	[illegible]	6	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
est Bromwich	22	8	8	6	21	[illegible]	24
lham	21	8	7	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ton	22	9	5	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
elsea	22	8	7	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ackpool	22	8	6	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ttm Forest	22	7	7	8	25	20	21
ient	21	6	8	7	17	19	20
ackburn	22	5	10	7	20	[illegible]	20
ll City	22	8	3	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	19
ymouth A	22	7	5	10	[illegible]	30	19
arlton	21	7	5	9	24	[illegible]	19
rlisle	22	6	7	9	18	27	19
ford United	22	5	6	11	20	30	16
rk City	22	4	4	14	17	38	12
rtsmouth	22	2	6	14	12	34	10

Third division

Aldershot	0	Hereford	2
Chester	2	Swindon	1
Chesterfield	1	Halifax	2
Colchester	0	Wrexham	2
Gillingham	2	Peterborough	2
Millwall	2	C Palace	1
Port Vale	4	Grimsby	3
Rotherham	2	Mansfield	1
Sheffield Wed	2	Preston	2
Shrewsbury	1	Bury	3
Walsall	2	Brighton	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Crystal Palace	21	12	7	3	37	18	31
Hereford Utd	18	10	5	3	30	21	25
Peterborough	20	8	9	3	31	24	25
Brighton	20	11	2	7	38	24	24
Bury	20	8	7	5	25	18	23
Preston	20	8	6	6	26	22	22
Rotherham	20	8	6	6	24	25	22
Walsall	22	8	6	8	29	30	22
Cardiff City	19	8	5	6	29	20	21
Shrewsbury	20	8	4	8	29	29	20
Wrexham	20	9	2	9	23	24	20
Millwall	20	7	6	7	25	30	20
Chester	20	7	6	7	20	28	20
Port Vale	20	6	7	7	25	20	19
Aldershot	20	6	7	7	29	33	19
Halifax Town	20	6	7	7	24	28	19
Grimsby Town	20	8	3	9	30	41	19
Colchester	21	6	7	8	18	25	19
Chesterfield	20	6	5	9	33	32	17
Gillingham	20	4	9	7	25	29	17
Sheffield Wed	20	4	8	8	20	29	16
Southend Utd	17	5	4	8	37	30	14
Swindon	20	5	2	13	21	37	12
Mansfield	18	3	4	11	22	33	10

Scottish premier

Ayr	1	Hearts	1
Dundee	0	Dundee Utd	0
Hibernian	1	Celtic	3
Rangers	3	Motherwell	2
St Johnstone	1	Aberdeen	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Celtic	17	10	3	4	34	20	23
Rangers	17	9	3	5	27	18	21
Hibernian	17	8	5	4	26	23	21
Motherwell	17	7	6	4	31	21	20
Hearts	17	6	7	4	20	20	19
Dundee	17	6	5	6	26	30	17
Aberdeen	17	6	4	7	[illegible]	25	16
Ayr	17	6	4	7	23	[illegible]	16
Dundee Utd	17	4	4	9	20	26	12
St Johnstone	17	2	1	14	19	39	5

Scottish Second Division

E Stirling	4	Cowdenbeath	2
Queen's Park	4	Forfar	0
Raith	3	Meadowbank	2
Stenhousemuir	2	Clydebank	1
Stirling Alb	1	Albion Rvrs	1

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Old Bradfieldians 4, Old Etonians 3; Old Harrovians 0, Old Ardinians 2; Old Reptonians 2, Old Carthusians 1.

Fourth division

Bournemouth	1	Huddersfield	0
Brentford	3	Darlington	0
Cambridge	1	Barnsley	1
Crewe	2	Swansea	1
Lincoln	4	Bradford City	2
Northampton	3	Exeter City	1
Rochdale	1	Hartlepool	1
Scunthorpe	0	Stockport	0
Watford	3	Newport	1
Workington	3	Doncaster	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Northampton	21	15	4	2	33	14	34
Lincoln City	20	15	3	2	49	21	33
Reading	21	13	4	4	38	22	30
Tranmere	21	12	4	5	46	27	28
Bournemouth	20	10	5	5	27	14	25
Crewe Alex	20	8	8	4	31	20	24
Doncaster R	21	10	4	7	40	29	24
Huddersfield	20	9	5	6	23	20	23
Newport C	20	9	5	6	34	31	23
Exeter City	22	8	6	8	26	25	22
Brentford	20	9	3	8	33	30	21
Hartlepool	21	8	5	8	32	31	21
Cambridge Utd	21	7	7	7	25	25	21
Swansea City	20	7	6	7	25	24	20
Rochdale	20	7	6	7	21	23	20
Torquay Utd	20	9	2	9	23	36	20
Stockport Co	21	5	7	9	19	29	17
Watford	21	7	3	11	21	33	17
Bradford City	20	5	5	10	25	31	15
Darlington	21	5	5	11	16	27	15
Barnsley	20	3	8	9	16	22	14
Scunthorpe	21	4	2	15	15	31	10
Workington	20	4	2	14	12	41	10
Southport	20	1	3	16	16	39	5

Scottish First Division

Airdrie	2	Partick Th	4
Arbroath	2	Kilmarnock	0
Clyde	0	East Fife	2
Dumbarton	2	St Mirren	0
Dunfermline	1	Montrose	0
Hamilton	1	Falkirk	0
Morton	0	Queen of South	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Partick	17	10	5	2	28	14	25
Kilmarnock	17	11	2	4	30	17	24
Airdrieonians	17	6	7	4	34	27	19
Arbroath	17	8	3	6	29	27	19
St Mirren	17	7	5	5	25	25	19
Montrose	16	7	4	5	35	23	18
Dumbarton	17	7	3	7	36	29	17
Falkirk	17	6	3	8	23	24	15
East Fife	17	6	3	8	30	37	15
Dunfermline	17	4	7	6	21	32	15
Morton	17	3	8	6	19	27	14
Clyde	17	5	3	9	27	29	13
Hamilton Acad	16	5	3	8	20	23	13
Queen of Sth	17	3	4	10	21	34	10

Scottish Cup

First round replay

Berwick 3 Brechin 3 (after extra time)

Other results

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Atherstone 1, Margate 1; Bedford 3, Yeovil 2; Chelmsford 1, Nuneaton 1; Dunstable 3, Burton 1; Grantham 5, Wealdstone 0; Kettering 1, Cambridge City 1; Stourbridge 1, Bath 1; Telford 3, Maidstone 3; Tonbridge 1, Hillingdon 3; Weymouth 3, Gravesend and Northfleet 1; Wimbledon 3, Dover 0. First division: North: Banbury 4, Wellingborough 2; Bromsgrove 1, Corby 4; Bury Town 0, Witney Town 3; Cheltenham 3, Redditch 1; Enderby 1, Barry 1; Kidderminster 1, Barnet 2; Milton Keynes 5, Merthyr Tydfil 1; Oswestry 0, Gloucester 1; Stevenage 2, Bedworth 2; Tamworth 3, Kings Lynn 3; Worcester City 0, AP Leamington 4. First division: South: Basingstoke 5, Dorchester 3; Bexley 1, Bognor Regis 2; Crawley 3, Andover 0; Dartford 4, Ashford 1; Folkestone/Shepway 3, Waterlooville 3; Hastings 2, Poole 0; Minehead 4, Romford 1; Ramsgate 2, Metropolitan Police 1; Salisbury 3, Canterbury City 1; Trowbridge 1, Guildford/Dorking 1.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Barrow 2, Macclesfield 0; Boston Utd 4, Northwich Victoria 1; Buxton 0, Morecambe 1; Gateshead 1, Great Harwood 0; Goole 2, Netherfield 0; Runcorn 1, Mossley 0; Scarborough 6, Fleetwood 1; Skelmersdale 3, Altrincham 2; South Liverpool 0, Matlock 3; Stafford Rangers 3, Bangor City 2; Wigan 3, Worksop 0.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Dulwich Hamlet 1, Hayes 1; Enfield 1, Woking 0; Hendon 1, Staines 1; Hitchin Town 1, Leatherhead 0; Kingstonian 2, Southall and EB 1; Tooting and Mitcham 1, Oxford City 1. Second Division: Bromley 2, St Albans City 2; Croydon 0, Maidenhead United 0; Finchley 3, Wokingham Town 1; Harlow Town 0, Tilbury 2; Horsham 1, Harrow Borough 2; Harwich and Parkeston 3, Walton and Hersham 2; Hertford Town 2, Hampton 0; Hornchurch 3, Boreham Wood 1; Ware 0, Aveley 1; Wembley 3, Corinthian-Casuals 1.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: First division: Edmonton-Haringey 1, Ruislip Manor 4; Grays Athletic 1, Worthing 1; Lewes 1, Addlestone 1; Rainham 0, Egham 2; Redhill 6, Marlow 0. Second division: Edgware 2, Aylesbury United 2; Feltham 1, Willesden 0; Harefield United 2, Molesey 0; Hemel Hempstead 1, Eastbourne United 0; Uxbridge 0, Tring Town 0. LEAGUE CUP: Second round: Faversham Town 0, Erith and Belvedere 1; Eastbourne Town 6, Camberley 0. Replays: Cheshunt 3, Letchworth 0; Epsom and Ewell 0, Hounslow 2.

ARTHUR DUNN CUP: First round: Old Wykehamists 3, Old Brentwoods 4.

European results

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP: Group eight: Malta 0, Bulgaria 2.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Greece	6	2	3	1	12	9	7
W Germany	5	2	3	0	6	4	7
Bulgaria	6	2	2	2	12	7	6
Malta	5	1	0	4	2	13	2

Remaining match: Feb 28, W Germany v Malta.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH: Turkey 0, W Germany 5 (at Istanbul).

BELGIAN LEAGUE: Anderlecht 3, Racing White Molenbeek 1; Charleroi 1, FC Bruges 1; Racing Malines 1, Beerschot 2; Ostend 4, FC Malinois 2; Standard Liege 2, Beringen 1; Antwerp 2, Lokeren 1; Cercel Bruges 3, Lierse 2; Waregem 4, La Louviere 0; Berchem 0, FC Liegeois 0.

DUTCH: Telstar 2, NAC 0; Eindhoven 1, Sparta 1; MVV 1, Excelsior 0; NEC 2, Den Haag 1; Feyenoord 1, PSV 0; Amsterdam 1, De Graafschap 0.

EAST GERMAN: Sachsenring Zwickau 0, Dynamo Berlin 5; Rot-Weiss Erfurt 5, Energie Cottbus 0; Lokomotive Leipzig 0, Dynamo Dresden 2; Stahl Riesa 7, Chemie Leipzig 1; Carl Zeiss Jena 1, Magdeburg 1; Chemie Halle 1, Wismut Aue 1; Karl-Marx-Stadt 0, Vorwaerts Frankfurt/Oder 1.

FRENCH: Nimes 2, Strasbourg 1; Bordeaux 3, Monaco 1; Troyes 0, Nantes 0; Lille 2, Bastia 0; Valenciennes 0, Lyons 0.

GREEK: AEK 2, Aris 1; Atromitos 1, Ethnikos 1; Yannina 2, Apollon 0; Heraclis 1, Panathinaikos 3; Panserraikos 3, Panionios 1; Prok 2, Panachaiki 0; Pierikos 1, Kastoria 1; Olympiakos 4, Panaitolikos 1.

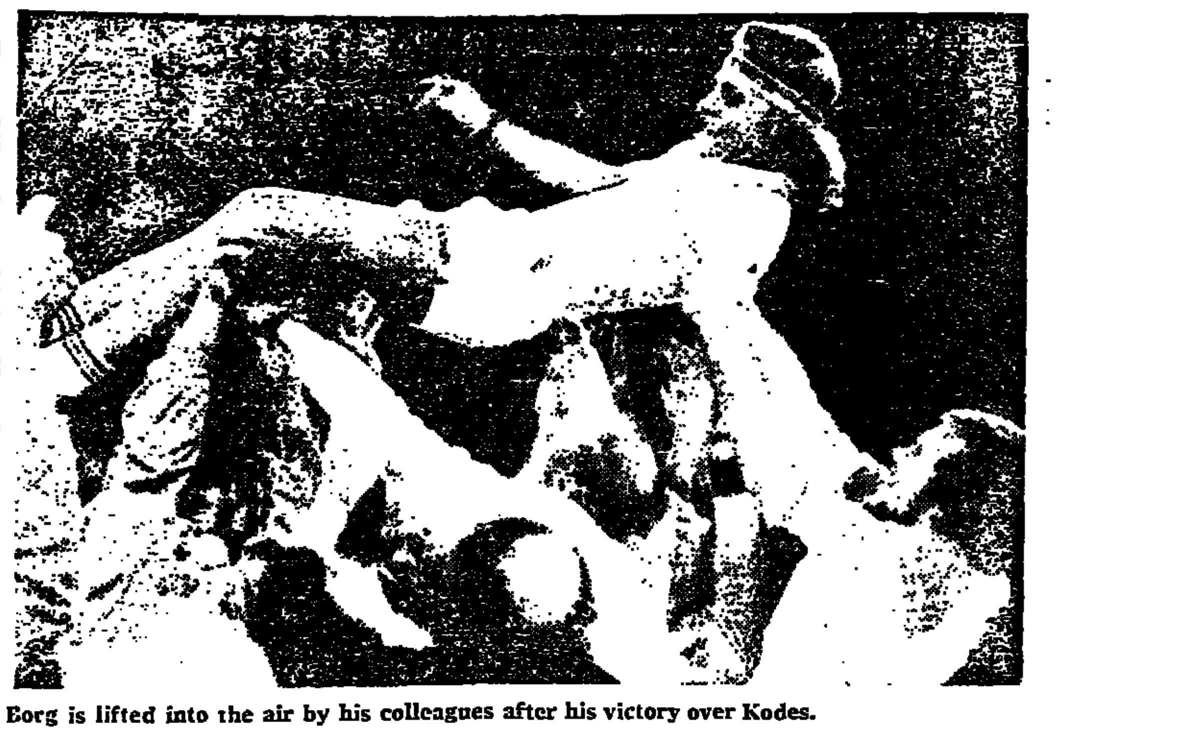
ITALIAN: Ascoli 0, Juventus 3; Cesena 3, Verona 0; Fiorentina 0, AC Milan 1; Inter Milan 2, Napoli 1; Lazio 3, Cagliari 0; Perugia 0, Roma 1; Sampdoria 0, Bologna 1; Torino 1, Como 0.

PORTUGUESE: CUF 0, Sporting 4; Braga 1, Boavista 2; Farense 3, Leixoes 2; Belenenses 3, Beira-Mar 1; Academico 0, Atletico 1; Tomar 2, Estoril 2; Porto 1, Guimaraes 1; Benfica 2, Setubal 0.

SPANISH: Hercules 1, Sevilla 0; Betis 2, Oviedo 1; Las Palmas 5, Santander 0; Espanol 3, Granada 0; Valencia 3, Barcelona 2; Real Madrid 1, Atletic Bilbao 0; Zaragoza 5, Salamanca 0; Gijon 1, Elche 1.

AFRICA CUP: Final (second leg): Hafia 2, Rangers International (Nigeria) 1. Hafia won 3-1 on aggregate.

Tennis



Borg is lifted into the air by his colleagues after his victory over Kodes.

Borg brings Davis Cup to Sweden

Stockholm, Dec 20.—Sweden won the Davis Cup for tennis here today by defeating Czechoslovakia 3—2 in the final. In the reverse singles today Bjorn Borg gave Sweden a winning 3—1 lead by beating Jan Kodes, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2. But Jiri Hrebec gave Czechoslovakia some consolation by defeating Ove Bengtson, 1—6, 6—3, 6—1, 6—4, in the remaining match. It was Bengtson's second four-set defeat. He had gone down to Kodes in Friday's singles.

This triumph was the finest sports achievement in Sweden since Ingemar Johansson won the world heavyweight boxing title in 1959. Sweden became only the sixth nation to win the trophy, which the wealthy American tennis enthusiast Dwight F. Davis donated 75 years ago. Other winners were the United States, Australia, Great Britain, France and South Africa, who won by default for the first time last year as India refused to play because of South Africa's apartheid policy. Sweden also became the first European country to win the final since Great Britain beat Australia at Wimbledon in 1936.

Borg's victory took just over two hours. He broke Kode's service six times in the match: Kodes, a former Wimbledon champion, broke Borg's service only once. Borg broke through in the first game and took the next for a 2—0 lead. Kodes broke back with Borg leading 4—3, but the Swede, releasing a string of superb passing shots, won the first set in 47 minutes.

Kodes dropped his service at the start of the second set after some confusion over line calls and during the break angrily kicked over a vacant chair.

The Czechoslovak scored with long backhands, but Borg was seldom out of position. Borg took a service break again to lead 4—1, and, with Kodes netting frequently, went on to win the set 6—2.

Kodes dropped service twice more in the final set. He had some luck with sliced shots close to the net, but was left standing many times by Borg's backhand returns to the far corner of the court. Kodes held his service with the score at 5—1 and pushed Borg twice to deuce in the final game, but could not avoid defeat.

After his victory, the 19-year-old Swede leapt over the net and said: "This was the most important match of my life."

The odds were in Borg's favour. He came on court with Sweden leading 2—1 after sharing Friday's two singles and winning the doubles yesterday. Borg and Bengtson beat Kodes and Vladimir Zednik, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

Borg leaves tomorrow for Monte Carlo, where he now lives with his parents to avoid the Swedish tax system. He picks up his career on January 12 in the World Championship Tennis series in the United States.

RESULTS (Swedish names first): B. Borg beat J. Hrebec, 6—1, 6—3, 6—0; O. Bengtson lost to J. Kodes, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5, 6—4; Borg and Bengtson beat Kodes and V. Zednik, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4; Borg beat Kodes, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2; Bengtson lost to Hrebec, 1—6, 6—3, 6—1, 6—4.—Agence.

BRAZIL: Davis Cup, South American zone quarter-final round. Brazil beat Peru, 3—0.

Sydney, Dec 21.—The former Wimbledon champion, Evonne Cawley, today retained her New South Wales tennis title with an easy 6—2, 6—4 win over Susan Barker, of Britain.

Mrs Cawley took little more than an hour to outplay Miss Barker, who had no answer to the champion's across the court game. Miss Barker improved her attack in the second set to keep the scores level at 4-4, but was unable to match the pressure imposed by Mrs Cawley in the next two games.

MEN'S SINGLES: quarter-final round: R. Ruffels (Australia) beat K. Rosewall (Australia), 6—4, 6—[illegible]; R. Case (Australia) beat D. Carter (Australia), 7—5, 6—3; [illegible] Marks (Australia) beat J. Lloyd (GB), 6—[illegible], 7—6, 7—5; A. Roche (Australia) beat R. Fairlie (New Zealand), 6—2, 6—[illegible]. Semi-final round: Case beat Ruffels, 6—1, 4—6, 9—7; Marks beat Roche, 3—6, 7—6, 13—11. Final: Case beat Marks, 6—[illegible], 6—1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Quarter-final round: Mrs H. Masthoff (West Germany) beat Miss M. Tyler (GB), 1—6, 6—2, 6—1; Miss W. M. Turnbull (Australia) beat Miss H. Eisterlehner (West Germany), 6—3, 5—7, 6—1; Miss S. Barker (GB) beat Miss [illegible] Mattison (Australia), 6—1, 6—3. Semi-final round: Mrs R. Cawley (Australia) beat Mrs Masthoff, 7—6, 3—6, 6—2; Miss Barker beat Miss Turnbull, [illegible], 6—3. Final: Mrs Cawley beat Miss Barker, 6—2, 6—4.—Reuter.

Squash rackets

Professional and amateur standards go on trial

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

The first official world open championship of squash rackets, to be played at Wembley from January 31 to February 9, will have an interesting subsidiary theme. Kevin Shawcross, of New South Wales, aged 27, the Australian and British amateur champion, will put himself to the test against the professional élite: including his recent predecessors as supreme amateur.

This will be an unusually valid measure of the difference between professionals and amateurs. Shawcross works in two family businesses—a squash centre and a blackberry farm ("I'm a country larrikin")—and is less vulnerable than many leading amateurs of the past decade to charges of shamateurism. He hopes to help Australia retain the international amateur championships in England next May. Shawcross missed the previous series because in those days he was playing rugby league football, weighing in at 16st 7lb. A damaged knee induced him to concentrate on squash again (he was Australia's under-19 and under-23 champion).

Aly Abdel Aziz, an Egyptian who works at a Swedish squash club, was beaten 9—2, 9—7, 9—6 by Shawcross in the final of the British championship, sponsored by Pakistan International Airlines at Wembley on Saturday. This meant that, at his second attempt, Shawcross won the title without losing a game (last year he was beaten in straight games by Mohibullah Khan). Aziz, who will also be among the challengers for the open championship, is turning professional.

Philip Ayton, of Britain, who was top seed at Wembley but was beaten by the unseeded Aziz in the third round, reckons it is no longer possible to be a genuine amateur to the extent of paying for everything—for example, travelling expenses. He believes a more blatant form of shamateurism survived because the rules were not clear enough and the professionals were not yet organized.

"It does not sadden me that the standard of the British amateur, at the top, is dropping. It is inevitable that the better player will turn professional, because the rewards are there. I would like to see this continue as a genuine amateur tournament. But I see it as a necessary prerequisite that it becomes less important in world terms, a smaller part of world squash. For that reason you would not get shamateurs playing in it. They would not delay turning professional in order to win the British Amateur."

Ayton may be right, though the difficulty of enforcing a common code of amateurism throughout the world is gradually pushing the game towards the abolition of distinctions. The upper level of the British amateur championship field has certainly fallen as one former winner after another has turned professional. There was a good deal of untidy driving on Saturday. But the 6ft 2in Shawcross, a well-trained 14st, was a worthy champion. He used his long reach to advantage, demonstrated a sure touch on angles and drops, and varied his length and pace astutely.

Aziz was disappointed because he considered—and he was right—that he had not reproduced the form of earlier rounds. Often he made mistakes just as he seemed to be gaining momentum. But Shawcross imposed the kind of pressure that provokes loose play. Aziz could neither contain him nor hurt him.

BROMLEY: County championship: Kent 5, Buckinghamshire 0.

Rackets

Hollington fails to find a winning service

By Our Rackets Correspondent

Two of the favoured players were beaten in the H. K. Foster cup for rackets at Queen's Club over the weekend. As a result, two unseeded players, R. M. J. O. Graham (Eton) will meet A. C. S. Pigott (Harrow) in one semi-final match, two seeded players F. C. Satow (Rugby) and P. C. Nicholls (Malvern) in the other.

The big surprise was the defeat of W. A. Hollington (Haileybury), technically the best player in the competition, by the free-hitting left-handed Pigott yesterday. Hollington had his chances as he led 12—5 in the fourth game and 11—5 in the fifth before Pigott won by 16—17, 15—7, 9—15, 15—13, 15—12.

This match was played at a spanking pace with spectacular shots, notably half-volleys, from the winner mixed with wild ones. It was this pace and his inability to find a winning service when holding his long lead in the last two games that cost Hollington the match.

FIRST ROUND: F. C. Satow (Rugby) beat R. M. Tindall (Harrow), 13—18, 15—11, 15—12, 16—13; P. J. Rosser (Malvern) beat M. A. Tang (Malvern), 15—11, 15—8, 15—2; H. R. Murray-Philipson (Eton) beat N. G. T. Polly (Wellington), 15—6, 15—8, 17—15, 15—10; P. C. Nicholls (Malvern) beat N. D. Herbert-Jones (Rugby), 15—6, 15—5, 15—6; R. M. J. O. Graham (Eton) beat M. N. P. Mockridge (Marlborough), 15—9, 15—8, 7—15, 4—15, 15—11; P. A. T. Myrtle (Wellington) beat D. K. Watson (Marlborough), 18—[illegible], 5—15, 16—17, 15—12, 15—10; A. C. S. Pigott (Harrow) beat J. O. D. Orders (Winchester), 15—12, 15—11, 17—14; W. A. Hollington (Haileybury) beat A. J. B. McDonald (Malvern), 15—5, 15—6, 15—12.

SECOND ROUND: Satow beat Rosser, 15—1, 15—6, 15—11; Nicholls beat Murray-Philipson, 15—5, 15—1, 15—8; Graham beat Myrtle, 7—15, 15—3, 15—10, 17—14; Pigott beat Hollington, 16—17, 15—7, 9—15, 15—13, 15—12.

INCLEDON WEBBER CUP: Fourth round: J. C. Spurling (Tonbridge) beat P. E. R. Wallis (Haileybury), 18—13, 15—1; R. D. Abbott (Marlborough) beat M. Macdonell (Winchester), 15—12, 16—17, 15—5; D. J. C. Faber (Eton) beat I. P. W. Low (Wellington), 15—5, 15—6; C. Sutton (Radley) beat N. G. Williams (Charterhouse), 15—9, 15—9; R. G. P. Ellis (Haileybury) beat P. Wright (Haileybury), 15—[illegible], 15—1; P. Clarke (Malvern) beat J. H. C. Mallinson (Wellington), 15—10, 15—10; C. R. [illegible] (Tonbridge) beat R. J. K. Paterson (Wellington), 15—8, 15—2.

Athletics

Foster likely to race in South Africa

By Neil Allen
Athletics Correspondent

Brendan Foster, who left Britain yesterday for what was, ostensibly, a month of training in South Africa, will also race there "on the strict understanding that the events will be multi-racial".

This is a major change in the attitude of Foster towards the land of apartheid in sport. The European 5,000 metres champion, and world record holder over two miles and 3,000 metres, who works for a Labour-dominated council in Gateshead, has told me more than once that he would never contemplate competing in South Africa.

But after finishing fourth on Saturday in the International Athletes Club's cross-country event at Crystal Palace, which was sponsored by Taylor Woodrow, Foster told me: "I have checked out the situation with the British Government and I've also discovered that the situation in South Africa is different in athletics from other sports which are doing much less to break down the colour bar. When I get to Johannesburg, where I'll be staying for a month, I will still check carefully. But it's still likely that I will be racing over two or three miles around January 17, just before I leave for England."

Foster was not at all disappointed by his position at the end of a fast, exciting race over 8,500 metres of parkland at Crystal Palace in which he finished 16sec behind the winner, Jos Hermans, of the Netherlands.

Afterwards he said: "I think it was one of my best ever runs over the country. No, not quite as good as at Gateshead recently when I beat Jos so narrowly. But I was motivated more then by my local supporters and the fact that I knew the course so well. Hermans is certainly coming into form strongly right now. But somehow I don't think he'll ever produce it to quite the same extent, on the track."

Hermans said: "The difference between Crystal Palace and Gateshead was that when I went to Gateshead I had little confidence about running against the best of England's men. This time I felt sure I could do well though I was bothered by the rain smearing my glasses and by a stomach upset I had earlier in the week. Because I wasn't too sure of my form, I waited for the first three laps before I attacked. In Montreal I will basically go for the Olympic 10,000 metres but perhaps the 5,000 or marathon, too. I am a late bloomer in this sport and I know there are many men I must beware. High altitude training? No, I think it's mainly for the head and I don't need that."

Hermans, who will go to New Zealand in the new year for a month's training ("I was going there to race but the sponsor went broke so I'll stay with a family in Christchurch instead"), put in his most significant acceleration on Saturday after about 15 minutes running when he gained a 12 yards lead over David Black and Foster and then pulled away unanswerably, driving hard up the inclines.

Behind him the light training Tony Simmons, who will go for the international cross-country title, as well as the Olympic 10,000 metres, "because it's part of my attraction to the sport of athletics", won the battle for second place and tried determinedly, if unavailingly, to catch up Hermans.

Everyone had their instinctive alibi story of Olympic preparation. Ian Stewart, who was fifth, seven seconds behind Foster, talks about holding himself back deliberately for an Olympic peak. If you remember Stewart's past great competitive triumphs you are inclined to believe him even if one also knows the essential capacity of all top class athletes to kid themselves. Sixth, to take another example, was Bernard Ford, who, in spite of being tempted, will ignore the big opportunity of the British Olympic marathon trial and concentrate next summer on the 10,000 metres. Of course, they could all be right. In one sense, and yet end up being beaten for gold by an Ethiopian, a Colombian, or even a home-grown French-Canadian.

RESULT: 1, J. Hermans (Netherlands), 26min 30sec.; 2, T. Simmons (Luton United), 26:37; 3, D. Black (Small Heath), 26:40; 4, B. Foster (Gateshead), 26:46; 5, I. Stewart (Birchfield), 26:53; 6, B. Ford (Aldershot, Farnham and District), [illegible]; [illegible] 10, G. Tuck (Cambridge and Coleraine), 27:20.

Racing

Heavy ground the hope for Havanus

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Although the National Hunt festival at Cheltenham is only a speck on the horizon there is at least one nice prospect to savour there already. That is the next meeting between Tiepolino and Havanus in the *Daily Express* Triumph hurdle. After these two French-bred three-year-olds had had the finish of the Finale Junior Hurdle to themselves at Chepstow on Saturday, the two respective camps both declared that they had no desire to take each other on again before Cheltenham.

They will both run again in the meantime, but they will do everything possible to avoid clashing before the Triumph Hurdle, which is, as I have said in the past, regarded as the summit of a young hurdler's season, just as victory in the Champion Hurdle is the pinnacle of an older horse's achievement. On Saturday round one went to Tiepolino, who had beaten Havanus once on the flat in France when they were trained at Chantilly by Francois Boutin and Maurice Zilber, respectively. But, whereas Tiepolino had six lengths to spare at Longchamp in the spring, there was only a short head in it on Saturday, albeit quite a long short head looking at the photograph of the finish.

Having said that, I must hasten to add that Tiepolino should have won more easily than he did. I heard someone remark that he would have been an unlucky loser had he been beaten by Havanus, but I am *not* convinced that unlucky is the right way to describe a horse who made two really bad mistakes jumping when the race was on in earnest. His owners would have been unfortunate if he had lost. Perhaps that is the best way of putting it.

It may be splitting hairs, but what I am trying to stress is that Tiepolino was not unlucky. He simply made life that much more difficult for himself than it need have been by paying scant regard to the second flight of hurdles from the finish and the last. In contrast Havanus jumped perfectly. I thought that Tiepolino would have won by a length if he had not made such a hash of jumping the last flight and his rider Bob Champion agreed later.

But, Champion added that the mistake that really caused him the most concern occurred two flights earlier. Watching in the stands we could not see that because they disappear from view into a dip early in the straight. But, apparently Tiepolino really missed that one out. It says something for his ability and his courage that he was able to produce such an effective counter-attack.

Towards the end Tiepolino and Havanus drew right away from the rest, who were headed by Sweet Joe and Balladeer. This was good to see because the best form that we knew beforehand was simply being upheld. Both Hills and Ladbrokes reacted identically afterwards. Predictably Tiepolino was made favourite to win the Daily Express Triumph Hurdle at 4-1. Havanus is a 5-1 shot. His best chance of revenge at Cheltenham will be if the ground is really heavy as it was last March and the race develops into a war of attrition, the like of which is calculated to bring out the best in an out and out stayer.

On the other hand perfect ground would suit Tiepolino because he is the faster of the two as one might expect of a horse who was capable of winning over only nine furlongs on the flat. What was apparent looking at both Tiepolino and Havanus in the paddock was the fact that they are both big enough to jump fences in time, something that has not always been the case in the past as far as French-bred hurdlers have been concerned. Josh Gifford was advised to buy Tiepolino for Major Derek Wigan by the international bloodstock agent, Julian Lewis, who once wrote regularly for *The Times* about French racing. Lewis spent a number of years living in Chantilly, where he was an assistant trainer and few Englishmen know more about the game there than he. His judgment was certainly spot on in this instance.

Originally he advised Philip Mitchell to buy Tiepolino, but when the owner that Mitchell had in mind declined to go through with the deal Lewis did not hesitate to contact Heron Bloodstock Services, who had told him that they were on the lookout for just that sort of horse. Major and Mrs Derek Wigan have enjoyed many successes with horses that have been found for them in France. Marcilly, Wigan's first horse, won 13 races as did Mrs Wigan's good little hurdler, Burlington II. Invader, who won the Imperial Cup and Fair Play II were two others who did well and now he has the favourite for the Triumph Hurdle and 20-1 to his money which cannot be bad going.

Racing began on Saturday with Tim Forster winning the Ladbroke Bristol Dragonara Handicap Hurdle with Cupid, the least fancied of his two runners in the race. Graham Thorner was on Proper Gent, his first string, and it was only the day before that Forster asked Vic Soane to partner Cupid after Soane had helped him school some horses, saying to himself if he is good enough to ride some of Fred Winter's horses he must be good enough for me.

Soane had never ridden for Forster before. Cupid won the valuable Extel Stakes at Goodwood when he was trained for flat racing by Dick Hern, and it was Hern who advised Forster to buy him when he was sold a little over a year ago even though he had been hobdayed. Forster paid only 1,800 guineas for Cupid, who was successful at Newbury and Devon and Exeter in his first season's jumping. Cupid nearly died this summer when he was turned out to grass and has taken Forster all this time to get him, as he put it, even half right. He stands over 17 hands and it has not been easy to train one so big on the firm ground that has prevailed during the second half of this year.

At the beginning of the summer Fred Winter advertised for a Grand National horse. He had only two replies, one suggesting Collingwood the other Ernie Wiltshire. Winter promptly contacted Ron Barry, who had ridden both of them and Barry said that he would prefer Collingwood. But the deal fell through and Winter ended up buying Ernie Wiltshire, who won the Fair Opportunity Handicap Steeplechase on Saturday, his first race for his new stable. " And after all that there may not even be a National ", was Winter's somewhat rueful comment after seeing his acquisition win and win well.

STATE OF GOING (official): Ludlow: firm. Kelso: good.

Kelso programme

12.15 EARLSTON HURDLE (Handicap: £306: 2m)

1 13-p000 Donawalk (D) (R. Falkingham), J. FitzGerald, 5-11-7 M. Lowry
2 00-pp03 Colspar (T. Craig), Craig, 5-11-5 .... J. Mooney
3 u-01304 Weather All (CD) (J. Gossman), Mrs Chesmore, 4-10-11 J. Campbell
5 420144 Toughie (CD) (Mrs A. Naughton), M. Naughton, 8-10-9 C. Hawkins
6 Great Deal (W. McFarlane), A. Barclay, 9-10-6 .... A. Bowker
7 00-0400 Lochinvar (I. Jordon), Jordon, 6-10-6 .... R. Hamilton
8 0000-02 Rum Year (J. Acklam), G. Robinson, 5-10-4 .... S. Charlton
9 0p0- Thuster (Mrs I. Hamilton), Mrs Hamilton, 4-10-2 D. Turnbull
10 0- Vulwell (M. Ramsden), S. Norton, 5-10-1 .... J. Beaton

5-4 Toughie, 11-4 Weather All, 4-1 Rum Year, 5-1 Colspar, 7-1 Donawalk, 10-1 Lochinvar, 12-1 others.

12.45 ST BOSWELLS STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £403: 2m 196yd)

1 34132-0 Polar Bear (CD) (Mrs B. Gundry), T. Gillam, 9-11-7 R. Barry
2 3-21310 Half a Sixpence (CD) (Maj H. Baillie), K. Oliver, 10-11-3 Maj H. Baillie 5
5 4-31132 Dancing Ned (C) (J. Britton), W. A. Stephenson, 7-10-6 T. Stack
8 234101 Never There (L. Irving), T. Barnes, 5-10-0 ...... M. Barnes
9 340004 Tockwith (CD) (Mrs A. Page), W. Page ...... 9-10-0 P. Ennis

13-8 Never There, 85-40 Polar Bear, 4-1 Half a Sixpence, 7-1 Dancing Ned, 10-1 Tockwith.

1.15 BIRGHAM HURDLE (£306: 2m)

2 021 Pampered Sovereign (CD) (Mrs E. Dixon), V. Thompson, 4-11-7 G. Holmes
3 02-0133 Whistlers Boy (D) (D. Buchanan), Mrs Chesmore, 4-11-7 P. Campbell 7
4 Kingsberry (R. Wilson), C. Bell, 3-11-5 ...... Mr J. Wilson 7
5 00 Madigan (J. Fitzgerald), Fitzgerald, 6-11-3 .... G. Griffin
6 0 Marcus Game (W. Sowerby), W. A. Stephenson, 6-11-3 G. Faulkner 5
7 f0 Prince of Sheen (Mrs R. MacGillivray), A. Barclay, 5-11-3 D. Goulding
10 0 Barnas Mor (R. McNeill), G. Richards, 4-11-0 ...... J. O'Neill
11 Bishops Pander (Mrs M. Green), W. Crawford, 4-11-0 M. Barnes
2-234 Certainly John (M. Ramsden), S. Norton, 4-11-0 J. Beaton 5
010 Crown Bird (Exors of late J. Heron), C. Bell, 4-11-0 D. Nolan
000-400 Denby (Mrs J. Burgess), C. Lamb, 4-11-0 ...... R. Lamb
0 Dumyasha (P. Dunning-White), K. Oliver, 4-11-0 .. N. Tinkler
b4 General Jonathan (Mrs W. Crawford), W. Crawford, 4-11-0 R. Barry
003-000 Glasgow Express (M. Reay), C. Bell, 4-11-0 .. J. McDougall 5
f Kiku (W. Forster), Forster, 4-11-0 .... P. Ennis
3333 Pentagon (Mrs S. Taylor), G. Robinson, 4-11-0 .... T. Stack
00p-00 Red Well (F. Taylor), A. Kemp, 4-11-0 .... V. Percival
3004 Sir Christopher (Mrs J. Milligan), B. Wilkinson, 4-11-0 D. Atkins
0 Snow River (R. Brewis), Brewis, 4-11-0 .... Mr J. Walton
Sunadeann (C. Bell), Bell, 4-11-0 .... J. Cosgrave 7
Three To One (J. Manners), K. Oliver, 4-11-0 .. C. Tinkler
Washington Gal (B. Morris), V. Thompson, 4-11-0 .. —

2-1 Barnas Mor, 4-1 Pentagon, 11-2 Pampered Sovereign, 7-1 General Jonathan, 8-1 Whistlers Boy, 10-1 Sir Christopher, 12-1 Marcus Game, Certainly John, 14-1 Three To One, 16-1 others.

1.45 LAUDER STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £408: 3m)

2 4p0224 Dunrobin (CD) (W. Cmdr R. Stevenson), W. Crawford, 8-11-9 R. Lamb
4 113-012 Sebastian V (C) (R. Jeffreys), C. Bell, 7-10-12 .. M. Barnes
6 334322 Hugo Duncan (CD) (W. Morrison), K. Oliver, 7-10-7 C. Tinkler
7 0-03423 Scout (CD) (A. Allen), W. A. Stephenson, 9-10-3 .. T. Stack

6-4 Hugo Duncan, 7-4 Sebastian V, 11-4 Scout, 7-1 Dunrobin.

2.15 GATTONSIDE STEEPLECHASE (£340: 2m 6f)

2 0-21220 Cumbria (Mrs H. Waller), W. A. Stephenson, 5-12-0 T. Stack
3 0-1 Greek Moss (Mrs S. Taylor), G. Richards, 7-12-0 .. J. O'Neill
4 0100-p0 Cool Thrust (Mrs M. Rutherford), C. Bell, 6-11-9 R. Lamb
7 010-44 Nucella (F. Scotto), A. Kemp, 6-11-3 .... V. Percival
11 4p-p Royal Trace (W. Forster), Forster, 9-11-4 .... P. Ennis

11-10 Greek Moss, 7-4 Cumbria, 4-1 Nucella, 16-1 Royal Trace, Cool Thrust.

2.45 SMAILHOLM MAIDEN HURDLE (3-y-o: £306: 2m)

0 Capital Flight (C. Bell), Bell 11-0 .... J. McDougall 5
002 Cool Gabriel (K. Tuer), Tuer, 11-0 .... R. Barry
The Engineer (G. Weir), K. Oliver, 11-0 ...... C. Tinkler
04 Fair Saint (C. Platts), Miss S. Hall, 11-0 ...... Mr C. Platts 5
8 0 Frank The Yank (S. Fox), Mrs Chesmore, 11-0 .. P. Campbell 7
040 Guisborough Grey (T. Bell), Bell, 11-0 ...... I. Semple 7
10 Humpty Dumpty (J. Coventry), G. Richards, 11-0 J. O'Neill
11 p000 Miss Normandy (J. Carlyle), T. Barnes, 11-0 ...... M. Barnes
12 02003 Modin (A. Brown), W. Atkinson, 11-0 .... P. Mangan
0 Penmaysoul (G. Robinson), Robinson, 11-0 ...... G. Holmes
f0020 Regent's Choice (W. A. Stephenson), Stephenson, 11-0 T. Stack
00 Robin John (G. Gordon), T. Craig, 11-0 .... J. Mooney 7
18 02 Stand In (Mrs J. Shaw), N. Crump, 11-0 .... C. Hawkins 7
19 Thriller In Manilla (C. Bell), Bell, 11-0 .... —
20 0f Tiger Feet (T. Littleton), T. Fairhurst, 11-0 .... C. Fairhurst 7
21 p Village Dusky (F. Oates), C. Lamb, 11-0 ...... R. Lamb
0 Willow Back (B. Cunningham), P. Buckley, 11-0 .. D. Munro

5-2 Stand In, 7-2 Cool Gabriel, 5-1 Humpty Dumpty, 7-1 Fair Saint, 8-1 Modin, Regent's Choice, 12-1 The Engineer, Capital Flight, 14-1 others.

Kelso selections

By Our Racing Staff

12.15 Rum Year. 12.45 Dancing Ned. 1.15 Pampered Sovereign. 1.45 Scout. 2.15 GREEK MOSS is specially recommended. 2.45 Stand In.

Ludlow programme

12.30 BURGUNDY STEEPLECHASE (Div I: £408: 2½m)

2 34-00 Another King (Mrs A. Morris), H. Morris, 7-11-4 .. P. Morris
7 322201 Headmaster (R. Barrett), D. Barons, 8-11-4 .... B. R. Davies
10 00-0004 Joint Affair (J. Bower), Bower, 6-11-4 .... P. Russell
13 p-42 Meneur (G. Lloyd), A. Jarvis, 7-11-4 .... P. Blacker
15 0-000 Pleasure Seeker (Mrs G. Bull), G. Bull, 6-11-4 .. R. Crank
19 000400 Seminole Chief (F. Howlos), F. Yardley, 8-11-4 .... R. Hyett

5-4 Headmaster, 11-8 Meneur, 8-1 Another Kind, 12-1 Joint Affair, 16-1 others.

1.0 AMONTILLADO HURDLE (Handicap: £340: 2m 1f 30yd)

3 000000 Propinquity (T. Milner), H. Morris, 4-11-8 .... P. Morris
4 00-4050 Cannelloni (Dr R. Ehnbom), R. Wilson, 6-11-4 ...... V. Soane
6 340f20 Even Break (Mrs E. Gaze), Mrs Gaze, 13-11-4 ...... P. Barton
6 0-00004 Sebastapol (Mrs T. Orritt), C. Crossley, 11-11-3 .. R. Crank
7 0433-03 Broomstick (I. Southern), T. Corrie, 7-11-1 ...... S. Holland
11 03304x Alan's Bounty (L. Grace), J. Peacock, 5-11-0 .. E. Pfeiffer 7
13 4-04000 Purple Emperor (B. Howard), G. Balding, 5-10-13 .. R. Bailey
15 0pp-0 Bagoas (Mrs S. Jones), J. Hame, 13-10-10 .... —
16 p-2 Cold Henry (J. Thomas), Thomas, 12-10-9 .... R. Linley
17 000-4s0 Deletion (V. Lay), Lay, 5-10-9 .... Mr G. Jones
19 King Concorde (C. Price), P. Ransom, 6-10-9 ... A. Carroll 7
20 041f44 Golden Lichen (W. Jones), D. H. Jones, 5-10-8 .. J. Jenkins
21 0-0b240 Toffee Royal (G. Kakkindiris), W. Whiston, 8-10-2 J. Armstrong 5
22 0 Sylvan Prince (T. Venn), W. Charles, 14-10-0 ...... R. Weaver
23 0000pp- Medina Prince (D. Masters), J. Peacock, 6-10-0 .. A. Mawson
25 pf4 Dancing Samba (J. Edmonds), R. Edwards, 5-10-0 M. Blackshaw
27 030000 Rabra (Mrs R. Speke), S. Bridge, 12-10-0 .... R. Hyett

4-1 Broomstick, 9-2 Cold Henry, 11-2 Toffee Royal, 7-1 Alan's Bounty, 8-1 Dancing Samba, 10-1 Even Break, Golden Lichen, 14-1 Propinquity, Cannelloni, 16-1 others.

1.30 RUMPUNCH HURDLE (Handicap: £476: 2m 1f 30yd)

1 12 Major Tory (Maj J. Pope), A. Turnell, 6-11-7 .... S. Knight 5
3 0-31010 De Musset (CD) (G. Bourne), C. Davies, 5-11-4 .... R. Hyett
5 0224-01 John Brown (Mrs D. Richards), D. Richards, 5-11-2 R. Evans
6 33 Spare Slipper (Sir H. Nugent), D. Nugent, 3-11-2 .. E. Jubar
7 00-0041 Nelvern (CD) (F. Miller), D. Barons, 4-11-1 .... S. May
8 0430 Fiery Coin (Mrs F. Russell), F. Rimell, 5-10-13 .... K. White
10 04p-1pp Roisrian (J. Blake), R. E. Peacock, 6-10-10 .... S. O'Neill 7
13 0000-4 Ongar Street (P. Ransom), Ransom, 3-10-5 .... S. R. Davies
15 203 Tidal Wave (G. Lloyd), A. Jarvis, 3-10-5 .... Mr J. Llewellyn
16 00d3 Quick Result (R. Pitman), Mrs R. Pitman, 3-10-4 .. A. Branford
18 00-1203 Soshozmine (CD) (E. Roberts), Roberts, 6-10-2 Mr R. Wildang 7
19 0040-00 Pink Flamingo (J. Tierney), Tierney, 6-10-1 .... R. F. Davies
20 4u0200 Spiffing (Mrs N. Gittins), H. Gittins, 4-10-1 .... —
24 20004 Freticelli (N. Goodliff), R. Vibert, 3-10-0 ...... G. Thorner
25 2004 Here Comes Charlie (M. Meade), Meade, 3-10-0 .. P. Cullen 7
27 p00010 Lyns Legend (G. Price), Price, 5-10-0 .... Mr C. Price 7
28 300030 Cagaleana (J. Powell), Powell, 5-10-0 .... P. Duggins 7

7-2 Nelvern, 9-2 John Brown, 6-1 Major Tory, 7-1 Spare Slipper, 8-1 De Musset, 10-1 Fiery Coin, Tidal Wave, 12-1 Quick Result, 14-1 Soshezmine, 16-1 others.

2.0 VINTAGE PORT STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £612: 3m)

2 23-2u34 Vulgans Fire (D) (C. Hambro), F. Rimell, 9-11-7 .. R. White
3 004300- Straight Vulgan (D) (C. Hart), P. Ransom, 9-11-7 B. R. Davies
5 22f120 Thankyouverymuch (D) (Mrs B. Lloyd), A. Jarvis, 6-11-3 P. Blacker
7 0p-1p43 Kildagin (CD) (T. Pilkington), D. Nicholson, 11-10-2 J. Suthern
8 21-3340 Third Redeemer (D) (Col S. Misa), S. Mellor, 7-10-10 J. Glover
10 421131 Just the Job (D) (A. Wiseman), D. Gandolfo, 10-10-9 G. Thorner
11 21f221 Mr Wrekin (CD) (Exors of the late Mrs G. Murphy), W. Whiston, 10-10-7 .. D. Cartwright
15 00p030 Mirvis (P. Williams), D. Barons, 9-10-3 .... S. May
16 320-043 Phillidon (T. Yarnold), Yarnold, 8-10-0 .... R. Hyett

9-4 Just the Job, 100-30 Mr Wrekin, 5-1 Vulgans Fire, 11-2 Kildagin, 6-1 Third Redeemer, 10-1 Thankyouverymuch, 12-1 others.

2.30 BURGUNDY STEEPLECHASE (Div II: £408: 2½m)

1 222-p1 Kick On (K. Lewis), Lewis, 8-11-11 .... Mr B. Thomas
4 403110 Steamer (C) (E. Bevan), Bevan, 7-11-11 .... Mr G. Jones
10 pfp High Seaton (Mrs D. Davies), M. Tate, 8-11-4 .... J. Barlow 7
11 02-4300 Mini Prince (R. Pitman), Mrs R. Pitman, 6-11-4 .. M. Sadler 7
15 b2u2f1 Tabby (D) (F. Quibell), J. Bower, 9-11-4 .... P. McCardle 7
14 400-304 Watafella (Mrs D. Meats), D. Barons, 5-11-4 .... S. May

11-8 Kick On, 5-2 Tabby, 7-2 Steamer, 4-1 Watafella, 9-1 Mini Prince, 10-1 others.

3.0 CLARET HURDLE (Handicap: £544: 2m 1f 30yd)

2 130124 Grey Dove (CD) (G. Price), Price, 6-12-0 .... Mr C. Price 7
3 0-01310 Doodle Bug (C. Lees), T. Corrie, 4-11-7 ...... S. Holland
5 100403 Lintam (Mrs D. Meats), D. Barons, 4-11-4 .... S. May
6 112-000 Space Project (CD) (R. Brown), Brown, 5-11-4 .. R. Hyett
11 0100-00 Pride of Olly (N. Renshaw), B. McMahon, 6-10-8 .. J. Glover
14 00100-0 Mr Bojangles (R. Humphris), J. Spearing, 8-10-0 .. J. Burke
15 p0f0 Sailor's Tickle (T. Yarnold), Yarnold, 6-10-0 ....

2-1 Lintam, 3-1 Grey Dove, 4-1 Space Project, 11-2 Doodle Bug, 10-1 Pride of Olly, 12-1 others.

Ludlow selections

By Our Racing Staff

12.30 Headmaster. 1.0 Cold Henry. 1.30 Nelvern. 2.0 Just The Job. 2.30 Kick On. 3.0 Lintam.

Chepstow results

12.45: 1, Cupid (14-1); 2, Georgic (8-1); 3, Well Briefed (7-2 jt fav). 22 ran. Wells Fargo 7-2 jt fav.

1.15: 1, Flame King (5-2); 2, Clarencoux (6-4 fav); 3, Flying Fred (11-2). 6 ran.

1.45: 1, Tiepolino (4-1); 2, Havanus (5-2 fav); 3, Sweet Joe (4-1). 33 ran.

2.15: 1, Dawn Breaker (11-4 fav); 2, Sea Drake (16-1); 3, Stepson (9-1). 11 ran.

2.45: 1, Ernie Wiltshire (5-1); 2, Prairie Dog (4-1); Tradaree (14-1). 9 ran.

3.15: 1, Menfire (9-2); 2, Lovejoy (3-1 fav); 3, Killaguricon (100-30). 10 ran.

Fakenham

12.45: 1, Tudoramus (2-1 fav); 2, Super Charger (2-1 fav); 3, Darravar (7-2). 9 ran.

1.15: 1, Manitas (25-1); 2, Tuscan (5-2); 3, Bybrook (1-3). 7 ran.

1.45: 1, Artic Blizzard (8-1); 2, Golden Crescent (3-1); 3, Molson (4-1). 11 ran. Chartist did not run.

2.15: 1, Acquaint (2-5); 2, Grand Display (16-1); 3, Pop Song (5-1). 7 ran.

2.45: 1, Night Talk (11-2); 2, Companion (25-1); 3, Silver Sing (9-2). 11 ran.

3.15: 1, Crumlin (1-2); 2, Hinterland (10-11); 3, State Visitor (16-1). 7 ran. Teddy Tudor, Night Watchman did not run.

Sedgefield

12.0: 1, Ingham (8-1); 2, Grecian Fighter (14-1); 3, The Froddler (9-1). 13 ran.

12.30: 1, Lord Street (33-1); 2, Tudor Court (7-4 fav); 3, Abbott's Fleece (14-1). 9 ran.

1.0: 1, The Gent (13-2); 2, Baltizar (11-1); 3, Clarino (12-1). 7 ran.

1.30: 1, Never There (14-1), Chosen Slave (6-4 fav); 3, Gorswood (10-1). 6 ran.

2.0: 1, Red Earl (20-1); 2, Current Gold (8-1); 3, Ebornezersdouble (20-1). 15 ran.

2.30: 1, Moray's Parade (11-4); 2, Subway (4-1); 3, Sharina (14-1). 10 ran.

3.0: 1, Great Lad (5-4 fav); 2, Scarlet God (33-1); 3, Carol's Choice (20-1). 10 ran. Distant Cousin did not run.

Latest betting

IRISH SWEEPS HURDLE: Ladbrokes: 7-4 Bannow Rambler, 2-1 Night Nurse, 11-4 Comedy of Errors, 13-2 Navigation, 33-1 bar.

KING GEORGE VI STEEPLECHASE: Ladbrokes: evens Bula, 11-10 Captain Christy, 16-1 Game Spirit, 25-1 Royal Relief, 40-1 Village Slave, 50-1 Brusilee. Corals: evens Bula, 5-4 Captain Christy.

DAILY EXPRESS TRIUMPH HURDLE: Corals: 4-1 Tiepolino, 5-1 Havanus. Hills: 4-1 Tiepolino, 5-1 Havanus, 7-1 Lino Shooter.

Kempton acceptors

KING GEORGE VI STEEPLECHASE: Bula, Captain Christy, Royal Relief, Brusilee, Game Spirit, Royal Marshal II, Village Slave.

New stable complex

Sir Desmond Plummer, chairman of the Horserace Betting Levy Board, will open the new stable complex at Kempton Park on Boxing Day. The new block, which replaces the old stables on the far side of the course, contains 100 boxes, three dormitories, three head lads' rooms, a hospital, canteen and stable manager's flat.

Bremerhaven, Dec 21.—Gerti Schanderl won West Germany's women's figure skating title here for the fourth successive year.—Reuter.

Yachting

Navigator in command for final race

Sydney, Dec 21.—The British yachting team in the Southern Cross Cup will be without their team captain for the final race of the series, the Sydney-to-Hobart contest starting on Boxing Day. Arthur Slater, who led the British to victory in the cup series in 1973, has to fly back to London on Tuesday because his wife is seriously ill in hospital.

Slater skippered the chartered Australian boat, Apollo III, in the first two races of the cup and will also steer her in tomorrow's 30-mile race. The navigator, Bob Lowein, will take command for the Sydney-Hobart race. The British team comprises one yacht shipped to Australia for the series, Noryema, and the locally chartered Apollo III and Meltemi.

Slater steered Apollo III into eleventh place in the first race but was only eighteenth in the 180-mile race which finished yesterday. The british team is in third place after two races with 223 points. New Zealand leads with 253 points followed by New South Wales with 241.—Reuter.

Science report

Bacteriology: Resistance to antibiotics

In 1971 the emergence of widespread resistance to antibiotics commonly used as animal food additives and in veterinary medicine led to the prohibition of their use in feedingstuffs. But now, four years later, the level of resistance in the animal population seems hardly to have decreased at all. That is the conclusion reported in *Nature* by Dr H. Williams Smith, of Houghton Research Station, who has carried out a survey over the past three years on the incidence of resistance to antibiotic tetracycline in the gut bacteria of pigs.

According to Dr Williams Smith, the failure to reduce the amount of tetracycline-resistant bacteria in the population " stresses the fallacy of assuming that the ecological changes brought about largely by the persistent and widespread use of antibiotics can be reversed simply by resorting to a policy of withdrawal ". It also emphasizes the importance of not allowing a situation in which medically valuable antibiotics are grossly overused to arise again.

For about 17 years tetracycline was a common additive to animal feedingstuffs as, with other antibiotics, it had been found to promote the growth of the animals. But soon antibiotic resistance had appeared not only in the common harmless gut bacterium *Escherichia coli*, but in the *Salmonella* organisms which cause food poisoning in man if eaten in large enough numbers in contaminated meat.

In 1969, therefore, the Swann committee recommended that antibiotics such as tetracycline, which were valuable therapeutically as well, should be banned as food additives, thus at least reducing their total amounts in the animal environment.

Dr Williams Smith had previously compared the situation in 1956 (pre-prohibition) with that in 1972 and found no apparent fall in the number of pigs carrying tetracycline-resistant *E coli* in their intestines. Even now, after the ban has been in force for about four years, all the pigs tested in 1975 carried tetracycline-resistant *E coli*. In 41 per cent of the pigs all the organisms in a sample were resistant; in 52 per cent some were sensitive and in the remaining 7 per cent only a few resistant organisms were found.

This failure of the ban to have any impact on the amount of drug-resistant organisms in the pig population may have several causes. The withdrawal of the antibiotic was indeed far from complete, as tetracyclines are still used in veterinary medicine. There is, for example, considerable resistance in the pig population to antibiotics that have never been used in food additives, and the medical use and misuse of antibiotics in humans has been quite sufficient to cause the emergence of drug-resistance on a very large scale.

The ban does seem to have had one effect, however. A worrying aspect of many types of antibiotic resistance is the ability of resistant bacteria to transfer their resistance to other bacteria of the same or related type. Dr Williams Smith has found that since 1970 the proportion of tetracycline-resistant *E coli* that can transfer this resistance has dropped dramatically from 76 per cent to 36 per cent.

By Nature-Times News Service.
Source: *Nature*, December 18 (258, 628; 1975).

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Illustration by Richard Cole

Nicholas Myra

Saints alive!

Some public figures are lucky enough or cunning enough to preserve what is described as a low profile in the vogue phrase derived from military jargon. Some of the senior civil servants who pull the strings that run the country manage to get through life without their profiles ever being described by the newspapers or their names known outside the magic circle of Whitehall.

Obvious contemporary examples of such men of great power or influence who keep their private faces to some extent hidden from the voracious eye of modern publicity are Lord Goodman, Mr Jocelyn Stevens, and Mr Rupert Murdoch. The classic example of a reticent public figure who has managed to keep his private life to himself in public places is Nicholas Myra. He has never been interviewed. No authenticated quotation has ever been attributed to him on the record. Hardly anything is known of his private life. But hardly anybody is more influential or more instantaneously identifiable in his public office at the round earth's imagined corners, from the North Pole to the South. Annual benefactor of all children in Christendom; inventor of plastic surgery; patron of Russia, of Aberdeen, of parish clerks; Nicholas of Myra, this is your life.

In English-speaking countries his sobriquet of Santa Claus is a corruption by the early American colonists of the Dutch Sinter Claes. Everybody recognizes the public image of the personification of Christmas: the benevolent old gentleman with a flowing white beard, wearing a red-sleeved gown and hood trimmed with white fur, and carrying a sack of Christmas presents. It is harder to discern the real person behind the commercialized and paganized image; just as it is becoming harder to perceive the reality of Christmas through its wrappings. But the private faces of Father Christmas are instructive. They include a father of the Early Church; much popular and erroneous medieval hagiology; and folk customs that are derived from midwinter fertility rites several millennia old.

Nicholas was born in the late third or early fourth century AD in Myra in ancient Lycia, near the modern Finike on the southern coast of Turkey. According to the solemn legend, he was such a devout baby that he refused to suck his milk on Wednesdays and Fridays, the fast-days appointed by the Church. As a young man he travelled to Palestine and Egypt. Soon after his return he became Bishop of Myra. He was imprisoned during Diocletian's persecution of the Christians, and released when Constantine assumed the purple. According to tradition, he was present at the first Council of Nicaea in 325, which issued the Nicene Creed. This supposition is most improbable, as his name is not recorded in any of the early lists of bishops present at the Council, nor referred to in the writings of Athanasius.

Nicholas's first definite appearance in verifiable history is at the church dedicated to St Priscus and St Nicholas built at Constantinople by the Emperor Justinian, who died in 565. From the sixth century his shrine was well-known at Myra: and the sixth-century abbot Nicholas of Sion, near Myra, is believed to have written his biography and accounts of numerous miracles, of which the best known deal with saving children from tragedy.

In 1087 Italian sailors or merchants claimed to have got possession of his remains and removed them to Bari: in those days relics of saints had commercial as well as devotional value. From the moment of that posthumous emigration, Nicholas became one of the most popular saints in the Latin as well as the Greek Church. On May 9, 1087, the day that his remains were unloaded at Bari and deposited in the church of St Stephen, no fewer than 30 persons claimed to have been cured of various distempers through imploring the intercession of Nicholas. The tourist trade at Bari increased prodigiously, and so, concomitantly, did the manufacture of prodigious and profitable legends about Nicholas. Devotion to him spread all over the world. A century ago no fewer than 372 churches in England were named in his honour.

Towns and other places in many countries were named after him. Numerous personal surnames are derived from him, from Nichols and Nicholson to Collins and Colson. Countries of such ancient religion as Russia and Greece adopted him as their patron saint; so did cities as disparate as Moscow, Fribourg, and Aberdeen. He was regarded as the patron of sailors, whom he reputedly used to save off the coast of Lycia. For this reason churches under his dedication were often built so that they could be seen off the coast as landmarks. Sailors preserved from shipwreck still hang up votive pictures in his churches, as Horace records Roman sailors dedicating their dripping clothes to the great god of the sea. He became the patron of robbers as the result of an alleged adventure with some thieves, whom he persuaded to hand back their swag.

Two legends about Nicholas were particularly influential in establishing his special relationship with children. The first of these recounts how an impoverished nobleman could not afford dowries for his three daughters, and accordingly intended to save the family from starvation by putting the girls out to prostitution. With characteristic reticence and distaste for publicity, Nicholas went secretly by night and anonymously threw three purses of gold through the window to provide suitable dowries for the girls.

This is considered by some to be the origin of the custom on the Continent of putting sweets and other small presents secretly in the shoes or stockings of children on the eve of St Nicholas's Day, December 6. The transference of this custom to Christmas Eve was perhaps due to a spirit of economy, to avoid two lots of presents in one month. There are records from the eighteenth century of girls who were being educated in convents hanging their silk stockings at the door of the apartment of the abbess with a paper recommending themselves to " Great St Nicholas of her chamber ". As an emblem of this secret munificence, iconographers often represented Nicholas holding three purses, or three gold balls. How the three golden balls were taken over by pawnbrokers as their symbol is one of those questions beyond all conjecture. Unfortunately, this does not prevent antiquarians from conjecturing at length.

The second seminal legend that connects Nicholas with children concerns an Asian of the fourth century who sent his sons to be educated at Athens. He told the two boys to call in on Nicholas at Myra on their way, in order to receive his blessing. The boys arrived in town late in the evening and put up at an inn, intending to call on Bishop Nicholas in the morning.

During the night their villainous and anthropophagous landlord murdered them in order to steal their luggage. He cut up their bodies, salted them, and put the pieces in a pickling tub along with some pork, determined to get three stars for his *plat du jour* in Egon Ronay's Guide that year, or bust. Warned by a vision of this horrid transaction, Nicholas hurried to the inn, where he rebuked the landlord for his sin. The landlord confessed, and took Nicholas to inspect the tub full of brine and bodies. The saint prayed and made the sign of the cross over the remains. Immediately the detached and mangled limbs were miraculously reunited; and the two boys, feeling quite themselves and in one piece again, threw themselves in gratitude at the feet of their benefactor. For this reason he is often represented in medieval iconography as standing in full episcopal costume beside a tub full of naked children.

These and his other miracles were favourite subjects for medieval artists and liturgical plays. Nicholas's traditional feast day of December 6 was the occasion for the ceremonies of the Boy Bishop, a widespread European custom in which a boy was elected bishop and reigned until Holy Innocents' Day, December 28.

At the Reformation this almost totally legendary saint met an even more shadowy figure from the pagan world before Christianity; and the two grew together into the single personification of Father Christmas or Father January. This transformation of Nicholas occurred first in Germany, then in countries where the Reformed Churches were in the majority and finally in France. The feast day was moved to Christmas or New Year's Day significantly nearer to the date of the Roman Saturnalia.

The shadowy, pagan, Deutero-Santa incorporated with Nicholas arrived in England with the mummeries, Lord of Misrule, and other December festivities of the early Middle Ages. The traditional compère of the Christmas mumming was an alarming old man, wrapped in whiskers, holly, and savoury things to eat, who introduced the other mummers, and acted as stage manager. His name was Old Father Christmas, and his traditional introduction as the players trooped into the hall was:

> *" Here come I, Old Father Christmas,*
> *Welcome, or welcome not,*
> *I hope Old Father Christmas*
> *Will never be forgot.*
> *I want room and room and acres of room*
> *After me comes King George with all his noble train.*

His supporting cast included King (originally Saint) George, the Quack Doctor, and a series of adversaries for King George such as a Turkish knight, Beelzebub, and somebody called Bold Slasher (perhaps Bow Slasher from the days of archery). The plot was simple to the point of imbecility. Enter a villain. King George slays him. Enter another villain, pursued by a bare story-line. King George slays him, too. And so on, until finally all have been slain. They are then restored to life by the Quack Doctor, and join in singing the finale, while shaking their collecting-boxes in an emphatic manner.

Such mummings were widespread over England until the Reformation, and still subsist in one or two remote country towns with traditions going back to the Crusades. It is not fanciful to see the embryo of the tradition and the sinister old man going even farther back than that. The Quack Doctor is the son of the [illegible]eval, pre-Christian medicine man; and the story is the potent pre-Christian drama of the death and resurrection of the old year at the winter solstice, or the slaying of a victim at sowing time to propitiate the Corn God. Old Father Christmas in this role is no relation to the sainted Turkish bishop. He is older and more evil: his beard has a distinctly Druidical look from the days when the victims at the winter solstice were killed not in fun but for real.

However, he and St Nicholas were probably conjoined to become one in the person of the benevolent magician, who is the patron saint of shops, sweetshops, and general indulgence; and incidentally, perhaps his black, pre-Christian aspect, the [illegible]lator of bad tempers, hangovers, whining children, broken toys, and before bedtime on December 25, the strident commercialism of the Street and the shabby surrogate Christmases with breath smelling understandably of beer in the department stores, lurks this oddly descended figure so well known as to be virtually un[illegible].

In 1969 the Vatican recognized that St Nicholas had travelled from his recent origins in Myra, and dropped his feast day from the calendar, along with the feast days of St George, St Christopher, and others whose lives are more legend than history. They are now commemorated jointly on January 1. It will be brave parents who assume such factual considerations excuse them from creeping round the house with stockings on Christmas Eve; or bright-eyed children, manufacturing spurious snores, from pretending to be taken in by the old white magic.

Philip Howard

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GREENWICH. 858 7755
Dec. 26-Jan. 3 CAMELOT PIE
FAMILY CHRISTMAS SHOW. Mats. 2.30. Evgs. 6.30 (Jan. 3 mat. only)

GREENWOOD, London Bridge. 403 0582. Opens today Twice Daily 2.30 & 7.30. Stars of TV's "Black Beauty"
CINDERELLA
£2.00, £1.75, 80p.

HAMPSTEAD. 722 9301. Kroetz's
MORECAMBE "the best short play of the year." D. Tel. Tue.-Sat. 7.30. Sun. 8.15. "A winning hand." Tms.
Roger McGough's WORDPLAY. Tue.-Sat. 9. Sun. 5.45 & 9.45. MR. BATT'S VARIETY SHOW with Mr. Punch "first class." D. Tel. Daily 3.30. THEATRE CLOSED DEC 22-25.

HAYMARKET. 930 9832. Evenings 8.0 Mat. Wed. 2.30. Sat. 5.0 & 8.15
Edward Woodward, Geraldine McEwan, Jennie Linden, Edward Hardwicke
in Frederick Lonsdale's
ON APPROVAL
"YOU SHOULD RUSH TO SEE IT" Tel. "IT GOT MY APPROVAL" E.N.

HER MAJESTY'S. 930 6606. Evgs. 8. Mat. Wed 2.30. Sats 5.45, 8.30
EXTRA MAT BXG DAY. 3pm.
The New Hit African Musical
IPI TOMBI
"PULSATING MUSICAL" Evg. News.
"The huge cast is superb" S. Tms.
THE PERFECT HOLIDAY SHOW

KING'S HEAD. 226 1916. 1.15 Nigel Stock CAROL'S CHRISTMAS.

KING'S ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488. Mon. to Th. 9.0. Fri., Sat. 7.30, 9.30 (Boxing Day at 7.30 only)
THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW
"Best MUSICAL OF THE YEAR." —Evening Standard drama award.

LYRIC. 01-437 3686. Evenings 8.0. Sat. & Boxing Day. 5.0 & 8.30. NO PERF. DECEMBER 24 & 25.
JOAN PLOWRIGHT, HELEN MIRREN, JOHN MOFFATT, FRANK GRIMES in
A new comedy by BEN TRAVERS
THE BED BEFORE YESTERDAY
"Wittiest sex comedy of the year" Exp.
"The Seagull" returns Jan. 1 in Rep.

MAYFAIR. 493 2031. Until Jan. 10.
SOOTY'S CHRISTMAS SHOW
Daily 2.0, 4.0. Sat. 10.30, 2.0, 4.0.

MERMAID. 248 7656. Food 248 2835
Until Jan. 17. Booking now! Mats. daily 2.0 & 5.0. Evenings Jan. 2, 3, 6, 10, 17 at 8.15
Swift's
GULLIVER'S TRAVELS
with Mike D'Abo, William Rushton
"Marvellous ... of the Christmas shows I have seen this year, this is far and away the best value" Times.

NEW LONDON. 405 0072. Until Jan. 24 Daily 2.30, 5.30; Sat. 2.0, 5.0, 8.0. (NO PERF. XMAS DAY)
SPIKE MILLIGAN, BERNARD MILES
in the Mermaid Theatre's
Award Winning Production of
TREASURE ISLAND

NEW LONDON. 405 0072 ... Jan. 1
BRUCE FORSYTH
in his own "one man" laughter show.

NEW VICTORIA. 01-834 0671
Opens Dec. 26 at 7.30. Mon.-Fri. 2.30 and 7.30. Sat. 2.30 & 7.30
David Hamilton, Adrienne Posta, Sally James, Christopher Beeny, Jenny Tomasin, Tommy Vance, Kenneth Connor in
ALADDIN

OLD VIC. NATIONAL THEATRE. 928 7616. Tomor. at 7.30:
PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD
by J. M. Synge
Wed. & Fri. 7. Sat. at 2:
HAMLET
Sat. at 7.30:
JUDGEMENT
Some seats held for sale day of performance from 10 a.m.

OPEN SPACE. 580 4970. ... THE SHREW by Charles Marowitz after Shakespeare. Opens tomor 7.0, then Dec. 24, 30, 31 at 8.0; ARTAUD AT RODEZ by Charles Marowitz Dec. 27, 28 at 8.0.

PALACE. 437 6834. Mon. to Th. 8.0. Fri. Sat. ... 6.0 & 8.40.
JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR

PALLADIUM 01-437 7373
Twice Daily ... 7.30. LULU, RON MOODY ... GURNEY in
PETER PAN

PHOENIX. ... WINNIE THE POOH. Mat. Dly. 2 p.m. & Tues., Sat. 11 am. Car parking available.

PHOENIX THEATRE SEASON 1976
January 21 for 8 weeks only
ROCK HUDSON JULIET PROWSE
"I DO! I DO!"
Nightly 8.0. Mat. Thur. Sat. 5.0
Tel. 01-836 8611

PICCADILLY. 437 4506 ...
KWA ZULU
"Probably the most compulsively enjoyable ... show in London." F.T. ...

PICCADILLY. 437 4506. Opens Monday ... at 11 a.m. & 2.30 p.m.
CHARLES DICKENS
CHRISTMAS CAROL
... of Scrooge

PRINCE OF WALES. 01-930 8681 ... Sat. 5.30 & 8.30
NO PERFS DECEMBER 24 & 25
HARRY SECOMBE
"... clowning, excellent singing" ... in THE PLUMBER'S PROGRESS

QUEEN'S THEATRE. 01-734 1166 Evenings 8.0. Mat. Thur. 3.0. Sat. & Boxing Day 5.30 & 8.30. NO PERFS. ...
ALAN BATES in
OTHERWISE ENGAGED
A new play by SIMON GRAY
Directed by HAROLD PINTER

RAYMOND REVUEBAR THEATRE 734 1593. At 7 p.m., 9 p.m., 11 p.m. PAUL RAYMOND presents
THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA '75
Open on Sundays from Jan. 4 Closed Christmas Day only.

REGENT. 323 2707. Evenings 8.30 Fri. Sat. 7.0 & 9.15
BOXING DAY one perf. at 9.15
2ND YEAR OF SENSATIONAL STAGE SHOW OF THE SEVENTIES
LET MY PEOPLE COME
AN ADULT MUSICAL
"Never a dull moment."—E. News. ... seats held for sale at door.

ROUND HOUSE. 267 2564. Evgs. 8. ... Dec. 27, 30, 31 and Jan. 1 at 5.0.
... for third year running
LE GRAND MAGIC CIRCUS
"... magnificent & humorous" FT
RSC. BOOK NOW for THE IK Dir. by Peter Brook. Opens Jan 15.

ST. MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evgs. 8. Tues. 2.45. Sats. & Bxg Day 5 & 8
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN
24th YEAR

SAVOY. 836 8888. Evs. 8. Sat. & Bxg. D. ... No Perf Chrs. Eve.
Barbara MULLEN and Derek BOND
in AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
MURDER IN THE VICARAGE

SHAFTESBURY. 836 6596. Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Boxing day, Dec. 27, 30, 31 Jan. 1 at 3.0. No PERF. DEC. 25.
... LAST ...
JOHN LE MESURIER, CLIVE DUNN in
DAD'S ARMY
"Funny and touching ... total artistic success"—Sunday Times.

SHAW. 388 1394. Until Jan 10.
KIDNAPPED AT CHRISTMAS
This week: Daily 2.0 & 5.0. Dec. 24 perf. at 2.0 only. (No perfs. Dec 25 & 26)

STRAND. 836 2660. Evgs. 8.0 Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30
DORIS HARE
Richard CALDICOT, Andrew SACHS
NO SEX, PLEASE
WE'RE BRITISH
Directed by Allan Davis
LONDON'S LONGEST LAUGH 5th Year
Christmas parking allowed nearby.

THEATRE ROYAL, STRATFORD, E.15. 01-534 0310. Evs. 8. Mat. Fri. 3.
NICKLEBY & ME!
A New Dickens Musical
for all the family

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Evgs. 8. Tues. 2.45. Sats. & Bxg Day 5 & 8.
Margaret LOCKWOOD
Paul DANEMAN & Barrie INGHAM
DOUBLE EDGE
"SUPERB ... the cleverest who-dun-it I have seen for years." D. Tel. Nearby streets NOT affected by Xmas Parking restrictions.

VICTORIA PALACE. 834 1317. Evgs. 8.0, Wed., Sat. & Box. day 6.0 & 8.45
MIKE YARWOOD
in "THE TIME OF YOUR LIFE"
"... greatly enjoyable revue."—Exp.

WEMBLEY EMPIRE POOL. Twice Daily at 2 & 6. Dec. 24 at 2 only. Dec. 26 & all Sats. 2, 5 & 8. Ice Panto.
DICK WHITTINGTON
Children and O.A.P's ½ price most perfs. Ample parking. Pay at doors. "A melodious, glittering spectacle" Daily Telegraph. Box Off. Tel. 01-902 1234.

WESTMINSTER. 834 0283
Evgs. 7.30. Wed. & Sat. 2.30
Chichester Festival Theatre Production
A NEW CHRISTMAS MUSICAL
FOLLOW THE STAR
"The Perfect Family Show". S. Ex. Additional Mats. Dec. 30, Jan. 1 & 6.

WHITEHALL. 930 6692-7765. Evgs. 8.0, Fri., Sat. 6.15, 8.45
BOXING DAY at 8.45 only.
WHAT THE BUTLER SAW
"FUNNIEST PLAY IN LONDON"—... MUST END JANUARY 10.

WINDMILL THEATRE. 437 6312
PAUL RAYMOND presents
LET'S GET LAID
Twice nightly at 7.0 & 9.0
2nd SENSATIONAL YEAR
Closed Christmas Day only.

WYNDHAM'S. 836 3028
Mon.-Fri. 8. Sats. 5 & 8
JOHN GIELGUD RALPH RICHARDSON
National Theatre Production
HAROLD PINTER'S
NO MAN'S LAND
Directed by PETER HALL
"GREAT ACTING AT ITS HIGHEST PITCH." EN. Must end Jan. 24.

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic). 928 6363 Closed Christmas week. Mon. 29th 2.30 p.m. FANTASTIC FAIRGROUND for families & children. 30th & 31st 8 p.m. CHARLEY'S AUNT.

YOUNG VIC STUDIO. 928 6363. Dec. 29th 11 a.m. 30th & 31st 2.30 p.m. KOVAR, master magician. 30th & 31st 8 p.m. Arrabal's THE ARCHITECT & THE EMPEROR OF ASSYRIA.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-734 5051. From 8.15. Dng. & Dcg. At 9.30 New Revue SWEET TEMPTATION and at 11 p.m.
ROLF HARRIS

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2, Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861. Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE:
1: BARRY LYNDON (A). Wk. & Sun: 2.25, 7.55.
2: DOG DAY AFTERNOON (X). Wk. & Sun: 2.00, 5.15, 8.15.

ACADEMY ONE. 437 2981. Joan Micklin Silver's HESTER STREET (U). Progs. 1.45, 4.00, 6.15, 8.35.
ACADEMY TWO. 437 5129. Miklos Jancso's ELEKTREIA (A) and Bela Bartok's THE MIRACULOUS MANDARIN (A). 2.40, 4.45, 6.50, 9.0.
ACADEMY THREE. 437 8819. Marcel Carnes LES ENFANTS DU PARADIS (A). Show times 4.45, 8.1.

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave (734 5414). CONFESSIONS OF A WINDOW CLEANER (X). 3.10, 5.35, 9.00. Chris. Eve. 3.10, 5.35 only. BLAZING SADDLES (AA). 3.45, 7.15. Chris. Eve. 3.45 only. Closed Christmas day.

CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737. A WOMAN UNDER THE INFLUENCE (AA). Film at 2.45, 5.30, 9.15. Last show Saturday 11 p.m.

DOMINION, Tott. Crt. Rd. (580 9562) James Caan ROLLERBALL (AA) Sep. progs. Today, 1.15, 4.15. Closed Christmas Day.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. ONCE IS NOT ENOUGH (AA). Progs. Daily 2.30, 5.30, 8.50. Sep. Perfs. All seats bookable. No phone bookings.

GATE CINEMA, Nott Hill. 727 5750. FASSBINDER'S "FOX" 1.30, 3.40, 6.10, 8.30. KIDS XMAS FILMS "WILD SWANS" & "BLACK MOUNTAIN" 11.15 a.m. INVESTIGATION OF CITIZEN ABOVE SUSPICION & BULLITT (X). 11.15 p.m. OPEN XMAS EVE & DAY.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). "See! Hear! Feel!" TOMMY (AA). The film Event of the Year. Sep. progs. 1.20, 4.50, 8.10. Sun. 4.30, 8.10. Chris Eve 1.20, 4.30 only. Closed Christmas Day.

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738, 2771). Dustin Hoffman "LENNY" (X). Sep. progs. Wk. 2.00, 5.15, 8.30. Christ. Eve. 2.00, 5.15 only. Closed Christmas day. All seats may be booked.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). The BIG one for the holidays! THE MAN WHO WOULD BE KING (A). Cont. progs. 2.10, 5.00, 7.50. Closed Christmas Day.

ODEON, MARBLE ARCH (723 2011/2). The Newest and Greatest Musical Cartoon Feature HUGO THE HIPPO (U). Sep. progs. Wk. 1.15, 4.30, 8.00. Chris. Eve. 1.15, 4.30 only. Closed Christmas Day. All seats may be booked.

ODEON, ST. MARTINS LANE—HOME OF DISNEY MOVIES—THE JUNGLE BOOK (U). For info. 240 0071. Box office 836 0691. Sep. progs. Wk. 2.30, 5.45, 8.45. Feature 3.05, 6.20, 9.20. Sat. progs. 11.15 a.m., 2.30, 5.45, 8.45. Suns. progs 2.30, 5.45, 8.45. Bkble. Late show Sat. 11.45. Until Jan. 5th Mon.-Sat. Early prog. 11.15 a.m. Closed Christmas Day.

PARIS PULLMAN, Sth. Ken. 373 5898. Herzog's ENIGMA OF KASPAR HAUSER (A). Pgs. 4.20, 6.30, 8.40.

PHOENIX THEATRE, Charing Cross Rd. (Tel. 836 8611). CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL OF CHILDREN'S FILMS. Today, Sep. perfs. 3 p.m. & 7.30 p.m. TREASURE ISLAND (U). Tues. ROBINSON CRUSOE (U). English spoken versions of beautiful Russian films. Ring theatre for other film details. Circle seats bkble.

PHOENIX (formerly ELS) Opp. East Finchley Station. 883 2233. Herzog's ENIGMA OF KASPAR HAUSER (A). Pgs. 2.15, 4.30, 6.30, 8.40.

PLAZA 1 & 2, Regent St., S.W.1. 839 6495. Box Office open 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. (not Suns.).
1 Glenda Jackson, Michael Caine, Helmut Berger. THE ROMANTIC ENGLISHWOMAN (AA). Daily 2.30, 5.50, 8.20. Sep. perfs. Bookable evg. only.
2 GONE WITH THE WIND (A). In 70mm. Progs.: Sep. perfs. daily. 2.15, 6.50. All seats bookable.

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181
2nd Great Year
EMMANUELLE (X)
Sep. perfs dly. (inc Sun) 2.45, 6.15, 9.00. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. ex. Dec. 26th. Seats bkble. CLOSED XMAS DAY.

RITZ, Leicester Sq. 437 1234. 3 DAYS OF THE CONDOR (AA). Progs. Daily 1.45, 5.00, 8.10, 8.40.

SCENE 1, Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470. Cont. Dly. 12.30. Lic. Show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Ken Russell's LISZTOMANIA (X). Progs. 12.30, 2.30, 4.45, 7.05, 9.25. Lic. Show Fri. & Sat. 11.45.

SCENE 2, Leic Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470. Cont. Dly. 1.00. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 10.55. WHAT'S UP DOC? (U). 1.15, 5.10, 9.05. FREEBIE AND THE BEAN (X). 3.05, 7.00. Lic. Show Fri. & Sat. 10.55.

SCENE 3, Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470. THE TOWERING INFERNO (A). Sep. perfs. Dly. 2.00, 5.20, 8.40. Lic. Show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Seats Bkble—All Perfs.

SCENE 4, Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470. 2nd YEAR. THE EXORCIST (X). Directed by William Friedkin. Sep. Perfs. Dly. 12.30, 3.00, 6.15, 9.00. Lic. Show Fri. & Sat. 11.30. Box Office Open Daily 10-8. Sun. 12-8. Seats Bkble—All Perfs.
ALL SCENES CLOSED XMAS DAY.

WARNER WEST END
Leicester Square. Tel. 439 0791. Closed Christmas Day.
1 Telly Savalas, James Mason, Robert Culp. INSIDE OUT (A). Sep. progs. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Chris. Eve. 2.30, 5.30 only.
2 BARRY LYNDON (A), a film by STANLEY KUBRICK starring RYAN O'NEAL, MARISA BERENSON. Sep. progs. Wk. 12.25, 4.05, 7.45.
3 Dirk Bogarde, Ava Gardner. PERMISSION TO KILL (AA). Sep. progs. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Chris. Eve. 2.30, 5.30 only.
4 AL PACINO in DOG DAY AFTERNOON (X). Cont. progs. 2.15, 5.00, 7.50. Chris. Eve. 2.15, 5.00 only.

ART EXHIBITIONS

ALAN JACOBS GALLERY
CHRISTMAS EXHIBITION
FINE OLD
MASTER DRAWINGS
DUTCH & FLEMISH, 17th C.
Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30. Sat. 9.30-1.00.
16 Motcomb St., Belgrave Sq., S.W.1. 235 5944.

COLNAGHI'S, 14 Old Bond Street, W.1. 491 7408. English and French 19th Century Drawings and Watercolours and Margaret Stones—Watercolours. Until Jan. 10. Dly 9.30-6; Sats 10-1.

DRIAN GALLERIES
5-7 Porchester Place, Marble Arch, W.2
HALIMA NALECZ
Wkdys: 10.30-6; Sats. 11-1.

FISCHER FINE ART, 30 King St., St James's, S.W.1. 01-839 3942. Important 19th and 20th century paintings, drawings and sculpture, including works by Moore, Picasso, Schiele, Klee, Dali, Feininger, Lindner, etc., in the Lower Gallery: Christmas Presents—pictures from £20 to £500. Mon.-Fri. 10.00-5.30; Sats. 10.00-12.30.

GALLERY 21, 13a Grafton St., W.1. 01-493 6832. PRESENTS: Contemporary paintings, drawings, sculpture, prints. Until Christmas. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30; Sats. 10-1.

HAYWARD GALLERY, South Bank, S.E.1 (Arts Council). Burne-Jones until 4 Jan. Mon.-Fri.: 10-8; Sat.: 10-6; Sun.: 12-6. Adm. 50p, children, students, OAPs 25p, 10p all day Mon., Tues-Fri.: 6-8 p.m. Also admits to NEW WORK II (Closed 24, 25, 26 Dec and 1 Jan).

KAPLAN GALLERY, 6 Duke Street, W.1. An Exhibition of Paintings, Watercolours, Drawings and Etchings by Sir Frank Brangwyn, RA, 1867-1956. Mon.-Fri. 10-6; Sats, 10-1. 01-437 0064.

LEGER GALLERIES, 13 Old Bond St.
Annual Exhibition
EARLY ENGLISH WATERCOLOURS
Mon.-Fri., 9-5.30; Sats., 10-1

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., W1
AUERBACH, KOKOSCHKA, PASMORE and SUTHERLAND. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30; Sat. 10-12.30. Until 15 Jan.

OMELL GALLERIES, 40 Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.1. Now collections of FINE BRITISH & EUROPEAN PAINTINGS & Special Seasonal Clearance Offer of Original Paintings from as little as £20. Delightful presents.

REDFERN GALLERY, XX CENTURY GRAPHICS. December - January. 20 Cork Street, London, W.1.

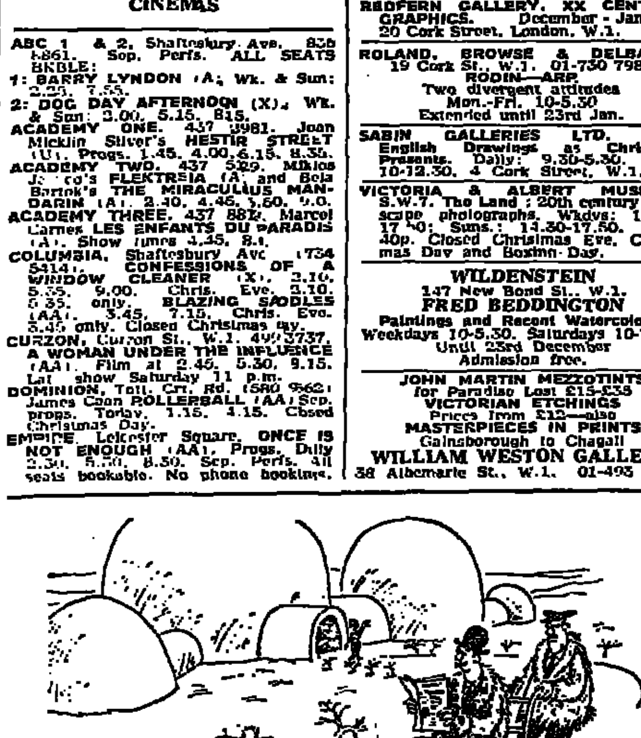
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Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30
Extended until 23rd Jan.

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VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, S.W.7. The Land: 20th century landscape photographs. Wkdys: 10.00-17.50; Suns.: 14.30-17.50. Adm. 40p. Closed Christmas Eve, Christmas Day and Boxing Day.

WILDENSTEIN
147 New Bond St., W.1.
FRED BEDDINGTON
Paintings and Recent Watercolours
Weekdays 10-5.30. Saturdays 10-12.30
Until 23rd December
Admission free.

JOHN MARTIN MEZZOTINTS
for Paradise Lost £15-£35
VICTORIAN ETCHINGS
Prices from £12—also
MASTERPIECES IN PRINTS
Gainsborough to Chagall
WILLIAM WESTON GALLERY
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THE TIMES

MONDAY BOOK

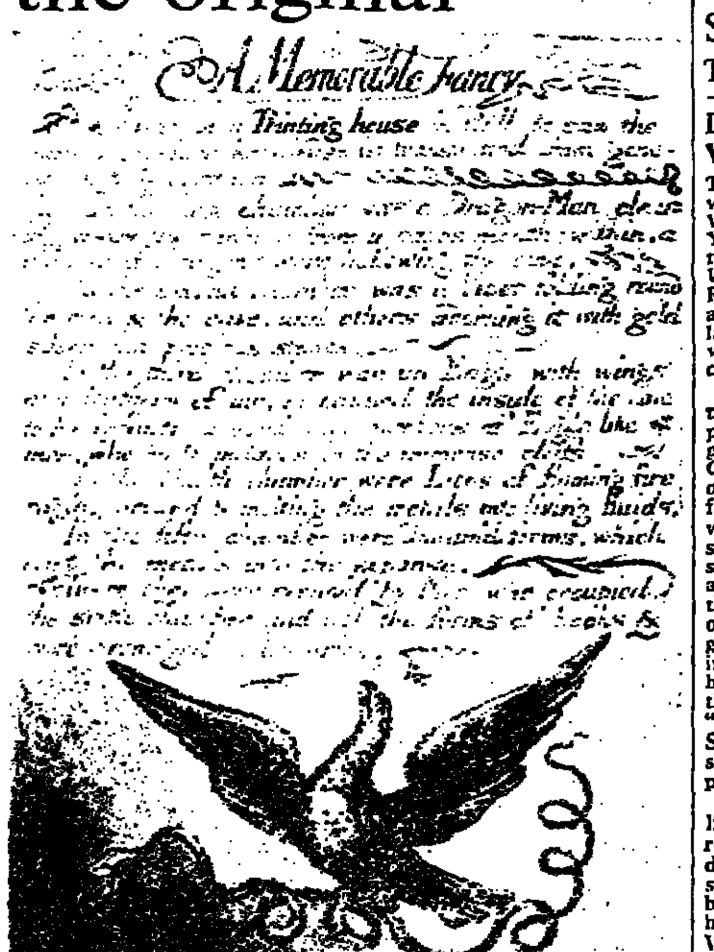
Blake in the original

"I have also The Bible of Hell", said Blake defiantly, "which the world shall have whether they will or no." He might have added that the world would get it in severely limited editions—"the Author & Printer" producing each individual copy slowly and painfully in his lodgings at Lambeth or, later, South Molton Street, writing, etching, printing, illuminating every page with his own hand. Thus, if the world now seek to have the books of The Bible of Hell in all their variant forms, the world must travel many thousands of miles in aeroplanes to see them—and if one of them should come up for sale the world must find thousands of pounds to pay for it.

Nor is rarity the only peculiarity of Blake's illuminated printing. There is also the puzzle of how it was actually done. For Blake himself there seems little doubt that the idea "book" (= biblia) was one loaded with significance, that the creation of books was an awesome undertaking, and that the shrouding of information about technical processes with talk of visions was neither madness nor canny protection of a patent, but the symbolic acknowledgment of an almost holy act: "But the first notion that a man has a body, distinct from his soul, is to be expunged; this I shall do by printing in the infernal method by corrosives, which in Hell are salutary and medicinal, melting apparent surfaces away, and displaying the infinite which was hid."

In a new study, which takes Infernal Methods for its title (Bell, £8), Raymond Lister summarizes for the general reader the technical command which Blake brought to bear in all his graphic work—whether conventional, as in his "trade engraving", or idiosyncratic as in the kabbalistic illuminations. Mr Lister is a pedestrian tutor in these subjects, intentionally avoiding emotional entanglements with Blakeian imagery. Moreover his book is unhelpfully illustrated—with too few explanatory drawings on technical aspects and too many poor reproductions printed on coated paper. Nevertheless, he does enable us to see how "printing by corrosives" relates to Blake's bread-and-butter work, and because of his own practical experimentation with some infernal methods he contributes a clear description of what is now thought to be Blake's way of creating his illuminated books.

A colour reproduction of one of these: The Marriage of Heaven and Hell, with an Introduction and Commentary by Sir Geoffrey Keynes, has recently been published by Oxford University Press (£7.50 and £2.95). Joining the similar Oxford reprint of *Songs of Innocence and Experience* (first published in 1967 by Hart-Davis) this brings into the public domain much of Blake's most exciting and approachable early work in book-publishing and will thereby encourage a much wider appreciation of what "reading Blake in the original" involves. For as Swinburne remarked long ago in the course of a fulsome, but rightly enthusiastic, account of *The Marriage of Heaven and Hell*, this is not just peerless among Blake's lyrical writings for



A Memorable Fancy on Printing Houses from The Marriage of Heaven and Hell, illustrated with a symbolic Eagle and many tiny decorations which open the way to expanded interpretations of the text.

"strength and radiance of mind" but is also a text surrounded by decorations "full of noble and subtle beauty".

Let it be said at once that the present reprint does considerable justice to the subtleties of its great original. The copy chosen for reproduction is one of the two in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge ("unique" for its brilliant colours, says Sir Geoffrey Keynes), and a comparison of the six- and seven-colour offset printing with Blake's hand-illuminated plates proves a degree of fidelity which makes the reproduction critically acceptable. Admittedly it has been impossible to catch the beauties of gilded highlights, admittedly one of the most dramatic pictures—the concluding one of "Nebuchadnezzar"—has been sadly coarsened, but the other shortcomings—chiefly an undue warmth of colour here and there, or a slight loss of definition—would be impossible to rectify within the terms of a "popular" edition.

For, given the widening acceptance of Blake among the very greatest English poets (a point reiterated by Mr Lister), it is essential that those readers unable to afford the very expensive hand-finished facsimiles of the Trianon Press should be able to form a clear judgment of the relationship of Blake's graphic work to his poetic. As yet another recent book—David V. Erdman's The Illuminated Blake (Oxford, £10)—has shown, plate after plate of Blake's books contain small pictures or symbolic decorations, and a "working assumption" is possible "that every graphic image in Blake's illuminations has its seed or root in the poetry"—and yet, while one would not wish to discount Professor Erdman's ingenuity in interpreting these pictures, and while one must acknowledge the thoroughness with which, in 1973, he analysed the graphic accompaniment to *The Marriage of Heaven and Hell*, one cannot help feeling that the impact of Blake's thought comes primarily from the unadorned words and that with language as powerful as his all graphic comment is supplementary. With the beautiful Oxford reproduction to hand, it is now possible to argue more fully the heresy that Blake's illuminations are something of a divine distraction for the reader approaching his work for the first time; that it is (and perhaps was intended to be) a book for those initiates who have already learned to hear the Voice of the Bard.

Brian Alderson

A fourth book devoted to Blake has also appeared this autumn: *William Blake: the Critical Heritage*, edited by G. E. Bentley, Jnr. (Routledge, £7.95), which follows the policy of its series by reprinting biographical and critical accounts by the artist's contemporaries. Much of this material has already appeared in the chronological *Blake Records* (Oxford, 1969), also edited by Professor Bentley, but he has here rearranged the entries into classified groupings.

Successful combination

LSO/Soustrot
Albert Hall

Alan Blyth

The Albert Hall needs a good shaking. Out of the Prom season, cold, draughty and ill-lit, it seems to be run on the haphazard whim of any promoter who feels he wants to take the place, and so it succeeds in putting its best foot backward into a bygone era. Where concerts are concerned, only Victor Hochhauser with his 1812 *shenanigans seems to have* any idea how to fill the old barn. Otherwise there is no consistent policy of concert-giving.

Friday's programme intelligently planned but evidently without audience appeal) was as lacking in takers as the Offenbach evening on Thursday. The brochure for January looks just as devoid of any recognized policy. Our second major concert hall, an attractive enough venue even with more than half the bars closed and all the winds of Kensington blowing down one's shirt, deserves better.

Young Marc Soustrot, winner of last year's Rupert Foundation conductors' competition, and the LSO in cracking form did their best at least to warm the hearts of the few spartans attending. They had the good idea of pairing music from Prokofiev's *Romeo and Juliet* and the "Symphonic Dances" from Bernstein's *West Side Story*, inspired by the same play.

Soustrot's impassioned yet controlled direction of Prokofiev's always resourceful score brought out all the brilliance and rightness of the orchestration while realizing the extraordinary skill with which the composer delineates his characters. Tybalt's and Romeo's very different deaths, the exuberance of some of the more incidental dances and the courtesies of Capulet's household were all keenly discerned within the frame of Prokofiev's formal writing. This is one ballet score one never tires of hearing. The LSO principals did well by Prokofiev's beloved windwriting.

Bernstein displays many of the same characteristics as his Russian senior, and adds to them a vein of colourful vulgarity (in the best sense of the word) that is entirely appropriate to his subject and its treatment. To hear the score played by the full panoply of the LSO was something of a treat for the ear; they and Mr Soustrot rightly accorded the work the affection as well as the abandon it deserves.

Heard between the two ballet extracts, Ravel's piano concerto suggested itself as a possible score for dancing (perhaps it has been used already for that purpose). Daniel Wayenberg, who visits us too rarely, is a master of its idiom. His reading was airy in the first movement, languorous in the second, racey in the finale, and it was finely banalanced with the sensitive accompaniment. Michael Winfield's cor anglais giving particular pleasure in the Adagio.

First class string section

ECO/Leppard
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Stephen Walsh

There are times when string orchestral music can seem perfectly satisfying to even the most demanding spirit, and Friday night's ECO concert was such an occasion. It reminded us of the diverse company of composers who have left their imprint on the genre, and done so with a special and appropriate inspiration. And it reminded us too, of course, that the ECO remains one of the best, most malleable and most refined chamber orchestras in the world, not least because it has that most un-English attribute, a top class string section.

Just how good it is was shown in Vaughan Williams's *Tallis Fantasia*. Normally an orchestra will put out its full strength for this piece, which is for double orchestra. The ECO, even augmented, ran to 38 players. Yet not only was the tone at least as sonorous as usual, but it was also clearer, more incisive, and better balanced.

In Tchaikovsky's *Serenade for Strings* that elegance and grace which encourages chamber orchestras to tackle the work was never made an argument for thin or etiolated playing. On the contrary the style was so generous that Mr Leppard's brisk tempo for the Larghetto, which might have been expected to come off, was in fact much too breathless.

Finally, in Britten's *Serenade*, where everything for the orchestra hangs on clean, soft bowing and exact tuning, the accompaniment was faultless. This was no less than Robert Tear's singing deserved. Though not so clever with words as Peter Pears (a fact one could glean from Britten's rather mannered word setting), Mr Tear is a master technician, and a singer of strong dramatic presence and lyrical instinct.

The horn part was beautifully if not quite impeccably taken by Anthony Halstead, at his best in the sparkling Jonson setting (though he missed one entry) and in the superb bitonal verse of "This ae nighte", with its strident horn-calls.

London Debut

The Hilliard Ensemble offered a disjointed first half ranging from anonymous music of Henry VIII's court (titles like "Hey Trolly Lolly Lo") to songs by Tippett for a 1962 production of *The Tempest*. The three voices—countertenor, tenor, baritone—were pure, steady, excellently balanced, and were heard to considerable advantage in folksongs arranged by Paul Hillier, the baritone. These were skilful and rather elaborate, perhaps unduly so: the melodies, again anonymous, from Switzerland, France, Italy, etc, might be of the folk, as the saying goes, but the arrangements clearly were not.

It is tempting to add that such refinement of performance was equally misplaced in the Victorian drawing-room music which followed the interval, but this half of the programme was carefully graded. Early on we heard "Excelsior", an inspiring song if ever there was one, and that classic of unction, "The Lost Chord". Later came Sullivan's "The Long Day Closes" and Parry's "Love Wakes" affecting romantic partsongs, beautifully sung on this occasion, which look forward to, even if they cannot match, the poetic intensity of Delius's "On Craig Dhu".

Max Harrison

THE ARTS

Patchy production has some magic moments

The Valkyrie
London Coliseum

William Mann

The English National Opera will be giving three cycles of Wagner's *Ring* in the New Year. They are preceded by two performances of *The Valkyrie* conducted by Reginald Goodall, the musical architect of this English-language production, during which the work is being recorded live by EMI.

On Saturday the first of the two performances began patchily, then became progressively more cogent. Goodall's rapport with the ENO orchestra is famous, but in the first act was spasmodic. There were imprecisions including some lagging instrumental solos: Goodall's reading appeared to be less leisurely than in the past. More than once it has seemed that the glorious love music of that act inspires him less than the heroics or the deliberations of the later acts, yet Siegmund's "Winter storms" solo and Sieglinde's "You are the spring" were magically interpreted under his direction.

Margaret Curphey's Sieglinde is gustily voiced, with rough gear-changes and a tendency to whoop above the stave, but in the third act's outbursts, "Rescue me, Brünnhilde" and "O hehrstes Wunder", she sang movingly and euphoneously. It is perhaps to her credit, or the producers', that she looks drab and harassed, not a bit glamorous; Sieglinde is a child of sorrow, a loveless drudge until Siegmund arrives.

Alberto Remedios has grown marvellously into the part of Siegmund, singing with tenderness as well as strength, and again with more realism than virtuoso heroics. As an actor he is more at home with Siegfried. Both of them, and Goodall, excelled in the second act escape scene, moving towards the duel. As Hunding Clifford Grant looked and sang best of all, proud and dangerous but far from unsympathetic though I doubt that the host would draw a dagger on his guest, however impious.

Norman Bailey's Wotan, at once heroic and slightly raffish, is the outstanding impersonation of this *Valkyrie*. On Saturday he was in superb voice, touching in his deflation by the arguments of Fricka (Ann Howard who nags almost mechanically, in acting as well as in vocalization), gripping hand in glove with Goodall in the long narration to Brünnhilde and throughout the third act's last two scenes. His Brünnhilde, Rita Hunter, is unconvincing to look at. You cannot easily imagine her on horseback with a corpse on either arm nor was she in best voice throughout. She was greatly touching in her wonder at Siegmund's devotion to his sister-bride, and in her last argument with Wotan. It was, as is proper, the nub of *The Valkyrie*.

Brünnhilde's eight sisters were robustly voiced, a neat ensemble. The opening scene of the third act went magnificently. The Byam Shaw-Blatchley production used to look more potent, just as Ralph Koltai's settings now begin to appear mannered and less apt than when first seen. With luck the unfavourable impression will fade when the cycle is performed complete.

A genius is rescued

The Imp of the Perverse
BBC 2

Stanley Reynolds

Although it seemed to be flying under false seasonal colours, coming to us billed as the *Centre Play for Christmas*, Andrew Davies's dramatization of Edgar Allan Poe's *The Imp of the Perverse* was one of the best things I've seen on the telly this season.

The story had nothing really to do with the festive season but one quickly forgave the false billing and came under Poe's spell and the fantastic performance of Michael Kitchen as the young ne'er do-well who worms his way into the household of a kindly old philosopher, played by Philip Stone, and then has an irresistible urge to murder his benefactor.

Andrew Davies's adaptation was highly stylized. People do not actually speak the sort of dialogue Poe wrote. But the dialogue was brilliantly done, achieving at times an intense sort of poetry. One must always remember when approaching Poe that he has been crucified time and time again by people like Vincent Price whose cinematic adaptations have made Poe seem like some mere spinner of dark tales. To some extent, of course, he was. A colonial American living in what was at the time a definite backwater of European culture, Poe catered to mid-Victorian taste in order to have his work published: wild yarns with the plot tick-tocking along to a regular pat-ending, quite excruciatingly at times and always with a Christian moral at the end.

Andrew Davies's adaptation, however, rescued Poe from all that. Suddenly one became aware of the power of Poe's genius. This is not the real world which he is re-creating but the force of his imagination is such that one accepts it as a real world. Many very bad writers, naturally, have been able to create a real-seeming unreal world; they are, in George Orwell's phrase, the authors of good bad books. But Poe, in Andrew Davies's hands, became something much grander, the nearest thing to Dostoevsky that America has produced. It is no mean thing and no small accomplishment. I came to the Imp of the Perverse prepared for Yuletide jollity—a little murder and mayhem before the serious business of Bogart in *The Maltese Falcon*—but I came away full of wonder. How nice it was to see Poe's genius rescued for once from the generations of schoolmarms and the clutches of Vincent Price.

Tribute to the trombone

James Fulkerson
Wigmore Hall

Paul Griffiths

There are limits to what you can do with the trombone, even if you are the extraordinarily gifted James Fulkerson, and to give a whole programme of solo music for the instrument might seem a reckless enterprise. Nevertheless, Mr Fulkerson's recital on Saturday even contained much of interest, and used enough electronic adjuncts to mask the tonal uniformity.

In a concert devoted entirely to British and American music of the last decade, Tim Souster's new work *The Music Room* was the most impressive item, impressive above all for its potent handling of intertwined musical and dramatic images. The trombonist, a dark hooded figure, is led on to the stage by a man in a white coat; he is, it was seen, confined in an institution and compelled to play his instrument.

As he plays, his sounds are electronically modified and greeted by a tape comment, at first white noise, eventually a distorted patchwork of marching music. This rises to a climax and the player is overcome; perhaps he is a victim of the deadening effect of music used to homogenize a society. Souster's music, however, strikes deeper than such an easy interpretation might suggest, and it presses its points with a snarling wit.

The other British piece, Hugh Davies's *Music for Amplified Dijeridu and Pre-Recorded Water Heating System*, was a good deal gentler in spirit, being a sort of good-natured grumble at the irritations of not-so-modern technology.

Of the American works, Jacob Druckman's *Animus I* and Robert Erickson's *Ricercar a 5* were both fairly straightforward conversations between trombone and tape, the Druckman piece using synthetic sounds, often chased into the highest registers by the interventions of the live soloist.

A near fusion of the two components, live and recorded, was tried in Mr Fulkerson's own *Music for Brass Instruments II*, whose soft doodlings with a modal pattern might have been the product of a dozy Terry Riley. Mr Fulkerson's inventive capacities were more fully extended in Earle Brown's *December 1952*, a graphic score so inscrutable that the delicacy and evanescent loveliness of Mr Fulkerson's version must be attributed wholly to him.

LPO/Barenboim
Festival Hall

Max Harrison

Lutoslawski's Concerto for Orchestra is one of those many works composed since the war that too overtly take advantage of the modern symphony orchestra's individual and especially collective virtuosity. The resulting colours and textures are, of course, extremely varied yet all too often the effect is flashily theatrical rather than genuinely dramatic.

With reference to Lutoslawski's 1950-54 entrant in this class one might say that the opening pages of the Intrada protest too much, except that the protests never ring true. Rather one gets the impression of some diligent artificer ticking off one by one all the devices listed in some fairly recent textbook on orchestration. No question that his mastery of these devices is complete, yet they are not in themselves enough. Even the tautly disciplined performance Daniel Barenboim gave with the London Philharmonic last night could not conceal the blandness which abides under all that furious activity on the surface.

There was some highly skilled orchestral writing in the *Concierto de Ranjuez* by Rodrigo, a pupil of Dukas. Every note of the solo part, delivered with perfect mastery by Narciso Yepes, could be heard, and that is no small point considering how unsuited the guitar is to the Festival Hall. Yet it was all to little real effect. The central Adagio distils a sultry nostalgia that is not unattractive, but the themes of the outer movements have only a wan exoticism to their credit. Rodrigo dresses his melodies in pleasing colours, and then does nothing significant with them.

This surfeit of musical small talk made a curiously effective prelude to Tchaikovsky's excessively familiar fourth symphony, underlining the quality of its ideas as more solid preliminaries would not have done. Though neglectful of some dynamic markings and giving few signs of real commitment, Mr Barenboim's performance was as rousing as enthusiasts of this work usually demand: certainly the brass in the outer movements was loud enough.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from Saturday's later editions.

Lord Taylor examines the conflict between private medicine and the NHS

The case for an independent health service

In 1962 Lord Taylor settled the doctors' strike in Saskatchewan, to the satisfaction of the doctors and the Labour Government of the Province. The Saskatoon Agreement, signed by both sides with Lord Taylor as witness, has provided the basis for the Canadian system of Medicare. Here, Lord Taylor gives his answer to the present damaging dispute between the senior doctors and Mrs Castle.

I have been asked to examine the evidence behind the present dispute between the consultants and the Department of Health and Social Security, and to offer a solution. My conclusions are as follows:

☐ A solution to the struggle between the Department of Health and the consultants is only possible if each side can come to appreciate the other's point of view and is prepared to make reasonable concessions.

☐ The right of every consultant and general practitioner to serve the NHS on a part-time basis if he so wishes, without detriment to his pro rata part-time salary, is an essential guarantee of professional freedom and of public choice of consultant or GP. The fact that many or most doctors do not exercise this option does not make it any the less important.

☐ The right to work part-time within the NHS for a substantial salary carries with it the duty to serve the NHS for at least the time contracted. It is widely believed that some consultants abuse their rights by poor attendance to hospital duties. The answer is automatic consultant docking-in on the hospital senior staff indicator, records to be checked jointly by a senior medical and a senior lay administrator. The right to abuse the part-time system is not an essential professional freedom.

☐ There is no major objection to a hospital consultant seeing patients privately on the NHS premises provided:

(a) He is paying an agreed rent to the NHS for the use of these premises.

(b) He is not doing so in NHS time or making use of NHS staff.

(c) He is himself responsible for billing his private patients.

But private investigations and private treatment should not be performed by NHS staff or with NHS equipment. Once a patient enters the NHS for a particular illness other than as set out above whether as an outpatient or an in patient, no private fees should be payable.

☐ There is no major objection to patients, seen privately by part-time NHS consultants, being referred for NHS outpatient investigation or treatment or being admitted to NHS beds, provided they do not receive priority within the NHS, and provided they make no further payments, since it is widely believed that abuses occur here, the control of admissions other than emergencies should be vested in a senior medical and a senior lay administrator.

☐ The case for privacy on medical or amenity grounds within the NHS is overwhelming. In these areas, the record of the NHS is poor. Many who need privacy on medical grounds are forced to remain in open wards because of lack of effort by hospital authorities to provide privacy. Many who need privacy for good social reasons, and can afford it at present amenity rates are denied it, largely because of the very high costs of private beds. A high priority must be given to the provision of more beds with privacy, for those needing them on medical or social grounds. Such single room and amenity beds must be fully integrated with the ordinary NHS wards. They must suffer the same food and enjoy the same high standards of medical and nursing care as all other NHS patients. Their occupants must be treated as neither pets nor pariahs. The charges for privacy for social reason must be kept within the means of the majority of the population.

☐ Private beds within the NHS, charged for at rates far beyond the means of most people, in which NHS consultants can charge private fees, while other NHS staff provide a substantial part of the service without additional remuneration, are indefensible. They create the belief that wealth can buy privilege within the public service; they detract from the services provided by salaried staff (both medical and lay) in the rest of the hospital; they lower morale; and often they provide a service inferior to that provided in the general wards. Moreover, many NHS hospitals (including one great teaching hospital) function well without them, and without loss of professional freedom. The case for the abolition of private beds within the NHS is overwhelming.

☐ Where large private blocks exist as isolated entities (for example, at a great north London teaching hospital), the NHS would not be harmed if these were hived off and converted into private, charitable, non-profit-making institutions for patients who wish to pay doctors' fees. Such new private charitable hospitals must not be subsidized by NHS services, ie they must have their own pathology laboratories, X-ray units, nursing and staff accommodation, etc. Where the consultants of a hospital sincerely believe that the hiving off of a private block is both practicable and desirable, they should be able to make application to a joint NHS, IHS tribunal (vide infra).

☐ There is no justification for the NHS running a profitable private sector for private patients who come from abroad (principally the Middle East) expressly to seek treatment from British doctors. The proper place for such patients is totally within the private sector. The visitor who is taken ill while in Britain is a proper candidate for admission to the NHS, without charge and without privilege.

☐ If, in the course of an illness, a patient in the private sector needs to be admitted to the NHS, there is no objection to this provided the patient then becomes a full NHS non-fee paying patient.

☐ There is no justification, other than totalitarian dogmatism, for attempting to suppress or hinder the wise development of the private sector of the health services. The argument about the husbanding of scarce human resources for the NHS is a poor one. The NHS must hold its own, not by an iron curtain policy, but on quality and conditions of service.

☐ The fears of the doctors that the long-term aims of the Labour Party are the creation of a full-time National Health Service and the destruction of all but a minimum of private practice are based on the repeated pronouncements of the Socialist Medical Association and the Medical Practitioners' Union, both strongly left-wing organizations and both active within the Labour Party and the TUC. These fears are reasonable and deserve to be met.

☐ It must, however, be remembered by the doctors that Parliament cannot bind its successors in perpetuity. The price of freedom is continued vigilance, and the avoidance of abuse by the profession.

☐ It must be faced by supporters of the abolition of private beds within the NHS that the price to be paid in a genuine democracy is the creation of a vigorous and flourishing independent alternative to the NHS, precisely equivalent to the independent school system.

☐ This is to be regarded as a challenge rather than a disaster. The creation of an independent health service alongside the National Health Service may in the long term prove beneficial for both. The analogy here is with the BBC and ITV. The breaking of the BBC monopoly was vigorously resisted by the Labour Party and left (including myself as a member of the Beveridge Committee on the BBC). Yet there is now almost no one who would wish to recreate the BBC monopoly. Indeed, it is claimed that the outstanding services provided by both BBC and ITV in their respective areas is directly attributable to competition between the two. The lesson for the NHS is obvious.

☐ At present the hospital and nursing-home services provided within the private sector are very variable in quality and quantity. It is not unreasonable that, in the public interest, they should be subjected to some form of public control. But such control cannot be exercised politically, either by the Department of Health or by the local authorities, if it is to command the necessary support of the medical profession.

☐ It is proposed, therefore, that there should be created statutorily and Independent Health Service (IHS) with a small, powerful Independent Health Authority (IHA) financed by license fees from the constituent bodies of the IHS (whether charity or profit-making), and with power to initiate, license, inspect and, if need be, suppress all "bedded institutions" within the private sector. It should have similar powers in respect of private health insurance plans, and also in respect of private occupational health services. It should be charged with the development of a good private sector for the industry of health with particular regard to a fair distribution of facilities in relation to population. Its members should be Government appointed, for, say five years, after appropriate consultation and should include doctors. To be fully independent, it should receive no Government money.

☐ The Government should do nothing to inhibit those who wish to subscribe to private non-profit-making IHS schemes, whether individuals or firms.

☐ It is not anticipated that the IHS would even become a rival to the NHS in size. Its prime purpose would be to preserve freedom of choice for both patients and doctors. But, in quality, its effects would be entirely salutory. Poor cleaning, poor food, and poor quality services are not unknown within the NHS. The most effective way to put these right would be by competition.

☐ The alone proposals are presented as a package. It would be easy for either party in the dispute to pick out the pieces it likes and reject the rest. This would be disastrous, for what is presented here is designed to be fair to alike to doctors, patients and Governments.

Defence: Our longest battle has been fought over money

Arma *virumque cano*. This week we are in the middle of a fresh chapter in a seemingly eternal story. The conflict never ends. It is between the Service departments (now more or less united under the Ministry of Defence) and the Treasury. The former of course, rely upon the Chiefs-of-Staff, the ex-soldiers, sailors and airmen in Parliament and, occasionally, upon the Foreign Office. The Treasury is generally supported by other spending departments and the engrained pacifism of some, though not all, left-wing politicians. The particulars of the dispute vary. Once it was about ironclads. Now the antagonists are concerned with nuclear weapons and the latest types of aircraft. But the nature of the controversy remains the same. What is remarkable is how the individual minister always becomes the champion of his department.

It was the increased cost of national defence that finally led to the resignation of Mr Gladstone in 1894. Ever since the Crimean War our naval supremacy had depended upon wooden ships. British sea power in this form was immensely superior to any possible rival. But now the age of the battleship had begun and this involved a great increase in British naval estimates. Gladstone sought to override his Cabinet. He told Lord Rosebury that the dead were with him—Peel, Cobden, Bright and Aberdeen. He expressed the opinion that the admirals had "got their knife into him" and that their proposals were "mad, mad, mad". On another occasion he described the proposed naval estimates as "mad and drunk". He had no supporter in the Cabinet and inevitably he resigned.

Under the Liberal Government between 1906 and 1914 the naval estimates become once more a matter of acute controversy. McKenna, as First Lord, wished to increase the number of dreadnoughts.

He was resisted by Lloyd George the then Chancellor of the Exchequer and Churchill, who was President of the Board of Trade. The issue was whether the number of dreadnoughts should be four, six or eight. McKenna was supported by a considerable upsurge of public opinion. "We want eight and we won't wait." He was successful—the keels were laid for eight dreadnoughts. But then in August, 1911 Asquith appointed Churchill as First Lord. Immediately Churchill's priorities changed. Nothing mattered except the Royal Navy. He himself has written: "I did my other work as it came along but there was only one field of interest fiercely illuminated in my mind." This attitude inevitably brought him into conflict with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord George. There was a series of Cabinet meetings. For many weeks Churchill threatened to resign. Eventually he won. Then came the war and, by one of the supreme ironies of history, Lloyd George became our greatest war leader.

Hardly less remarkable was Churchill's role during the twenties. In 1924 he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer by Baldwin. It is beyond dispute that in the Second World War he became one of our three greatest Prime Ministers (the other two were Chatham and Lloyd George). But it can also scarcely be disputed that at the Treasury, he was an unmitigated disaster. Scarcely anyone would now defend his return to the gold standard at pre-war parity. But, in particular, his Chancellorship was marked by a consistent attempt to cut down service expenditure.

In particular he was a supporter, if not the author, of the Ten Year Rule. The Service Estimates were to be framed on the assumption that the British Empire would not be engaged in any great war in the next decade. This was a recipe for disaster.

The Conservative Government came to an unlamented end in 1929. Then began a new chapter in Churchill's career. During the 1930s (with Liberal support from 1935) he consistently warned against the menace of Nazi Germany. We may echo the comment of Mr Robert Rhodes James:

"It is not difficult to conceive the emotions of the Admiralty when they read of Churchill's assault on the London Naval Treaty in May, 1930, and his charge that 'never since the reign of Charles II has this country been so defenceless as this Treaty will make it, and never in the reign of Charles II was it so vulnerable'."

The struggle continued during the 1930s. Public opinion was still pacifist. There was an overwhelming reaction against the sacrifices of human life in the battles of the Somme and Passchendale, and so, for a time expenditure upon defence was immensely unpopular. During the 1935 general election Baldwin declared: "I give you my word that there will be no great armaments." During the later 1930s when the menace of Hitler's Germany was becoming increasingly apparent, Neville Chamberlain still managed to slow down the rate of re-armament.

The same struggle continued under the Labour Government of 1964-70. In October 1974 on the first day after their election, the Cabinet were faced with an economic crisis. Throughout their period of office the black cloud of the balance of payments hung over their heads. And so there was continuing pressure to slash the service estimates. Mr Healey, as Minister of Defence, resisted so far as he could. He had no illusions. On March 5, 1969, he told the House of Commons that because of the decisions taken by the Government housing expenditure was up by 1 per cent; health by 55 per cent; education by 56 per cent; social security by 68 per cent; and Overseas Aid by 19 per cent; but he ended on this sombre note:

"I warn my Honourable Friends who agree with the amendments on the Order Paper that once we cut Defence expenditure to the extent that our security is imperilled, we have no houses, we have no hospitals, we have no schools. We have a heap of cinders."

Mr Healey is now Chancellor of the Exchequer. It would appear that he is pressing for further cuts in defence expenditure. We can only hope that he remembers his own speech in 1969. For nearly a century the controversy has been going on between the Treasury and the Service departments. The Treasury have always been wrong.

Dingle Foot

Who will save the heritage of our fields and hedgerows?

Andrew Faulds

The things we most cherish we often take for granted. The English landscape is one of the glories of our country. Much of our patterned landscape dates from the enclosures of the eighteenth century. But hedgerows have sprouted and spread through practices of land use dating back to the twelfth century, when forest and waste were first enclosed, and boundary hedges predate the Conquest.

Over the centuries those who have worked our land have created a disciplined, though unnamed series of features—hedgerow, copse, stone wall, drove and deerpark. But now technology and profound changes in agricultural techniques threaten our visual heritage. With the introduction of mechanization, the larger the areas of movement are the easier the work. So hedges go down to save the bother and cost of maintaining them and hedgerows are lopped to facilitate drainage.

It is the arable farming areas which have been most altered. Between 1945 and 1970, roughly 4,500 miles of hedgerow were removed each year. In that period Norfolk lost nearly half its hedges and Huntingdonshire 90 per cent. And now many dairy farmers are reorganizing their holdings by removing hedges, the traditional stock-proof barriers, to create large fields in which the paddocks are separated by wire fences for "more efficient grassland management to achieve increased rates of stocking".

Down land, some of it unchanged from Saxon times, is disappearing before the plough. Nearly half of Wiltshire's chalk downlands have disappeared since before the war, and about a quarter of Dorset's have been ploughed up in the past 15 years. Wartime food production disrupted the plan to designate the Sussex Downs is a National Park for south-east England. Lowland heath, too, is fast disappearing—going to arable farming and to forestry. It is estimated that in Dorset, where it was wide-[illegible], there may be none in 30 years. And so the process of destruction goes on.

These changes not only mar the beauty of our countryside but also destroy its surreptitious life. As cover disappears and the balance of nature is jarred by chemical intervention, animal and bird and plant life suffers. And it is the farmer, the prop of old England, who wreaks this damage. Farmers are one in 100 of our population, but they control 80 per cent of the land.

If anything can be done to save our traditional landscape, it is the farmers who have to check the errors of their new-fangled ways. It is here that politics intrudes, for the state has a responsibility for the husbanding and handing on of our land. The scale of the damage was such that in 1972 the Countryside Commission set up a study to "investigate how agricultural improvement can be carried out efficiently but in such a way as to create new landscapes no less interesting than those destroyed in the process". But in the view of many country-lovers it started from the wrong premise—that the problem was not to save the landscape, but to shape it with another which must conform to the agricultural efficiency of modern methods.

Not unreasonably the farming community resists the argument that it should be expected to provide and care for the uneconomic aspects of the countryside for public pleasure. Its purpose is the production of food, and it has served us well in that. But should we decree the primacy of food production above all other claim upon the land? Picnic baskets, walking boots and naturalists' notebooks have their right in the countryside. And those interests are not met by the diminution of plant and animal life which go as cover goes. Yet landscape can only evolve from the agricultural function the land is put to.

How can we meet these differing demands? Many farmers agree that the evolution of the landscape should not be left entirely in their hands. And many farmers, I suspect, would gladly take advantage of advice that demonstrates how agricultural improvement, the visual quality of the countryside and wildlife conservation can be reasonably reconciled. This is where the work and study of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England will prove so valuable.

A study group under the auspices of the council was established to examine what could—and should—be done to safeguard the traditional landscape, although it accepts that it cannot be preserved exactly as it is. The study group's report, *Landscape—the Need for a Public Voice*, has detailed a number of proposals.

The main requirement would be that farmers should give their local planning authorities six months notice of an intention to remove a hedge or wall or stretch of down or heath. If the feature were thought to be of landscape value and the farmer could not be persuaded to keep it, the authority would undertake to maintain it or pay the farmer to do so, with the reserve power of a preservation order.

The study group argues that the Ministry of Agriculture should play a more responsible role by consulting the Countryside Commission when devising agricultural policies which affect landscape appearance; by consulting planning authorities over applications for farm capital grant for changes which could damage the landscape and wildlife habitat; and by imposing landscape conditions when money is granted for farmland improvement.

Much greater use should be made of the existing leigslation to preserve trees and woods and ancient earthworks. Larger funds for the Countryside Commission should be available to enable it to acquire tracts of beautiful land and period landscapes whose survival is in jeopardy, and to allocate grants to local authorities to conserve specific features under threat. And finally tax concessions should be made to farmers who manage their land to ensure the continuity of landscape and the continuance of wildlife.

The author is Labour MP for Warley, East. He will gladly supply a copy of the CPRE study group's report to readers who apply to him at the House of Commons.

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Lord Chalfont

How Arab unity keeps Russia out of the Gulf

When, in 1971, Britain withdrew from the Persian Gulf, as part of its policy of abandoning military commitments east of Suez, there was much talk of the strategic vacuum that would be created and of the alacrity with which the Soviet Union would move to fill it.

It is a contingency which still causes considerable concern to the Shah of Iran, who points to it as a justification for the dramatic build-up which has transformed the Iranian armed forces in the last few years. Someone, he says, has to contain the rapid expansion of Russian strategic influence in the Indian Ocean, and if Britain is no longer able to carry the burden, then it must fall on his shoulders which in any case have a distinctively martial appearance.

Although the Shah has cast himself in the role of the principal defender of West Asia against world communist encroachment, it is not a task which he can carry out alone. With the Soviet fleet steaming around the Indian Ocean in a manner reminiscent of the days when Britain had an ocean-going navy of its own, he needs friends and allies among the Arab countries to the west and especially among those nations which control the coastline on the opposite side of the Straits of Hormuz.

Here, 50 miles across the Gulf from Bandar Abbas, and the Island of Kish where, incidentally, the Shah now has his elegant, Italian-designed seaside palace, are the United Arab Emirates, more familiar to generations of British soldiers and foreign service officials as the Trucial States.

It would indeed not have been at all surprising if the withdrawal of British power had left familiar post-colonial legacy of chaos and disruption. In fact, there is, to the outside observer, a remarkable degree of stability, and signs of the kind of prosperity which is rapidly beginning to distinguish the oil-producing countries from the rest of the developing world.

The development of the union has tended, predictably, to reflect its economic strengths and weaknesses. The main federal dynamism emanates from Abu Dhabi which has the highest income per head of population in the world. While the poorer emirates—Ajman, Umm al Quwain and Fujeirah—tend to accept this locus of power, Ras al Khaimah and the richer oil producers—Dubai and Sharjah—still try to keep themselves to some extent independent of control from the federal capital. One of the results of this somewhat idiosyncratic approach to the federal structure has been a proliferation of projects which seem in some cases to take little account of the laws of supply and demand. Although the total population of the United Arab Emirates is no more than 350,000—the size of a provincial English city—there are, for instance, four cement factories already producing cement or under construction, which, even allowing for the remarkable expansion in the building industry, seems rather excessive.

Even more surprising is the existence of four international airports with plans for a fifth. One of the in-jokes among airline pilots is that if you overshoot the runway at Dubai, your passengers get off at Sharjah.

Meanwhile the outward signs of prosperity are impressive. Dubai, until a few years ago a minor Arab coastal town, now has all the trappings of material affluence—a flourishing and busy port with ambitious plans for extension; a large dry-dock under construction, a new traffic tunnel under the creek which splits the town in two; a large modern international hotel, with a site for another; and plans for that most potent of all modern industrial virility symbols, an aluminium smelter. Next year the national income of Dubai for a population of 75,000, will be about £325m, or over £4,000 for each man, woman and child, native and expatriate—slightly more than the per capita income of the United States.

The society which shapes this booming economy is a strange mixture of Arab and post-colonial immigrant. There is the inevitably amateur dramatic society packing them into the British Council theatre with performances of *Absurd Person Singular*, and, most marvellous of all, an annual international seven-a-side Rugby tournament in which teams from Cyprus, Iran and the Gulf meet to play on rough sand in a temperature of 80° with beer tents, a grandstand and a committee box—a sort of Twickenham with camels. The prize this year was presented by a member of the ruling family of Dubai, who performed the ceremony with grave courtesy and an expression of understandable perplexity.

In the UAE, it is the expatriate, European and Asian, who provides the managerial skills and the main labour force. The Arabs of the Gulf, although not noted for their energy or industry, still have that irresistible blend of dignity and courtesy which has captivated generations of Englishmen. Being in Dubai for the religious festival of Eid al Adhar, I was taken on the round of ceremonial calls which traditionally mark the occasion.

At the palace of the ruler, Shaikh Rashid bin Fayid al Maktum, we were served with coffee and fruit while the Shaikh gravely greeted each of his callers with a handshake or an embrace. Later in the morning, at the palace of a lesser Shaikh, we were offered a banquet of stupendous opulence, apparently based on the belief that a whole chicken, a whole sheep, and a bushel or so of rice constitutes a reasonable introduction to a decent meal. The lasting impression is one of friendliness and impeccable good manners. "This is", a European diplomat told me, "one of the few places left where they still love the British".

The traditions of hospitality are not, of course, the monopoly of the Captains and the Kings. On the second day of Eid I was taken into the mountains for a barbecue lunch. At each stopping place on the drive through the desert we were greeted with friendly incurous politeness; and after a long spectacular journey we came upon a tiny village of four or five huts—no more than small shelters made of dried palm leaves.

We sat on the floor of one of these, surrounded by a silent family of large-eyed children and their young mother in the traditional purdah, while the husband served us with cardamon-flavoured qahwa in small cups. There was, to the refugee from the pervasive brashness of Western urban society, something at once touching and immensely dignified about their quiet, courteous and patient hospitality.

The United Arab Emirates may not be one of the more obvious power centres of the world; but it is an area of great commercial potential. Although Britain no longer wields the military power which protected the Trucial States from outside interference for something like 80 years, the United Kingdom is still one of the UAE's principal trading partners; and the defence forces of the union, as well as those of Abu Dhabi and Dubai are still British-trained and partly British officered. Even without the bases and the barracks of imperial grandeur, Britain still has a useful and worthwhile role to play.

Thanks partly to the Shah of Iran, the expected strategic vacuum has not developed; the Soviet Union, established firmly on the Mediterranean and African coasts, and with naval facilities all over the Indian Ocean, has still not penetrated the Gulf, which remains one of the key areas in global strategy. The prosperous and stable development of the United Arab Emirates is as important to the West as it is to the union itself. It is as well to remember that there is much more to the Middle East than the persistent confrontation between Israel and the larger Arab nations.

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The Times Diary

Smooth running gambling machine

Michael Leapman writes:

I know what you are thinking. There he was, more than three weeks in Australia, and not a word about the horse racing. You know that I like to sample the racing scene on my trips abroad, but what with the excitement of the hustings I had no time for it in Australia until my last couple of days. Then I did manage to squeeze in an afternoon at Canterbury, about half an hour's drive from the centre of Sydney.

It is a small track with tight turns, in the midst of Sydney's ugly suburban sprawl. Although it was a midweek meeting, the crowd was of a size which would be considered healthy at a Saturday fixture at one of the London area courses. Were they all the welfare bludgers, the idlers we had heard so much about during the election campaign?

It was a hot day with intermittent heavy rain. Racegoers wore summer clothes, many of the women in wide-brimmed straw hats and the men in floppy white headgear, often made of flannel. There were several families with children, and a larger number of elderly people. At one point I sat next to a determined looking woman of around 60, equipped with a transistor radio on which she picked up pop music and the commentaries of races at other courses.

Betting on races at other meetings is a popular feature of a day at an Australian track. You can do it on the tote or with one of the numerous bookmakers who specialize in out-of-state fixtures. For those who have not brought transistors, commentaries on the other meetings are broadcast over the public address system.

Indeed, the dominant atmosphere is of an efficient gambling machine. The bookmakers, instead of relying on primitive chalk to mark the odds, have printed rolls of figures which they turn to indicate the appropriate price. And for those who are not satisfied with betting on individual horses, the tote offers a large range of doubles and other combination bets.

There is a daily double, an extra double and a double combining your selection in the next race with that in the race following it. It is so confusing for the uninitiated that I backed a double in the first and second race, fondly believing I was doing one in the second and fourth races. It was not a successful bet.

Catering concentrates mainly on the ubiquitous Australian beer, and this is a good place to watch the strange native ritual of pouring more than a dozen glasses at once, at first half filling them and then topping them up, with the barman knocking off the froth as he goes along. The most popular food is the equally typical Australian meat pie, more liquid than its English counterpart and thus harder to eat. You are given a tiny round piece of paper to hold it in, and the skill is to bite off one side and then hold the rest like a container, so none of the gravy spills out. My shirt bears witness to the fact that it is a skill I did not acquire.

The racing is of good quality, and not noticeably corrupt. Detailed form information is available, and a close study of it enables the punter to keep up with if not ahead of the game. Some, however, rely on less scientific methods. After one race a man pointed to an item in one of the racing sections which noted that number nine would be worth backing, since that number had not been successful at the course for 34 races: "And number nine has won the last two races, dammit", said the man, angrily.

I was interested to note that the Australians like to keep up with what they believe to be racing's British traditions. Two mounted men, sweating in hunting pink, lead the runners on to the track—a habit which persists in almost every country except Britain. In the members' enclosure, racegoers are required to wear jackets except between November and March. And at the end of the day, the punters console themselves for their heavy losses by standing to attention for God Save the Queen.

Kitsch

It is odd, strolling through downtown Sydney in the heat and humidity of a summer day, to hear the strains of *It's Beginning to See a Lot Like Christmas* coming over the public address system of the large stores. Odder still to see Santa Claus distributing largesse in his lightweight beard and red cotton jump suit, surrounded by a montage of snow and reindeer.

Not only do Australians like to keep up the traditions of a European Christmas by making believe it is winter, they also stick to the habit of giving away tawdry and useless presents. In my quick tour of the shops, top of the list of gifts I would least care to receive was a fancy cloth cover for a food mixer.

For tourists, there is a limited selection of things to take home (partly, I suppose, because Australia does not get all that many holidaymakers from overseas). If you rule out kangaroo skin purses and slippers and rugs, which my loved ones would find ecologically unacceptable, there is precious little left except rubbish.

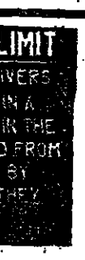
I therefore had to settle for kitsch. I lingered long over a tea towel bearing a picture of a kangaroo and the legend "kangaroo", just in case you were not sure. Finally I settled for two things no decent home should be without—an illustrated handkerchief bearing the words and music of *Waltzing Matilda*, and a pencil sharpener shaped like a Koala bear.

Backfire

Australians were surprised by the interest taken by the world's press in their election, and many of their newspapers were good enough to report my brief presence in their midst. *Nation Review*, a left-wing weekly, called me a heavyweight—which is true physically if not journalistically.

The Bulletin, a right-wing news magazine, reported having seen me in Bendigo, Victoria, sweating in a heavy London suit. It seemed less heavy when I arrived at London airport in the chill of Friday morning.

Talking about suits, *The Australian* reported back to its readers my joke last week that I might have stood a better chance of securing an interview with Rupert Murdoch, that paper's proprietor, if, like David Dimbleby, I had worn a dashing white suit. But I think my little quip might have backfired.



The machines have taken over in Porthleven, Cornwall, where John Jotcham of Reading photographed this sign.

Murdoch had eventually agreed to see me after my return to Sydney after the election. However, late on the eve of the appointment, and the day after the report in *The Australian* had appeared, I received a telephone call from his secretary saying that he had suddenly found he had to make a trip out of town, and could not see me after all.

Play time

Games enthusiasts say that adult games came of age this weekend, when Games Workshop took over the Seymour Hall for a day and filled it with Britain's largest games exhibition. Growing numbers of adults have been devoting more and more of their time and energy to doing each other down or carving each other up in games simulating everything from the wars of ancient Greece to the worst atrocities of the French Revolution.

Next, according to one of the organizers, Steve Jackson, the gamesters will be moving into realms of pure fantasy. There is already a zealous following for his own favourite game, Dungeons and Dragons. This costs £6.10 just for the three books of rules, but you can buy wizards and gorgons as optional extras. What makes the game different is that it is non-competitive: the object of the players is to help each other through a mystery world of uncharted dungeons gathering treasure and experience and improving their characters as they go.

Over Christmas Jackson and his friends are looking forward to trying out an even more elaborate fantasy, evolved by an American professor of English. This is called Empire of the Petal Throne, and costs £15. The play takes place on the planet Tekumel where a cosmic cataclysm has left humans and extra-terrestrial invaders to battle for survival.

Jackson says that people are tiring of games that only concern them with accumulating money. "Really it's only a convenient way of measuring success, but they take against it, you know." Yet Monopoly thrives, and has even spawned an American imitation called Petropolis, in which oil-producing countries replace the famous streets. It is played with 34 silver-plated oil derricks, 14 gold-plated oil rigs and an electronic calculator to work out the royalties. It can be yours for £400.

Nice misprint in The Australian, *which renamed our Minister of Trade and Industry Mr Share.*

PHS

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TIMES PAST
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A TEST FOR THE UNITED STATES

The United States is now facing an extremely serious test in Angola. The Russians and their Cuban allies are mounting a direct military challenge to the wishes of the majority of Angolans, to the policies of the Organization of African Unity, and to the interests of the United States. They have thereby served notice that they are more interested in extending their power in Africa than in preserving the fragile fabric of detente with the United States. If allowed to get away with this they will draw the obvious conclusion that they can repeat the experiment elsewhere. The outcome of the struggle will therefore have profound effects not only on Angola and on the African continent, but on Russian-American relations and on the future credibility of the United States as a world power.

With so much at stake it is tragic that American policy should be paralysed by the deep distrust that now exists between Congress and the Administration. Admittedly the fault is on both sides. The Executive is paying for mistakes made in Vietnam, for inept clandestine operations over many years, and for the loss of faith and self-confidence which is afflicting the United States as a whole. It is also paying for the arrogant and secretive style with which Dr Kissinger has pursued policies which might otherwise have commanded wider support. Congress has grounds for distrust and for fearing that its money may not be wisely used. The Administration will have to earn back the trust it has lost.

Yet Congress will bear a very heavy responsibility if it creates a situation in which the world ceases to believe that an American president has usable military power at his disposal. Such a situation is now very close. If allowed to develop it will destroy the United States as a world power. Senators and Congressmen should therefore think hard before allowing their dislike of Dr Kissinger to take precedence over a rational calculation of the long-term interests of their country. At the moment they give a strong impression of re-fighting the war in Vietnam instead of looking at the realities of Angola.

None of this means that the United States should move into Angola with guns blazing. Indeed, one of the troubles with issues of this sort is that they are too often seen by Americans as tests of masculinity rather than of political skill. It is too late now to make up for years of neglect of African politics but it is not too late to see that the essential issue for American foreign policy should be not whether to defend American interests abroad but how best to do so.

Angola does not require direct military intervention by the United States. It does not even require the military defeat of the MPLA. Still less does it require the United States to line up with South Africa. Essentially it requires support for the Organization of African Unity which agreed at its summit conference in July that all three rival Angolan movements had an equally valid claim to share power and that there should be no international involvement in Angola.

This policy requires military force only to the extent of creating a stalemate to provide the basis for a political solution. This is what African leaders want, and many of them are discreetly anxious that the United States should help by providing sufficient weapons to ensure that the forces of Unita and the FNLA are not wiped off the field. The other requirement is for diplomatic activity, and in particular for American pressure on the Russians. It is now reasonably clear that although the Americans, the Chinese and the Russians had been giving modest help to rival factions for some time it was the Russians who decided wholly to ignore the OAU and to upset the balance by mounting a major airlift and sending in Cuban troops.

The reasons for the Russian decision can only be guessed at. Mr Brezhnev may want to test the American will after Vietnam, especially since he is well-informed about the mood of Congress. He may also have felt a need to compensate for other failures, including the harvest disaster. Perhaps he was anxious about Chinese influence in Africa. Perhaps he was simply too weak to stop his generals reaching for such a glittering prize. Or perhaps he felt he had to live up to his constant promises to help "wars of liberation". He has, after all, never accepted the American doctrine that detente obliges him to cease manoeuvring for advantage. Whatever the reason he was warned several times that he was endangering detente and he went ahead anyway. He must therefore be shown that crime does not pay, if necessary by drastic and difficult steps such as stopping grain deliveries.

There is very little point in detente if it does not restrain the Russians from adventures such as they have engaged upon in Angola. As Dr Kissinger himself has regularly explained, his aim has been to enmesh the Russians in a web of agreements and relationships that will give them a stake in moderate behaviour. This policy is now being tested. Congress should see this and unless it actually wants the policy to fail it should provide Dr Kissinger with the backing he needs, even if subject to very close congressional control.

Here after all, is a situation in which the United States could, if it used more skill than force, be seen to be acting in support of enlightened African opinion and the independence of Angola against Russian colonialism. Many Africans are aware of what a Russian presence in Angola could mean, and even the MPLA is not anxious to become a puppet of the Russians. American influence intelligently applied on behalf of a political solution could reap dividends all round. Congress should realize that Angola is not Vietnam.

UNIONS IN HARD TIMES

Always one of the first industries to respond to economic recession, the building trade has suffered severely this year. The number of bankruptcies has risen well above last year's record level, and some 175,000 out of 850,000 building workers are registered as unemployed—a figure which gives no indication of the regular loss at such times of men leaving the industry altogether for less intermittent employment. On Thursday Mr Ernest Smith, president of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, forecast that the number of unemployed might rise to 250,000 in the coming months. The hardships that threaten much of British industry are in large measure already present for the building trade.

It is reassuring, therefore, that the elections in the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians show at least no violent swing to the left. In a union that tends to be militant, moderates have strengthened their position on the general council. It is not the general council but the executive that effectively controls the union's policy, and the voting figures, without benefit of postal ballot, are so pathetically low that they only provide a limited indication of union opinion. In London, where the union is better organized and tends to be more militant than elsewhere, two communists have gained important positions as regional organizers.

Nevertheless, allowing for the special position of London and the likelihood that the left will have made the most of their strength at the ill-attended meetings where the voting took place, the figures tend to confirm rather than contradict the pattern seen most clearly in the recent AUEW elections. Recession seems to be breeding pragmatism rather than militancy. Where workers are really persuaded that their jobs are in danger, the attractions of an aggressive policy diminish.

For the UCATT, this will have its consequences for the approaching wage negotiations, which may lead to the first major conflict regarding that glossed-over difference between Government and TUC as to whether six pounds a week is a maximum or an entitlement. The building employers have offered less, as a starting bid, at least. For the trade union movement as a whole, the significance of the trend is that it reduces the possibility that the incomes policy (essentially a bargain between the Government and a small number of influential union leaders) will be brought down by the non-cooperation of the rank and file. One characteristic of the power structure of the movement is that its leaders have great scope to make or reverse their policies, up to the point where their followers revolt. It is still possible that they may do so next year. In the months ahead the unions are going to be faced with many harsh decisions, requiring considerable political courage. The nature of the decisions will largely depend on an assessment of what the rank and file will stand.

The Chrysler affair, where the rescue scheme now waits upon the yea or nay of the unions, is a case that may repeat itself often in the coming months. Factories will close or workforces be reduced, and under the new dispensation the unions involved will bear much of the responsibility for whatever course is taken. In wider terms, the time is approaching when that other point of obscurity in the July White Paper will have to be confronted: the gap between the Government's clear intention of making wage control an enduring part of their policy, and the equally clear statement by the TUC that it should be an exceptional recourse for one year only. Even in July many union leaders were privately aware that one year could not see the end of controls; most people in the movement must be aware of it by now. But much painful bargaining will be needed to find a formula acceptable at once to the movement and to the Chancellor, allowing some play to the adjustment of differentials without stirring up a new bout of wage inflation. The first year of an incomes policy is always the easy one.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Industrial action by doctors

From Lord Goodman, CH

Sir, I feel a duty to express publicly, a view I have expressed with vehemence in private, that the consultants should not, during the period when they are deliberating the new "pay bed" proposals continue to maintain their so-called "industrial action" for a further month when innocent people—totally divorced from the dispute—suffer anxiety, pain and even the risk of death.

The incongruity of the words "industrial action" are as convincing an argument as exists to demonstrate the incongruity of the procedure, by reputable and responsible doctors defying an age old tradition of humane service and sacrifice that has given the profession a unique prestige in every civilized society.

If doctors of all people forsake this tradition and support the view that "everything goes" to achieve their ends, we are well on the road to anarchy and the abandonment of Parliamentary procedures in favour of naked coercion.

It is well recognized that men with the background and record of doctors would not have succumbed to these ugly compulsions without a high degree of provocation—but this may mitigate but it cannot excuse.

May one, who with many others, has queued unceasingly for a fair solution, urge the consultants to re-convene the governing bodies so as to rescind this uncharacteristic decision and win back from a long-suffering public the respect and admiration in which they have been so rightly held for so long.

Yours faithfully,
GOODMAN,
4 Little Essex Street, WC2.

Enlarged family circle

From Mr Frank Brown

Sir, Tessa Blackstone's analysis of the state of the "nuclear family" (December 10) has been attacked by Gillian Tindall on the "evidence of today's ascertainable facts" and by Dr Palliser as being "marred by a false historical perspective" (Letters, December 13).

An easily ascertainable fact today is that we are wrestling with a sick economy in which there has been a vast over-provision of production and marketing resources for what Ms Blackstone describes as "isolated units with their own set of material hardware": to name but the obvious, BLMC and Chrysler.

In recent historical perspective anyone who had the good fortune to be brought up in a pre-war urban neighbourhood (I don't mean a suburb) will know that the family unit was then "extended" on a localized basis. It is now a day's march to take a child to visit one relative and few of us live in large enough houses to collect a scattered blood-line together for a day or two at Christmas. Pre-war a family Christmas sort of rolled around the neighbourhood.

Whatever the facts and trends there is a strong case that we can no longer afford to perpetuate the social and domestic isolation of individual parent-child units so adored by our corporate marketing and research masters who seem to have set the pattern in recent years for investment and growth (and decline).

Nor can we afford to close our minds to the need for encouraging a variety of life styles which will positively seek a cooperative element. We might as well hang together.

Yours, etc,
FRANK BROWN,
59 Drayton Gardens, SW10.
December 16.

Race relations

From Mr Ron Keating

Sir, Your editorial of December 12 presents overwhelming arguments against the decision of the Home Secretary to give the proposed Race Relations Commission the responsibility for supervising local community relations work; but, largely through submissions of the present Race Relations Board over the past year, Mr Jenkins was fully aware of these arguments before the decision was taken. He has yet to explain why he has rejected them.

The decision to give this responsibility to the Race Relations Commission may possibly be seen as a consequence of the earlier decision to replace the Race Relations Board and the Community Relations Commission with a single body at the national level. But Mr Jenkins has not explained his reasons for this decision either and until they are known we shall be left with the conviction that he has made a real mistake which could seriously impair the future welfare of ethnic minority groups and harm the interests of all of us.

Yours faithfully,
RON KEATING, Chairman,
North Metropolitan Conciliation Committee of the Race Relations Board,
55 Athara Road,
Teddington, Middlesex.
December 12.

Guarding the fishing fleets

From Mr J. A. Tooth

Sir, With due respect to Mr David Laurent Giles, who stated in a recent letter to *The Times* (December 5) that the "Jura" class of patrol vessels had been referred to as "a Scottish shipyards idea of an MTB", I would suggest that a certain Italian defence magazine's description, "Kippers of the Peace", is rather more apt.

It is apparent from the correspondence in your columns that there are many people deeply concerned that such an extraordinary choice of equipment should be made, when there are far more effective and cheaper, alternatives available. How is it possible to ensure that such ineptitude in the spending of taxpayer's money is not repeated?

Yours faithfully,
J. A. TOOTH,
5d Oliver's Wharf,
64 Wapping High Street, E1.
December 18.

The growth of public spending

From Sir Samuel Goldman

Sir, There is a lot of obscuring semantics in the discussion of whether expenditure is or is not "out of control". The following would I think be generally agreed. Expenditure is out of control if *unexpected* things happen and the reaction to them is inadequate by reason of ignorance, lack of will, or failure of the controlling mechanism. It is also out of control if *expected* things happen, that is things that are known about or willed, but the adjustments elsewhere in the system, for example through taxation or monetary policy is also absent or inadequate.

There is a third sense in which "out of control" is used, frequently but not in my view legitimately. This is: "Whether the reaction is adequate or not I do not like what is happening—the taxes imposed are too high or I just do not go along with the encroachment on personal choice resulting from an ever-growing public sector".

I doubt whether anyone would be prepared to say there was not some element of loss of control in what I believe to be the two legitimate senses of the term. The scale of unexpected events over the past few years has been so enormous—boom and slump in activity and prices, wage and cost inflation, the oil crisis, the recession in world trade to name only the most important, that it would have been a miracle if reaction by the controlling authorities had been adequate and if the system of control had not been put under immense and nearly intolerable strain. And these inadequacies and strains have been compounded by violent swings in Government policies affecting the public sector, from expansion (1971-72) to contraction (1973) back to expansion (1974), now once again back to contraction (1974-75) with even more draconian contraction shortly to come or so we are told.

It is doubtful whether any administrative mechanism, and none is perfect, would survive such use without damage. Indeed I regard it as a near-miracle and a reflection of the inherent soundness of the Public Expenditure Survey Committee system to which your leader pays such generous tribute that it has survived the successive blows rained upon it.

Undoubtedly the system can and should be strengthened and you have made four suggestions. Though admirable in intent, taken together they seem to me a counsel of perfection, or to raise more problems than they solve. No government will regard itself as firmly committed to the figures for expenditure five years ahead; changes in public spending or the cost of particular programmes are inevitable and compensating adjustments in other programmes can only be one of the methods of dealing with them—the Contingenc. Reserve exists precisely to accommodate them, there are always shortfalls as well as overruns, use of the other instruments like taxation and monetary policy may be preferable; uncontrollable commitments must be and are monitored (though inflation and other horrors will confuse and hamper the monitors) and no firm rules can be laid down in advance as to how departures from what was expected should be handled; finally to impose cash limits based on the *general* rise in prices or fall in the value of money would produce such arbitrary gains and losses for individual programmes that the practice would quickly be discredited and be as quickly abandoned.

Strict cash limits for the following year (ie no supplementaries) will help to improve discipline among the spenders and make a modest contribution to a tighter system and control of management. But without a more stable environment than we have known recently, and above all unless parties and governments are prepared to moderate their ambitions and to exercise restraint on the growth of public spending both in total and in detail there can be little hope of improvement. There have been periods in the past, notably between 1969 and 1971, when the system worked powerfully and efficiently to accomplish clearly defined and well integrated policies. There is no reason why it should not do so again.

Yours faithfully,
S. GOLDMAN,
1 London Wall, EC2,
December 19.

The steel industry

From the Chairman of the British Steel Corporation

Sir, Two of the points raised by Mr Roy Hughes, MP (December 18) about the British Steel Corporation may deserve some reply. They relate to the Newport Tube Works and the Llanwern Works.

The corporation gave the unions notice of its intention to close Newport Tube Works 18 months before the works finally closed in 1973. The reasons why the normal arrangements for longer notice of BSC closures to which I referred in my last letter were not applied on this occasion were fully explained to the unions at the time.

Furthermore, in the 18-month period after the formal notice of the closure intention, it was discussed at more than 20 meetings with the unions including four attended by myself personally. This seems to me to be full consultation.

A booklet by one of the corporation's managers, entitled *The Human Face of Change*, was published in 1974 (and warmly commended by the European Commission). It explained that the corporation had played a large part in attracting new industry to the Newport Tube Works site, including entering a joint venture arrangement with a construction company to develop part of the site. Three new firms have now established themselves on the site.

The most important fact of all is that, of the 1,123 employees affected by the closure, only eight had not been found jobs by the time their old jobs ceased. Mr Hughes is aware of this.

Mr Hughes has been a persistent and not particularly helpful critic of the state of affairs at the Llanwern steelworks, most of whose employees live in his constituency. Opinions differ but the corporation is content to rely on the recent report of the independent court of inquiry, set up by the Government's Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service, into the major blast furnace dispute at the works which epitomizes many of the difficulties that have arisen there. The report comments favourably on many of the recent advances in industrial relations achieved through consultation between unions and management. The corporation has accepted unreservedly all the recommendations of the court and hopes that future developments will improve matters further.

I await with eagerness any assistance and constructive criticism that Mr Hughes can offer in solving the difficult issues of industrial relations with which the corporation has to deal every day, including the recent dispute concerning the Llanwern blast furnace.

Yours sincerely,
H. M. FINNISTON, Chairman,
British Steel Corporation,
33 Grosvenor Place, SW1.

Subversive propaganda

From Mr Ian Harvey

Sir, In your review of Britain's defence requirements, with which no one who has the interests of Britain at heart will quarrel, you omit to pose the question—defence against what? The reason for that is no doubt diplomatic in these days of détente.

But it is nevertheless relevant and the relevance lies as much in the methods as in those who use them. The last holocaust proved that no one wins major wars: in fact some of the vanquished are today more prosperous than the victors.

The most effective method of modern warfare is subversion which involves propaganda, a word which alarms the British, and provision of the necessary financial resources. To all this must be added the tools for the job and the people to handle them. Finally there must be the military strength available to finish the job if this is necessary.

This operation, which is going on apace under Communist direction, must be met with counter-propaganda and its accompanying instruments. There is no evidence that such an activity is receiving any serious attention at the present time. Although it must of necessity be largely secret it is possible to judge when it does not exist.

This is a politico-military exercise to which both the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Defence ought to be fully committed. In view of the fact that demands for defence cuts stem largely from the left-wing of the Labour Party there is reason to fear that the financial requirements for this essential task will not be forthcoming.

Yours faithfully,
IAN HARVEY,
28a Star Street, W2.
December 15.

State as farm landlord

From Mr Oliver Walston

Sir, Mr Inge's amazement and concern at the prospect of state ownership of agricultural land (December 15) is a common but misplaced reaction which does not bear close examination. Such is the irrational horror of state ownership that it seems as if any landlord is preferable, even if this means an offshore fund, an Arabian shaikh, an investment trust or simply a good old fashioned City tycoon.

As Mr Inge freely admits, institutions have bought land as investments. But he fails to see the corollary which is that, as with all investment decisions, the asset can be sold when circumstances make the holding of other assets desirable. For this reason the institutions' interest in their tenants extends only so far as their ability to pay the rent.

The state, however, cannot juggle its investment portfolio with the same nonchalant ease. Unlike the pension fund managers it cannot buy gold and sell land whenever conditions dictate. Moreover the Government has a vested interest in a thriving agriculture for reasons even more important than its role as landlord. Provided the state follows the example of the Crown Estates Commission, whose tenants are not notably unhappy that their farms are owned by the state, and takes decisions on a local basis, I, as a tenant farmer, would infinitely prefer the Government as landlord to any City institution.

Yours faithfully,
OLIVER WALSTON, Manager,
Thriplow Farms Ltd,
Royston, Hertfordshire.

British Rail's problems

From Mr James M. Anderson

Sir, Your leading article under the heading "Enemies Within the Railways" will be warmly applauded by all railway users. We have for many years been sending urgent parcels by rail and we find that the service has steadily deteriorated. Time after time our packets have been mislaid and delayed, even when they have been sent by the very expensive "Red Star" service. This has upset our customers and is forcing us to use alternative means of carriage.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. ANDERSON,
Managing Director, Dorchester Typesetting Co Ltd,
Trinity Street,
Dorchester,
Dorset.

From Mr Martin Husbands

Sir, My local railway line from Richmond to Broad Street is used by many people in this area in preference to other forms of transport. The recently announced cut in the service from January 6, 1976, will cause a proportion of users to resume other means of transport. British Rail will then announce the closure of the line due to lack of demand. Is this a subtle Beeching Axe I see before me?

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN HUSBANDS,
14 Offord Road,
Islington, N1.

Motorway threat to Winchester

From Lord Aldington and others

Sir, We write to urge the Secretary of State for the Environment to reconsider his decision to press ahead with plans for the construction of a dual three-lane motorway through the outskirts of the City of Winchester. This motorway would be driven through the water meadows which lie between St Catherine's Hill, Winchester Cathedral, the College Chapel and Cloisters and St Cross. Indeed, as proposed by the Secretary of State, it would pass within a few hundred yards of the Cathedral, the College and St Cross.

Winchester City Council in a deputation to the Secretary of State in April called for the abandonment of the project, and local opinion is overwhelmingly against it. There are few remaining landscapes in the country which combine to such an outstanding degree historical interest with architectural and natural beauty. Nobody who really knows the area can doubt that this precious heritage would be grievously damaged by the present motorway proposal.

If any really convincing case had been made out for the scheme on economic or traffic grounds, then aesthetic values might perhaps have to be sacrificed. But even before the upsurge in petrol prices, a public inquiry and prolonged debate between the City Council, the Winchester M3 Action Group and the South East Road Construction Unit had shown that the traffic case was extremely weak. The M3 now ends at Popham, well north of Winchester, and the traffic it carries on to that point (and receives from it) is distributed between the A30 and A303 to the west as well as the A33 past Winchester to Compton and Southampton.

Even allowing for additional traffic from the A34 from the Midlands, the remaining traffic on the Popham to Compton and Southampton section has never been shown to require a dual three-lane motorway. Port traffic from Southampton is not likely to generate even by 1989 lorry movements requiring more than a fraction of the capacity of even a dual two-lane motorway; and many experts believe that port container traffic is particularly suitable for carriage by rail. Such trains are indeed already running to and from Southampton.

Since the earlier controversies over this proposal, however, petrol prices have been pushed to wholly unforeseen levels. The Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection stated in the Commons on October 27 that petrol consumption in August this year was 7 per cent below August 1974. In view of this, earlier traffic forecasts must clearly be substantially scaled down.

We see no evidence in these circumstances that the present A33 and dual carriageway Winchester by-pass, both suitably improved, would be inadequate for realistically estimated future traffic. Nor according to our information has any really thorough examination of alternative solutions, such as improvements to the A33, been carried out by any of the authorities concerned.

In addition to all this, the present is a time when the strictest economy in public spending is a clear obligation on the Government. If economies are not made where the case for a project is weak or marginal, and where public opinion is strongly opposed, the Government will never succeed in achieving them where a stronger case for the expenditure exists. The 14 miles of M3 motorway now proposed would cost over £20m.

For all these reasons we earnestly hope the Secretary of State will think again, and take a clear decision to let the M3 terminate at its present limit until a really convincing case for proceeding further is made out in the light of current economic realities.

Yours faithfully,
ALDINGTON, President,
DAVID PARE, Chairman,
Winchester M3 Joint Action Group;
ABERDARE,
LESLIE GINSBURG,
GOUGH,
IAN GOW,
DOUGLAS JAY,
PATRICK REILLY,
SHERFIELD,
JOHN SPARROW,
DAVID STEPHENS,
SWINTON,
JOHN THORN,
WILLIAM WHITELAW,
Westminster, SW1,
December 19.

Poet of melted snows

From Mr John Roe

Sir, But must we force both ballerina *and* critic into retirement for showing less than their legendary sparkle? Clive Barnes may yet recall (New York Notebook, December 13) that Villon, and not Verlaine, was the poet of melted snows.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN ROE,
University of York,
Vanbrugh College,
Heslington, York.

'Grass roots'

From Mr Robert Mason

Sir, May I heartily support Mr Philip Howard's timely plea that the expression "grass roots" should now be abandoned.

When I was in Chicago for nearly six years in the fifties and taking a great interest (although not participating) in the politics of the Mid West, I got to know and appreciate the metaphor very well. It was used by politicians and newspapers to distinguish the inhabitants of the rural areas, largely prairie, from those of the big cities. That made sense.

In this country it now appears to mean anywhere more than a few miles from Westminster. For example, one of your correspondents recently described himself as living at grass roots level. His address was Purley, as far removed from the cornfields of Iowa as one can get. I hope that this is the last time "grass roots" appears in your columns.

Yours sincerely,
ROBERT MASON,
44 Sussex Square,
Brighton.

Centres for delinquents

From Mr John Watson

Sir, You say that the report of the Home Office Research Unit, published today (December 16), acknowledges "*a limited need*" for control of behaviour endangering the public"; but contains more evidence "that *the main reason* for sending delinquents to a residential institution, that it reduces delinquency, is not valid". (The italics are mine.)

Undoubtedly to reduce delinquency is the main reason. But has it occurred to the researchers that one way of achieving it arises from the fact that, as long as the delinquent remains in a secure institution, he can no longer steal the property and break into the houses of honest citizens?

Your obedient servant,
JOHN WATSON,
Elmdon Old Vicarage,
Saffron Walden,
Essex.

Victoria Street

From Mr A. M. Robertson

Sir, One of the pleasures of your correspondence columns is the opportunity they give to all who have a strongly held view to express, no matter how contrary it may be to the general opinion of the day. But you are also generous in giving space to those who feel a just grievance by such expressions of opinion.

Oil companies are accustomed to taking terrible and indiscriminate punishment, but please, Sir, because we advertised our arrival in "Oil Street" in your special Victoria Street supplement on December 9, your correspondent, Mr Ralph Irwin-Brown (December 17), must not jump to the conclusion that our "expensive and marble-clad contribution" is either ours, is marble-clad, or expensive. We lease for a fair rent a glass building with granite trim, generally regarded as having some architectural excellence. We are planting trees on our small front garden as soon as the builders have finished.

Yours truly,
ALAN M. ROBERTSON, Chief Executive,
BP Oil Limited,
BP House,
Victoria Street, SW1.

Loch Ness monster

From Mr Stewart Perowne

Sir, A rumour from Loch Ness appears to have reached the poet Horace, who specialized in remote geography. That sea-monsters occurred in mythology he knew (cf. *Odes* 3.27.26); but in the gazetteer of actual regions which concludes *Odes* 4.14 (c 13 BC), and is addressed to Augustus himself, in order to characterize our British Ocean, Horace invents a new word, clearly designed to identify a specific, novel and particular creature. The word is *Beluosus*, that is, *Monster-ous*.

Yours faithfully,
STEWART PEROWNE,
Xara Palace Hotel,
Mdina,
Malta.

A Power kept in pickle

From Mr W. D'Arcy Hart

Sir, The following quotation from a letter written by Edward Fitzgerald to W. M. Thackeray about the year 1840 may be of interest:

"I will exalt your name as a politician for ever if you will contrive to persuade me that we have nothing to fear from the domineering Russia. It is not the present fuss made about her that makes me tremble, but I have always been afraid that she was the Power kept in pickle to overwhelm Europe, just as men were beginning to settle into a better state than the world has yet seen. If she were out of the question, we should do very well.

"'There is but one
Whose being we do fear; as it is said,
Marc Antony's was by Caesar'."

Yours faithfully,
W. D'ARCY HART,
A8 Albany,
Piccadilly, W1.

Use of cars

From Mr Nigel Haigh

Sir, Your Transport Correspondent (December 15) may have given the wrong impression in reporting the publication of the British Road Federation's *Basic Road Statistics* for 1975. Your Correspondent starts by saying that "the use of road vehicles continued to rise in Britain last year despite a 70 per cent increase in petrol prices and a drop in new car registrations". But a study of the figures shows that whereas car ownership increased in 1974 compared with 1973, total traffic dropped for the first time for many years with the result that the average distance travelled by each car went down from 8,800 miles in 1973 to 8,500 in 1974. The figures so far available for 1975 also show a decline on 1973. In other words, although the number of cars in use has increased the use of cars has decreased.

Yours faithfully,
NIGEL HAIGH,
Civic Trust,
17 Carlton House Terrace, SW1.
December 18.

COURT CIRCULAR

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
December 20: Princess Alexandra was present this afternoon at the Olympia International Show-*jumping Championships.*
The Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh is to open the *International Boat Show* at Earls Court on January 1.

Princess Anne will attend the Canadian Women's Club 1976 Maple Leaf Ball at the Hilton hotel, Park Lane, on February 12.

Sir Graham and Lady Rowlandson will not be sending Christmas cards this year and would like to take this opportunity of wishing all their friends a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Dr Guy Beauchamp deeply regrets he was unable to attend the memorial service for Dr Francis Bach.

Memorial services for Mr Bertrand van Cutsem will be held on Wednesday, January 7, 1976, in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, at noon and on Wednesday, January 14, at St Ethelreda's, Newmarket, at noon.

Birthdays today

Air Marshal Sir John Aiken, 54; Dame Peggy Ashcroft, 68; Dr Alan Bush, 75; Sir Diarmaid Conroy, 62; *the Right Rev Cyril Eastaugh*, 78; Air Marshal Sir Colin Hannah, 61; Air Vice-Marshal Sir Edgar Lowe, 70; Sir Alec Valentine, 76; Colonel W. H. Whitbread, 75.

Forthcoming marriages

Captain K. J. Lawton
and Miss M. A. MacMillan
The engagement is announced between Kevin James Lawton, 4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards, younger son of the Right Hon Lord *Justice and Lady Lawton*, 2 Harcourt Buildings, Temple, EC4, and Marigold Anne MacMillan, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Neil MacMillan, 6 Needham Road, W11.

Mr P. L. Atkinson
and Miss B. M. S. T. Darley
The engagement is announced between Peter, only son of the late Major Douglas Atkinson and of Mrs D. Howell, of Redcliffe Place, London, SW10, and Brione, only daughter of the late Commander Arthur Darley and of the late Mrs M. A. W. Coates, of Violet Hill, Bray, co Wicklow.

Mr W. M. P. Lawrence
and Miss J. Archer-Smith
The engagement is announced between Mark, only son of Mr and Mrs T. P. Lawrence, of The Glebe House, North Fawley, Wantage, Oxfordshire, and Jane, *daughter of Mr and Mrs* A. F. Archer-Smith, of Goldings Farm, Turners Green, Heathfield.

Mr W. N. Wenban-Smith
and Miss C. S. Rycroft
The *marriage* has been arranged and will take place in the new year between William Nigel, eldest son of Mr W. Wenban-Smith, CMG, CBE, and Mrs Wenban-Smith, of Crossways, Kivernell Road, Milford-on-Sea, Hampshire, and Charlotte Susanna, only daughter of the late Colonel D. H. Rycroft, OBE, and Mrs Rycroft, of 51 Murrayfield Gardens, Edinburgh, 12.

Captain I. Lorimer
and Mrs C. G. Yates
The engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place quietly, between Captain Ian *Lorimer*, Queen's Own Highlanders (Seaforth and Camerons), elder son of Mr and Mrs G. Lorimer, Tigh-an-Luig, Pitlochry, Perthshire, and Celia Geraldine, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-*Colonel* and Mrs S. A. Pitman, East Court House, Malmesbury, Wiltshire.

Mr R. Ingham Clark
and Miss J. Marten
The engagement is announced between Roderick, son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Ingham Clark and of *Mrs H. W. Ingham* Clark, of 82 Hamilton Terrace, London, NW8, and Jenny, daughter of Mr F. W. Marten, of 113 Pepys Road, London, SW14, and of the late Hon Mrs Avice Marten.

Dr P. M. de Glanville
and Miss A. C. I. D. Bailey
The engagement is announced between Philip, son of Mr J. C. de Glanville, of Cape Town, and of Mrs Vivien Reynard, of Tang-*ley, Andover, and* Alexandra, *fifth* daughter of Mr and Mrs John Bailey, of Bramshaw, near Lyndhurst, Hampshire.

Mr C. H. P. Lee
and Miss J. A. Oswald
The engagement is announced *between* Christopher Hugh Pattinson, younger twin son of the late Mr Hugh L. P. Lee and of Mrs Lee, *of Breaches*, Westerham, Kent, and Juliet Angela, daughter of Mr and Mrs Geoffrey A. Oswald, of Warthill, York.

Mr R. I. Lockett
and Miss E. J. Dottridge
The engagement is announced between Robert Ian, elder son of Mr and Mrs R. A. Lockett, of Tonbridge, Kent, and Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Group Captain and Mrs A. P. Dottridge, of Wadhurst, Sussex.

Mr A. I. Taylor
and Miss B. S. Bishop
The engagement is announced, and the marriage will shortly take place, between Ian, son of Mr and Mrs A. C. Taylor, of Deans Bottom Farm, Bredgar, Kent, and Belinda, daughter of Colonel and Mrs R. G. Bishop, of Abbotsvale, Whitegate, Cheshire.

Mr P. J. Reynolds
and Miss A. R. B. Smith
The engagement is announced between Peter John, son of Mr and Mrs W. T. W. Reynolds, of Glenriding, 32 Grove Avenue, Coombe Dingle, Bristol, and Anne Rosemary Brereton, daughter of Commander and Mrs W. B. Smith, of Foxglove House, Shawfield Road, Wade Court, Havant, Hampshire.

Revising the popular Jewish view of Jesus

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Jews can legitimately regard Jesus in the way that many Gentiles do, as a good and worthy man whose impact on others and on human history has been greater than that of any other man.

This view, which runs contrary to much popular Jewish feeling, is put forward in a new pamphlet from the Jewish Information Service by Rabbi Samuel Sandmel. Jews could find much to praise and admire in the career and teaching of Jesus, Rabbi Sandmel *says, but would not be prepared* to elevate him above Abraham, Moses, or David. "Jews will persist in seeing him as only one of many whose lives dot Jewish history".

Rabbi Sandmel's pamphlet is partly concerned to refute the common *Jewish belief that Christianity* is inherently antisemitic. "It is a gross error (one which some Jews make) to conclude that the hatred of Jews is the only major theme to be found in the Gospels", he states. "Rather, the extent of the anti-Jewish hatred, though present, is quite limited".

He points out that some Christian scholars would deny that any at all is present.

Protestant scholars in general readily concede that the Gospels have recurring anti-Jewish ele-*ments*; many Catholic scholars prefer a view that the passages are kindred to the inner denunciation *by the pre-exilic* Hebrew prophets of their wicked contemporaries, and out of this deny that genuine *anti-Jewish elements* are present.

"They conceive, however, that the later church, to their regret, turned such passages into excuses for the hatred and persecution of Jews but assert that hatred and persecution are inconsistent with *Christian love*".

Traditionally the subject of Christianity, the Gospels, and the person of Jesus have been taboo subjects in the Jewish community. "Recurrently Jews were persecuted in the name of Jesus, and at times have either not wanted to know about him in any way, or else have thought that some knowledge about him, if even slightly favourable, might seem to amount to disloyalty to Judaism", he adds.

Rabbi *Sandmel's view* of Jesus has many points in common with a "demythologized" Christian view, the non-doctrinaire, non-*miraculous Christianity* that defines itself in terms of respect for Jesus Christ as a person and *admiration for his* teaching and life.

It is one of the commonest myths about Jews *held by Christians*, that the Jewish ethical code falls far short of Jesus's teaching. It is believed, for example, that the ethic of the Old Testament is based upon justice and revenge, "an eye for an eye"; while Christianity stands for forgiveness *and love*, "love your enemies".

Rabbi Sandmel and many other Jewish scholars contradict such a view by their recognition of Jesus as an authentic Jewish teacher and prophet, a man speaking from *within the* tradition to which they also belong.

If Jewish people are beginning to accept that Jesus was an admirable figure, one they could even feel proud of, that *is* a mark of the greatly improved relations between Jews and the Christian churches that have followed the general and historic repudiation of the Christian antisemitic tradition. Christians have, by and large, not yet made a corresponding effort to see Judaism in a sympathetic light.

Beyond that *next stage* lies the even greater challenge to *both* sides to accept the other's existence, side by side through history, as theologically significant. In the past the Christian attitude to Judaism has represented it as a redundant faith, made irrelevant by Christ. Juda-*ism, when* not regarding Christianity as a hostile persecutor, has considered it a perversion of the truth, concocted by Paul and other New Testament writers based *on the* exaggeration of one ancient Jewish *prophet* into a messianic, transcendental figure.

As they come to know each other better, the two religions are beginning to find that neither of *those* caricatures is adequate.

A Jewish view of Jesus (Jewish Information Service, 34 Upper Berkeley Street, London, W1, 15p).

OBITUARY

M. RENÉ MAHEU

Unesco service

M René Maheu, who was Director General of the United Nations' Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (Unesco) for 12 years before he retired in November last *year*, has died in France *at the* age of 70.

The son of a family of teachers from South-West France, Maheu spent almost 30 years in Unesco joining it at its beginnings under Julian Huxley and probably no single official ever personified the Paris based world body better. Running an international bureaucracy, subject always to *member governments'* attempts at pressure, Maheu insisted with typical French intellectual stubbornness that Unesco must be at the service of a militant *humanism*, based *on the* respect of the cultural diversity of all nations.

He led more than any one the transformation of Unesco from being an *essentially* western organization to one where the emerging "third world" of the 1960s gradually assumed its full place. This he believed would be a long term gain even if such aspects of the change, such as the Arab-Israeli conflict created serious problems for the organization and soured the original funding countries.

After graduating from the Ecole Normale Supérieure, Maheu first taught philosophy in Cologne and then came to London where he remained at the French Institute till the Second World War broke out. *It was during the war that he* first became involved in educational reform, serving in Morocco in the French administration.

In 1965 the World Congress of Education *Ministers* endorsed Unesco's programme to combat world illiteracy. With characteristic courage and *frankness Maheu was later to* describe this endeavour as "my greatest defeat" for at the end of a decade's effort with the population increase *the absolute number of illiter*ates in the world had risen. Maheu observed that the reasons were "as much political as financial". One of his last appeals as Director General was to the newly rich oil states to help finance fresh programmes.

University news

St Andrews
Professor A. J. Cole, BSc, MSc, PhD, department of computational science, has been appointed to the recently established chair of computational science.

Sussex
Professor Istvan Meszaros, professor of philosophy and social science, York University, Toronto, has been appointed to the chair of philosophy.

Aston
Appointments:
Mr A. Barnsley, senior tutor combined honours course, has been appointed to the new post of director. Other appointments:
Senior lecturer: Dr C. L. Pase, building.

Lecturers: A. Hedge, applied psychology; H. E. Williams, architectural planning and urban studies; Dr D. Starling, biological sciences; Dr A. P. H. Jordan and Dr M. Fidgett, chemical engineering; E. F. Elsworth and Dr R. N. Oddy, computer centre; Dr P. Turner, geological sciences; R. I. Ackroyd and P. G. Burcher, management centre; Miss D. S. Joly, modern languages; Mrs C. M. Johns, English *as a foreign language*, modern languages.

Salford
Mr Robert Cundall, BSc, PhD (St Andrews), reader in chemistry, *Nottingham* University, has been appointed professor of chemistry. Mr Martin Harris, MA (Cantab), PhD (London), senior lecturer, has been appointed professor of modern languages.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, December 21, 1950

From Our Athens Correspondent
The old problem of supplying sufficient water for the Athens area is at last being successfully tackled, and it is hoped that by the end of the month rationing, which has been strictly enforced since 1943, can be abolished. . . . The projects in hand are expected to supply an additional five million cubic metres of water annually.

Not since the time of Christ has Athens, plagued by a dry climate and an unfavourable terrain, had sufficient water. The Emperor Hadrian was the first to try to solve the problem.

At present the ration is three hours each day, mechanically and punctually enforced by turning off the supply at the mains. As a consequence every household has its own reservoir of tanks, pails, jars, bottles, and a variety of other vessels.

Today's engagements

Exhibition of watercolours and paintings by Paul Nash, Tate Gallery, 10-6.
Exhibition of English toy theatres, Pollock's Toy Museum, Scala Street, Camden, 10-5.
Lunchtime "Prom" by the BBC Concert Orchestra, Guildhall, 12.15-2.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
ADMIRAL: Sir Anthony Griffin, rtd List, Dec 15.
VICE-ADMIRAL: Sir John Treacher, promtd Admiral, Dec 15.
REAR-ADMIRAL: R. P. Clayton, promtd Vice-Admiral, Dec 15.
CAPTAINS: W. J. McClune, to be promtd Rear-Admiral, Jan 7, 76, and to be Ch Staff Offr (Eng) to C in C Fleet, Mar 76; B. G. Young, Staff of CINCFLEET and as ACOS (War fare), March 3, 76; P. Lucas, SULTAN, with FOAIB, May 4, 76; P. D. Stanley, MOD as Dir of Naval Managmt and Org, May 31, 76.
COMMANDERS: G. M. Williams, Staff of COMNAVSOUTH, June 21, 76; G. J. F. Slocock, MOD with ACR, June 15, 76; R. R. W. Rumble, Dy Vans Serv Mngr and Naval Base Dev Offr Portsmouth, March 26, 76; D. R. Shipway, MOD (PE) with DGW(N), DSWP in comd of ASWE, Dec 31; J. Goodchild, MOD with HAD (N), April 23, 76; M. E. Southgate, MOD with PE, March 29, 76; A. L. Tarver, Staff of FONAC, Dec 15; S. D. S. Bailey, DARTMOUTH in comd and in Cmd Britannia RN Coll, Dec 16, (granted Act rank of Capt while); R. E. Onslow, COCHRANE as SOO to FOSNI, May 11, 76; A. E. Wilkins, GLAMORGAN, May 18, 76; N. J. Locke, MOD with DG Ships, March 30, 76; M. S. Ashley, MOD (PE) with DG Ships (DPT), June 14, 76; C. Orme, DAEDALUS, May 11, 76; L. G. Scovell, DAEDALUS as OIC NAMEB, May 4, 76; T. R. Clarkson, rtd List, Jan 31, 76; G. L. Lee, rtd List, Feb 26, 76.
SURGEON COMMANDERS: H. B. Blackstone, MOD with MDG (N), Jan 7, 76; R. J. Carmichael, INM as Head of NRPS, Jan 29, 76; M. G. Williams, MOD with MDG (N), Jan 5, 76; M. Hatfield, MOD with MDG (N), Jan 26, 76; A. A. Russell, RNH Haslar, Jan 5, 76; K. H. McGrath, rtd List, Feb 23, 76.

ROYAL MARINES
MAJOR-GENERAL: E. G. D. Pounds, rtd List, Jan 1, 76.
BRIGADIER: R. J. Ephraums, to be Maj-Gen HQ Cdo Forces RM, March 31, 76.
MAJOR: B. J. Herman, to be Loc Lt-Col, Feb 1, 76, CENTURION for SOWC No 1 76, Feb 24, 76.

The Army
MAJOR-GENERAL: Brig S. E. Large, appid DMS HQ UKLF, Dec 24.
COLONELS: W. A. Kirkpatrick, appid Cons in Obst Gynae, Dec 29; Lt Col C. B. Ward, R Signals, appid Head of User Branch GCHQ CESG (Misc Appts-Home), Dec 29.
LIEUT-COLONELS: A. D. Bennett, RA, appid AAG (2) AG6 MOD (D1(A)), Dec 31; C. J. Bowden, Para, appid GSO1 HQ Sch of Inf, Jan 12, 76; D. A. W. Hopkinson, RAMC, appid Cons in Surg BMH Hanover, Dec 29; F. T. MacVicar, RAMC, appid cons in surg RHH Woolwich, Dec 29; J. Need, WFR, appid GSO1 20 Liaison HQ (Belgian Forces), Dec 30; G. L. Straw, RRF, appid AAG HQ The Queen's Div, Dec 12.

Royal Air Force
AIR COMMODORES: M. W. P. Knight, to MOD as Dir of Operations (Air Support) (RAF), Jan 3, 76; D. W. Richardson, to MOD as Dir of Eng and Supply Policy 1 (RAF), Jan 3, 76; B. W. Pleniderleith, to RAF C Cranwell as Head of Dept of AW, Jan 5, 76; S. Baillie, to MOD as Dir of Supply Mangmnt 2 (RAF), Jan 3.
GROUP CAPTAIN (with acting rank of Air Commodore): A. Bell, to MOD as Dir of Eng and Supply Policy 2 (RAF), Jan 5, 76.
WING COMMANDERS: A. L. Watson, to Dept of DESP 3 (Air) MOD, Dec 22; R. H. Palin, to RAF Leuchars as OC 43 Sqn, Dec 22; G. G. H. Pierce, to HQ RAF Germany as DSPSO, Dec 15.
SQUADRON LEADERS (with acting rank of Wing Commander): D. E. S. Smith, to R. S. Locking as OC Admin, Dec 15; P. Taylor, to 33 MU a. OC Eng Wing, Dec 22; K. D. M. Gordon, to HQ STC as ME (Prop), Dec 24.

Marriages

Mr A. V. Gladstone
and Miss N. A. Skewes-Cox
The marriage took place on Saturday at St James's Church, Piccadilly, of Mr Andrew Gladstone, youngest son of the late Mr C. A. Gladstone and of Mrs Gladstone, of Hawarden, North Wales, and Miss Nicola Skewes-Cox, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs M. L. D. Skewes-Cox, of Uphill House, Ponsworthy, Devon. The Ven Peter Mallet, Chaplain-General to the Forces, officiated, assisted by Rev William Baddeley. The Bishop of London gave the blessing.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Catherine O'Meara, Victoria Gladstone and James Young. The Hon Rory Hughes-Young was best man.

A reception was held at 28 St James's Street and after a honeymoon in Chile the couple will live in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Mr P. Munster
and Baroness C. von Buchholtz
The marriage took place quietly on December 20 between Mr Peter Munster and Baroness Christiane von Buchholtz.

Mr R. Pollock
and Miss M. T. Shann
The marriage took place quietly in London on Saturday, December 20, between Mr Ronald Pollock, son of Mr and Mrs Franz Pollock, and Miss Meg Shann, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Thomas Shann.

Brigadier C. E. Tryon-Wilson
and Miss R. Lucas
The marriage took place on December 19, between Brigadier C. E. *Tryon-Wilson* and Miss Rosemary Lucas.

£50,000 winner

The weekly £50,000 *Premium Savings Bonds prize*, announced on Saturday, was won by number 6 VZ 706768. The winner lives in *the London borough of Greenwich.*

The 25 £1,000 winners were:

6 BL 724205	2 QS 970515	7 Z 664563
5 DT 546602	5 QS 614460	9 YL 265266
2 FK 721793	8 SL 356069	ZN 611827
2 JN 591116	1 TN 437604	8 ZP 472086
9 JP 591729	4 TZ 565681	11 ZB 775286
6 KF 244673	5 XF 025219	11 ZB 550436
4 PK 010653	6 XS 269918	15 ZW 992414
4 PK 277619	8 XN 963543	
9 PT 419861	10 XK 806080	

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before duty paid, duty not disclosed):
Glasbrook, Mr John Henry Lionel, *of Blandford, Dorset* .. £638,597
Pearse, Mr Albert, of Selby, North Yorkshire, farmer .. £117,114
Renton, Mr Robert, of Harrogate, racehorse trainer .. £216,500

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Professor B. A. May, professor of environmental control and processing, and senior warden, *National* College of Agricultural Engineering, Silsoe, to be head of the college for five years from January 1.

Parliamentary diary

House of Commons

Monday, December 15: Statements on *availability of motor industry reports*, on Chrysler UK Ltd, and on NHS and private practice. Motions on Rate Support Grant Orders agreed to. Freshwater and Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Bill read second time. Motion on Appropriation (No 3) (Northern Ireland) Order agreed to. Adjournment debate about crofting land on Benbecula. House adjourned 12.00 midnight.

Tuesday, December 16: Statement on Chrysler UK Ltd. Motions on Civil and Defence Estimates agreed to. Consolidated Fund Bill read first time. Debate on motion for the adjournment on the motor industry: motion rejected by 285 votes to 260. Motion on Privileges Committee report on the case of Mr Knight and Mr Schreiber of The Economist; amendment agreed to by 64 votes to 55 and amended motion agreed to. Adjournment debate about taxation of servicemen's cars. House adjourned 1.29 am (Wednesday).

Wednesday, December 17: Education Bill read first time. The following private members' Bills were read first time: Congenital Disabilities (Civil Liability); Sexual Offences (Amendment); *Homes; Divorce (Scotland)*; English Development Agencies; Industrial Common Ownership; Domestic Violence; Licensing (Amendment); *Representation of the People* (Armed Forces); Detonators; Stock Exchange (Completion of Bargains); Television Licensing (Establishments for the Deaf); Cruelty to Animals Act 1876 (Amendment); Industrial Training (Amendment); Explosives Age of Purchase, etc; Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons (Amendment); Food and *Drugs* (Control of Food Premises); Theatres; Representation of the People (Electors on Holiday); and Dangerous Wild Animals. Debate on motion for *the adjournment on employment*: motion rejected by 289 votes to 275. Motion on financial assistance to Chrysler UK Ltd agreed to by 287 votes to 266. Motions on Hill Livestock (Compensatory Allowances) Regulations, Winter Keep (Scotland) (Revocation) Scheme, and Biscuits and Shortbread (Prescribed Quantities) Order agreed to. Adjournment debate about *Cleddau Bridge, Dyfed*. House adjourned 2.48 am (Thursday).

Thursday, December 18: Statement on questions to ministers on NEB. Motion for the Christmas adjournment agreed to. Consolidated Fund (No 3) Bill read second time and passed remaining stages; debates on motion for *second reading*: "Dragon" nuclear reactor programme; war widows' pensions; trunk roads in Scotland; administration of social security and supplementary benefit; planning procedures; devolution in the regions; future of Ocean Island; work permits; case of Rear-Admiral Dunlop; and driver and vehicle licensing. Adjournment debate about planning for government organizations and nationalized industries. House adjourned 5.31 am (Friday).

Friday, December 19: Motion for adjournment for Christmas recess; debates on cost of vandalism; Covent Garden Market Authority; independent advice centres for immigrants; secure accommodation; roads in Hainault, Kingswood; the Hydrographic service; future of Ocean Island; and sale of Harrier aircraft to China. Adjournment debate about the single homeless. House adjourned 4.29 pm.

House of Lords

Monday, December 15: Northern Ireland (Loans) Bill, Moneylenders (Crown Agents) Bill, Licensing (Amendment) Bill, and OECD Support Fund Bill read second time. Motions on Appropriation (No 3) (Northern Ireland) Order, Firearms (Amendment) (Northern Ireland) Order, and Hill Livestock (Compensatory Allowances) Regulations agreed to. House adjourned 8.6 pm.

Tuesday, December 16: *Endangered* Species Bill and Solicitors (Scotland) Bill read first time. Statute Law (Repeals) Bill and Hare Coursing Bill read second time. Road Traffic (Drivers' Ages and Hours of Work) Bill passed committee stage. House adjourned 7.37 pm.

Wednesday, December 17: *Short debates* on Horserace Betting Levy Board report, motion withdrawn; and on Hydrographic Study Group report, motion withdrawn. Debatable question on elm diseases. House adjourned 8.35 pm.

Thursday, December 18: OECD Support Fund Bill and Northern Ireland (Loans) Bill read third time. Moneylenders (Crown Agents) Bill, Road Traffic (Drivers' Ages and Hours of Work) Bill, Civil List Bill, and Fair Employment (Northern Ireland) Bill passed remaining stages. Damages (Scotland) Bill and Divorce (Scotland) Bill read second time. Motions on White Fish and Herring Subsidies (UK) (No 3) Scheme, Winter Keep (Scotland) (Revocation) Scheme, Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Regulations, and Northern Ireland (Various Emergency Provisions) (Continuance) (No 2) Order agreed to. House adjourned 2.52 pm.

Friday, December 19: Consolidated Fund (No 3) Bill passed all stages. The following Acts received the Royal Assent: Consolidated Fund (No 3), Northern Ireland (Loans), OECD Support Fund, Civil List, and Moneylenders (Crown Agents). House adjourned 11.26 am.

Elections at Oxford University and awards at Cambridge University

The following elections have been announced at Oxford University:

St Edmund Hall

HISTORY: Exhibition: A. B. Denton, St Kevin's Comp S, Liverpool.
MODERN STUDIES: Scholarship: I. Jackson, Manchester GS, geography. Exhibitions: P. J. Aspden, Latymer Upper S, PPE; A. C. R. Jack, Haberdashers' Aske's S, PPE; M. C. Wald, Epsom C for law.
MODERN LANGUAGES: Exhibitions: P. A. Godfrey, K Edward VI S, Soton; G. Hesketh, Swanwick Hall S.
ENGLISH: Exhibitions: A. M. Goring, Bishop's Stortford C; J. P. Howe, Dulwich C.
MATHEMATICS: Scholarship: A. H. Phillips, Haberdashers' Aske's S. Exhibition: J. D. Whiteman, Derby S.
NATURAL SCIENCE: Scholarships: C. G. S. Eley, Varndean GS, chemistry; C. J. Elston, *Marling S, Stroud*, engineering; R. J. Moore, Tiffin S, engineering; R. G. Smith, Tiffin S, geology; R. G. Thomson, Stamford S, medicine. Exhibitions: S. L. Edwards, Coffs S, Cheshunt, physics; S. C. Flood, Alleyn's S, metallurgy (Armourers and Brasiers); F. Kerrigan, St Mary's C, Crosby, chemistry; A. Mele, Haverfordwest GS, chemistry (CEGB); P. Rivas, St George's C, Weybridge, biochemistry; S. J. Shepherd, Oundle S, engineering (CEGB); A. *Stockman*, Ipswich S, PPP; R. M. K. Young, Bexley GS, metallurgy (Armourers and Brasiers). Recommended for Abbotts Scholarship: T. R. Astin, K Edward VI S, Norwich, geology.

University College

CLASSICS: *Open exhibition*: J. D. Macfarlane, Ampleforth C; P. E. Satterthwaite, Manchester GS; D. J. Suckling, High Wycombe R GS.
ENGLISH: Open Gray Instrumental Scholarship: J. D. Broackes, Eton C. Gunsley Scholarship: N. C. Sammells, Maidstone GS. Open exhibition: C. N. Smith, Glyn GS.
MODERN *HISTORY*: *Open* Burn Scholarship: D. N. Hopkins, King's S, Canterbury. Open exhibitions: R. J. Bishop, Ampleforth C; G. I. Briggs, *Magdalen CS, law*: M. P. *Gasson*, Glyn GS.
MODERN LANGUAGES: Open scholarships: D. M. Fleming, Bancroft's S, law; M. L. Makin, Colchester RGS; J. L. Richards, Manchester GS.
MODERN STUDIES: Freeston Scholarship: P. J. Berridge, King's S, Pontefract, PPE. Open exhibitions: K. D. Sutton, Cefn Hengoed Comp, PPE; M. M. Turner, Latymer Upper S, law; D. K. Williams, Jones's W Monmouth S, PPE.
NATURAL SCIENCE: *Open scholarship*: C. P. Botham, J Fisher S, physics; I. D. Cole, K Alfred's S, physics; S. J. Haigh, St Bede's C, physics; J. M. Heslop, Newcastle R GS, maths and philosophy; M. W. Moore, King's S, Worcester, chemistry; A. E. Smith, Peter Symonds C, physics; P. B. A. Thomas, Gunnersbury Cath S, mathematics; S. W. Velik, *St Paul's S*, PPE; G. Williams, K Edward VII S, S'ampton, chemistry. Open Wolf Scholarship: S. N. M. George, Bryan-*ston S, engineering. Open exhibition*: D. J. Lancaster, Q Elizabeth GS, Wakefield, physics; R. N. Leppard, The Judd S, biochemistry; G. A. Tompsett, Purley HS, chemistry; G. J. Wall, King Edward VI S, Camp Hill, chemistry.
MATHEMATICS: Open exhibition: K. P. Knight, Solihull S.

St Catherine's College

Scholarships:
HISTORY: Miss J. A. Jones, Clitheroe RGS; Miss K. A. M. Nye, F. Holland S, law; Miss S. Vernon, Prince Henry's HS, law.
MODERN STUDIES: R. D. Nutter, *Leeds GS, geography.*
MODERN LANGUAGES: A. Macleod, Harrogate GS; N. V. Manning, Wimbledon C.
MATHEMATICS: Miss S. M. Hopkins, Hayesfield S, Bath; W. S. Stothart, Dame Allen's S, Newcastle upon Tyne; R. A. Walton, Dr Challoner's GS.
NATURAL SCIENCE: P. D. Bailey, SE Derbyshire C, chemistry; A. G. Bate, Trinity S, Croydon, agricultural and forest sciences; R. Chapman, Prince Henry's HS, chemistry; D. J. Cockburn, Broadoak Comp S, physics; T. P. Jee, Marling S, Stroud, engineering science; M. A. Mabe, Bognor Regis S, chemistry; P. G. Ponketh, St Mary's S, Blackburn, biochemistry; *R. M. Peters*, Tiffin S, engineering science; J. V. Richards, Haberdashers' Aske's S, law; K. M. Roberts, Collyer's S, Horsham, physics; *S. D. Thompson, Collyer's S*, physics; M. Watkins, Humphry Davy S, Penzance, biochemistry.
Exhibitions:
HISTORY: N. H. J. Hall, Oundle.
MODERN STUDIES: B. J. D. Griffith, Leighton Park S, PPE; K. R. Hughes, *Sir Thomas Rich's S*, Gloucester, geography; S. J. Link, Aylesbury GS, PPE.
ENGLISH: P. B. Deards, Gordonstoun, law.
MODERN LANGUAGES: R. J. Charnock, Leeds GS; A. D. Haikesworth, Chesterfield S.
MATHEMATICS: M. P. Gray, Monkshead S.
NATURAL SCIENCE: Miss J. A. C. Britten, S Hampstead HS, metallurgy; *N. C. Perry, Torquay GS*, chemistry; M. J. Scollock, Langley GS, physics; S. P. Snodding, Dr Challoner's GS, chemistry; C. A. Warwick, K James C, *Almondbury*, physics.

Lady Margaret Hall

CLASSICS: Scholarships: Nicola G. Devlin, Badminton S, Bristol (J. Cropper); Melinda R. Diamond, Queen's S, Chester (J. Ashdown).
ENGLISH: Exhibition: Kate C. Kellaway, Camden S (E. G. Thackeray).
HISTORY: Scholarship: Katherine A. Carter, Roseberry CGS, Epsom (J. Cropper).
HUMAN SCIENCES: Scholarship: Margaret J. Hersee, Clifton HS, Bristol (Nuffield).
MATHEMATICS: Scholarships: Amanda R. Fisher, Bath HS (Old Students'); Judith M. Rodd, Nonsuch HS, Cheam (F. Hughes).
MODERN LANGUAGES: Exhibition: Catherine G. Hayden, Howell's S, Denbigh (Deneke).
PHILOSOPHY AND MODERN LANGUAGES: Exhibition: Sarah W. Davies, Wycombe HS (K. M'Gonigle).
PPE: Scholarship: Angela Jameson, Folkestone GS (J. Moore). Exhibition: Dorothy H. Marr, Guildford HS (J. Moore).
PPP: Scholarship: Patricia M. Austin, Loughborough HS (Old Students').
PHYSIOLOGY (MEDICINE): Scholarship: Kirsteen M. Donaldson, Methodist C, Belfast (Dr J. E. Cooney).
THEOLOGY: Scholarship: Sheila H. Markham, Blackheath HS (Humphreys).

St Peter's College

Open awards.
HISTORY: Scholarships: P. A. Hunt, The Commonweal S, Swindon; R. L. Kendrew, The King's S, Macclesfield; G. N. Purse, Birkenhead S; A. Wilson, Forest S. Exhibitions: A. J. Elliott, Eaglesfield S, Woolwich, C. C. Muris, Redborne S, Bedford, law (Bracegirdle).
MODERN STUDIES: Scholarship: A. A. Sabatini, Alexandra Park S, history and modern languages. Exhibitions: J. Embrey, *Sandbach S, geography*; R. P. A. Marcus, Rugby S, geography (Bracegirdle).
MODERN LANGUAGES: Scholarship: A. *Kennedy, Bradford GS, theology*. Exhibition: C. N. Willson, Borden S, Sittingbourne.
ENGLISH: Scholarships: W. J. Kuhn, *Boston GS*; S. A. Kukowski, Christ's Hospital. Exhibition: P. M. Evans, Abingdon S.
MATHEMATICS: Scholarship: J. W. Lawler, SE Essex Sixth Form C. Exhibitions: S. J. Buswell, Aylesbury GS; C. W. Greenwood, Warwick S; J. R. Harris, SE Essex Sixth Form C.
NATURAL SCIENCE: Scholarship: E. K. Davies, Brecon HS, chemistry (CEGB). Exhibitions: P. R. Blackburn, The King's S, Grantham, physics (CEGB); H. C. J. Godfray, Millfield S, zoology; J. R. Hudson, K William's C, engineering; K. M. H. Jarrett, Birkenhead S, chemistry (Unilever); S. P. Wolff, Rugby, biochemistry (Unilever).
CLOSED AWARD: S. J. Ridley, Birkenhead S, classics theology (Collinson exhibition).

St Hilda's College

Scholarships:
Clare O. Batten, St Paul's GS, medicine (Nuffield); Gillian F. Porter Goff, The *Perse S, zoology (Nuffield)*; Katherine Stuart-Smith, Wycombe Abbey, modern history (H. FitzRandolph); Carolyn E. Watts, Dr Challoner's HS, Little Chalfont, English (Nielsen); Kwee L. Yong, Nat Junior C, Singapore, PPP (Moberly).
Exhibitions:
Jacqueline C. Bore, The Gillbrook S and S Park Sixth Form C, Middlesbrough, medicine (Nuffield); Eileen M. Fisher, Varndean S, Brighton, modern history (D. K. Broster); Verity S. S. Hunt, Cheltenham *Ladies' C*, modern history (H M Allen); Elizabeth T. M. Lynam, Lady Mary HS, Cardiff, and Brighton and Hove HS, classics (H M Allen); Sarah *Mayne*, Manchester HS, modern languages (Richardson-Evans); Rebecca O. Sholl, Christ's Hos, Hertford, modern languages (Harrison); Helen J. White, Blackheath HS, modern history (E Rickards).

Merton College

CLASSICS: Postmastership: P. G. S. Huntrods, Uppingham S. Exhibitions: R. C. Spence, K Henry VIII S; C. G. R. Manby, Shrewsbury S.
HISTORY: Postmastership: D. C. Owen, Marlborough C. Exhibitions: P. J. L. Thompson, St Albans S; I. J. McVeigh, Oundle S; C. J. H. Duggan, Westminster S.
ENGLISH: Exhibition: M. J. Thompson, Stonyhurst C.
MODERN LANGUAGES: Exhibition: G. R. G. Montgomery, Manchester GS, *(philosophy and modern languages)*.
MATHEMATICS: Postmasterships: P. R. J. Bernie, The King's S, Chester; D. Rickman, Hasmonean GS; R. A. Littlewood, St Paul's S; A. W. Payne, Gravesend S.
NATURAL SCIENCE: Postmasterships: P. D. Mulberry, King's S, Rochester, chemistry for 1977; J. M. Palmer, Westminster S chemistry; M. A. Taylor, Malvern C, biochemistry. Exhibitions: J. L. Bland, K Edward VI S, Stafford, chemistry; D. A. Douglas, RGS, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, chemistry; A. F. Levy, Dulwich C, physics; J. Marsh, Cotham GS, medicine; L. Ormerod, Lancaster RGS (chemistry).
INSTRUMENTAL AWARD: Postmastership: M. Van De Wiel, Northampton S, music.
ABBOTT SCHOLARSHIP: D. W. Raymond, Q Elizabeth GS, Wakefield, Maths.

Corpus Christi College

Open awards:
CLASSICS: scholarships: M. B. Trapp, St Paul's S, (first C. Oldham); R. M. Bradley, K Edward's S, Bham (Haigh); R. A. H. Bell, Sherborne S, (C. Oldham); R. C. Small, The Perse S, (C. Oldham). Exhibitions: A. R. W. Smith, Clifton C (H. Oldham); S. J. E. Salem, Wyggeston GS, Leicester (Haigh).
HISTORY: Scholarships: J. Y. Campbell, Winchester C; G. L. Thompson, Eastbourne C. Exhibition: A. J. Stevenson, Harrogate GS.
MODERN STUDIES: Scholarships: R. A. Radcliffe-Genge, Wyggeston GS; D. S. B. Thomas, Cheltenham C. Exhibition: J. P. C-del-R. Lees, Lan-*caster RGS.*
MATHEMATICS: Exhibitions: N. I. M. Gould, Hampton GS; G. D. Ogilvy, Aldenham S, Elstree.
NATURAL SCIENCE: Scholarships: P. M. Coggin, K George V GS, Southport; C. K. Harris, Humphry Davy GS, Penzance; M. H-T. Sheng, Haberdashers' Aske's, Elstree. Exhibitions: M. J. Darsley, Alleyn's S; P. J. Slater, Bradford GS; D. P. Taylor, Worth S.
Closed awards:
NATURAL SCIENCE: K. M. Bear, Adams' GS, Newport, Shropshire (W. Adams Exhibition).

Oriel College

Open awards:
CLASSICS: Exhibitions: I. G. Arthur, Monmouth S; P. W. Davies, Highgate S; A. A. D. Feeny, Downside S.
MATHEMATICS: Exhibitions: P. S. Bollands, Prior Pursglove C; I. B. *Jacques, Kettering GS.*
NATURAL SCIENCE: Scholarships: A. J. Barge, Derby S; B. Jamil, UCS; S. J. Tulloch, Hampton GS. Exhibitions: J. R. Arnall, Bablake S; R. C. Browning, Rhyl HS; R. M. Jones, Chatham Ho GS; J. P. L. Ward, Ipswich S; N. W. Witt, Alleyns S.
MODERN HISTORY: Scholarships: A. Ghosh, St Edmund's, Canterbury; *H. James*, Aldenham S. Exhibitions: K. C. Fincham, Tonbridge S; C. J. Robinson, Reigate GS.
MODERN LANGUAGES: Scholarships: S. M. Noakes, Hastings GS. Exhibitions: A. J. Doyle, Downside S; J. O. Esponosa, Worth Abbey S; N. F. MacCabe, Tonbridge S.
MODERN STUDIES: Exhibitions: J. S. Vickers, Eastbourne GS; D. C. Yates, Prescot S.
Closed awards:
Benn scholarship in classics: C. B. Megone, Charterhouse.
Brisco-Owen scholarships: A. P. C. Fuggle, Harrow, classics; W. P. Ledward, Harrow, modern history.

New College

CLASSICS: Scholarship: D. P. Fanthorpe, Nottingham HS (E Stephens). Exhibitions: J. S. Hutchinson, Manchester GS; E. R. H. Perks, Winchester C; C. A. Riley, St Francis Xavier's C, Liverpool.
ENGLISH: Scholarships: D. Keppel, Winchester C; B. W. Todd, Sherborne S (Galsworthy); A. Adams, Ipswich S *(Abbott)*; J. F. *Monk, Hitchin Boys* GS. Exhibitions: S. C. Cox, Kin's C S.
HISTORY: Scholarships: W. R. Boulter, Cranleigh S (Antorhus); M. F. John, K Edward's S, B (Beresford Hope). *Exhibitions*: P. R. Cahill, Brentwood S; R. M. France, Marlborough C; A. R. Hill, The King's S, Canterbury.
MATHEMATICS: Scholarships: J. R. Gilchrist, Wilmslow Co GS; A. J. Harris, K Edward's S, B'ham. Mansfield, St Joseph's Ac, Blackheath.
MODERN LANGUAGES: Scholarships: R. F. T. Coles, Eton (Sacher); E. H. Best, Lewes Tech C; N. H. Savill, Harrow. Exhibitions: R. D. Macadam, Stoneyhurst C.
MODERN STUDIES: Scholarships: N. M. Berwin, Eton; J. Lowley, King Edward's S, B'ham; J. R. Parry, Glossop S.
MUSIC: Exhibition: J. R. Burgess, St Edward's S, Oxford (M Bridges).
NATURAL SCIENCES: Scholarships: J. P. Fitter, The Brunts GS, Mansfield; S. Foster, St Francis Xavier's C (Guy Bullock); P. R. Gambles, Merchant Taylors' S, Crosby; N. W. Granville, King's S, Worcester (Govett); M. L. Snowden, Eton; J. R. Verity, Bradford GS (Govett); *D. W. Vickers, Birkenhead S* (Bosanquet); R. J. Wolton, Oundle (Grosvenor). Exhibitions: J. D. Medland, Torquay GS; N. W. Morris, Emanuel S; M. Slaney, Oundle.
Academical clerkships: D. R. Carroll, Clifton C; R. D. Muller, King's S, Rochester; I. D. Nisbet, St Edward's S, Oxford.

Exeter College

CLASSICS: Open exhibition: D. H. Raynor, K Edward's S, B'ham. Stapeldon Exhibition: M. H. Ballman, Exeter S.
ENGLISH: Open scholarships: R. W. H. Challis, Dulwich C; N. C. Taunt, The Leys S. Open exhibitions: T. J. A. Clark, Forest S, Winnersh; R. C. Maddon, Holston Comp S. Stapeldon Exhibition: R. L. Lamb, Bryanston S.
MODERN HISTORY: Open scholarship: M. H. Lowe-Lauri, Glyn Co GS. Open exhibition: J. H. Leach, Huddersfield New C. Stapeldon Exhibition: N. C. Rothnie, K Edward's S, Bath.
MODERN STUDIES: Open exhibitions: L. L. J. Lawrence, Canford S (PPE); R. G. Stubbs, Royal GS, Newcastle upon Tyne (PPE); M. E. Ralph, Chatham House GS (mod history and mod languages). Stapeldon Exhibition: M. H. Sherwood-Edwards, Winchester C (law).
MODERN LANGUAGES: Open scholarship: S. C. Rudge, Bideford S (law). Ashworth Parkinson Scholarship: D. R. Lennon, Bedford S. *Open exhibitions*: J. L. Butler, Bradford GS; M. G. Pomel, St Benedict's S.
MATHEMATICS: Open scholarship: *J. L. R. Melotte, St Paul's S. K Charles* I Scholarship: J. C. T. Hallam, Victoria C, Jersey. Open exhibitions: N. J. Hallam, Brighton C; A. P. Warren, *Elizabeth C, Guernsey. Stapeldon exhibition*: R. C. S. Blenkinsop, Taunton S.
NATURAL SCIENCE: Open scholarship: R. Rudkowsky, Holme GS (en-*gineering*). *Open exhibitions*: A. S. Chubb, Clifton C (engineering); S. N. Hughes, St Austell VI Form C (physics); R. N. Kendall-Carpenter, Clifton C (PPE); D. A. Murdoch, Sherborne S (Medicine). Open exhibitions: G. D. Rowbotham, Dr Challoner's GS (physics); P. D. C. Rush, Durham S (physics); D. M. Walton, St Mary's C, Crosby (metallurgy). Stapeldon Exhibition: R. D. L. Spring, Marlborough C (medicine). K Charles I Exhibition: A. J. Vibert, Victoria C, Jersey (engineering).

Keble College

Open awards:
CLASSICS: Exhibitions: M. C. K-Y Cheng, Bedford S (hon mods); J. C. *Randles, St Lawrence C, Ramsgate* (hon mods).
HISTORY: Scholarship: P. J. McCormack, King's S, Canterbury (history). Exhibitions: J. P. Mooney, Sullivan Upper S, Holywood (history); E. Watson, Bradford GS (history).
MODERN STUDIES: Exhibitions: J. W. Havranek, Worthing VI Form C *(geography)*; S. L. *Chandler*, Aylesbury GS (PPE); S. C. Jakes, Havering Tech C (exp psy); S. C. Greer, Methodist C, Belfast (law); P. W. McCuirk, Thornleigh Salesian C (law); R. E. Lee, Radley C (theology).
MODERN LANGUAGES: Exhibitions: C. M. Burne, Winchester (mod lang); D. A. Ireland, Wellington (mod lang).
ENGLISH: Scholarship: R. W. *Burrow*, Oxford S (English). Exhibition: M. J. Regan, KCS (English).
MATHEMATICS: Scholarship: I. Pickering, K Edward VI S, Soton (maths). Exhibition: T. J. Bodwell, S Park VI Form C (maths).
NATURAL SCIENCE: Scholarships: M. Casey, St Cuthbert's GS (physics); K. H. Lakin, *Pingle S, Swadlincote* (medicine); J. D. R. McPhie, Northampton S (engineering) (CEGB); D. Kelsey, Harrow Co GS (engineering and economics); A. J. Tooth, Judd S, Tonbridge (engineering). Exhibitions: A. C. Bird, Birkenhead S (physics); C. R. S. Buchanan, Rugby (engineering) (CEGB); S. J. Colby, Skinner's S (engineering); *J. M. Howarth*, K Edward's S, Bath (medicine); A. J. Martin, Derby S (engineering); M. D. Tirel, Marling S, Stroud (chemistry).
Closed awards:
HISTORY: Exhibition: C. M. Pilkington, Millfield S (history) (Gunning).
MODERN STUDIES: J. C. Beling, *Torquay* GS (PPE) (Abbott's). Scholarship: R. I. Harrington, Leeds GS (law) (Holroyd).
ENGLISH: Exhibition: M. O. Stonehouse, Uppingham S (theology) (Holroyd).
MATHEMATICS: Exhibition: D. E. Murphy, St Michael's C, Leeds (maths) (Holroyd).
NATURAL SCIENCE: Scholarship: R. A. Kennedy (chemistry) (Holroyd).
MUSIC: Organ scholar: A. J. Millinchip, K Edward's S, B'ham (music).

Pembroke College

Open awards:
CLASSICS: Henney scholarship: A. G. Hannan, Bury GS (*classics and English*); Joseph Patterson Scholarship: A. P. Krawiec, Rowley Regis Sixth Form C, Warley.
HISTORY: Ashmore Scholarships: P. S. Ashworth, Blundell's S, Tiverton; A. R. Blackwell, Bradford GS; P. E. Chapman, Marlborough C.
MODERN STUDIES: Ashmore Scholar-*ship: C. A. McNeill, Christ's Hosp*, Horsham (law). Cleobury Scholarship: D. J. Forster, Epsom C (PPE). Hull Scholarship: M. A. Duke-Evans, Bristol Cath S (law).
MODERN LANGUAGES: *Cleobury* Scholarship: F. Otton, Eltham C. J. Patterson Scholarship: A. M. Taylor, St Austell Sixth Form C.
ENGLISH: G. Warter Scholarships: R. S. Hall, Blackpool Coll GS; N. J. E. Warren, Manchester GS. Open exhibition: R. A. Green, Qu Eliz Hosp, Bristol.
MATHEMATICS: G. Warter Scholarships: S. P. Finn, Whitefriar's S, Cheltenham; S. J. Watson, Loughborough GS.
NATURAL *SCIENCE: Open exhibition*: J. R. Bonnerjea, Alleyn's S (biochemistry). T. Williams Scholarships: T. J. Patten, Charterhouse (medicine); E. L. Rose, Marling S, Stroud (medicine). Open exhibition: M. C. Wilkinson, Ripon GS (metallurgy). Cleobury Scholarships: P. A. L. Knight, Falmouth S (physics). Townsend Scholarship: N. D. Takol, Ardingly C (physics). K Charles I Scholarship: P. West, Durham Johnston Sec S (physics). Morley Scholarship: J. W. Wood, Hampton GS (physics). Cleobury Scholarship: D. G. Stern, Haberdashers' Aske's S, Elstree (PPE).
Closed awards:
Abingdon Scholarship: R. W. T. Stockwell, Abingdon S (mathematics). Gloucestershire Scholarship: R. V. L. Wilkins, Wycliffe C (PPE).

Jesus College

CLASSICS: Exhibitions: H. M. Greenaway, Brentwood S; N. A. Reeder, Alleyn's S.
HISTORY: Exhibitions: W. P. Hornsby, Downside S, Bath; A. H. Pryce, Kingswood S, Bath (Meyricke).
MODERN STUDIES: Scholarship: R. Grafen, Dollar Academy (PPE). Exhibitions: M. P. M. Booker, Hills Rd VI Form C, Cambridge (geography); S. G. Cosgrove, Oaklands S (PPE); F. [illegible] House, RGS, Newcastle (geography); M. McNamara, St Mungo's Acad, Glasgow (PPE).
MODERN *LANGUAGES*: Scholarship: F. E. Stock, St Catherine's S, Guildford. Exhibition: H. J. T. Rowley, Marlborough C (law) (Meyricke).
ENGLISH: *Scholarship*: A. R. Jenkins, Colston's S, Bristol (PPE). Exhibition: Miss M. F. H. Hodge, Fettes C.
MATHEMATICS: Scholarship: I. P. Griffiths, Qu Mary's GS, Walsall. Exhibitions: I. R. Hale, Maidstone GS; P. W. Young, G. Abbot S, Guildford.
NATURAL SCIENCE: *Scholarships*: N. J. B. Green, Haberdashers' Aske's S, Elstree (chemistry); J. A. Snook, Bp Wordsworth's S, Salisbury (medicine). Exhibitions: P. W. Bridgman, Merchant Taylors' S, Northwood (engineering and economics); J. W. Casper, Bosworth C, Desford (chemistry); O. Cohen, Manchester GS (physics); D. Evans, The Royal Latin S, Buckingham (chemistry); S. E. Jones, Sir [illegible] Jones S, Amlwch (PPP) (Meyricke); L. E. Jordan, *Rickmansworth S* (physics); A. G. Lewis, Farnborough C (physics) (Meyricke); S. R. Mallinson, Arnold S, Blackpool (physics); D. J. *Ogilvie*, Dulwich C (chemistry); C. P. Westlake, Westminster S (engineering science).
MUSIC: Exhibition: A. W. Davies, The King's S, Chester (Meyricke).

St Hugh's College

Scholarships: Jubilee: L. Spain, Dover GS *(history)*. *Nuffield*: B. A. Jones, Brooksbank S, Elland (medicine); E. Seaton; S. L. Prince, Twickenham Co GS and Thames Valley C, Twickenham (mathematics).
Exhibitions: Hodgson: S. R. Boseley Cs, Ilford (English) and J. Marsh, Wycombe HS (English). C. E. Morden: R. A. Budden, Devonport HS (history) and R. J. G. Clarke, Altrincham GS (geography). I. Shrimpton: S. J. Garlick, S. Hampstead HS (history). Nuffield: R. E. Gibbs, Whitgift GS (physics) and J. E. Merritt, Banbury Upper S (biochemistry).

The Queen's College

CLASSICS: Open Hirst Exhibition: D. A. Holzer, Sir W. Borlase's S.
HISTORY: Open Heale Scholarships: C. R. M. Allen, St Paul's S; T. R. D. Asserson, Univ C S. Open Styring Scholarships: C. J. Gregg, St Augustine's GS, Manchester; G. H. Smyth, Sir W. Borlase's S (PPE). Open *Dixon Exhibition*: M. F. *Neale*, Highgate S.
MODERN STUDIES: Open Styring Scholarship: A. R. McAlistair, Methodist C, *Belfast (jurisprudence)*. Open Neale Scholarships: G. M. Norris, Windsor GS (PPE); L. J. Siom, Kelvin Hall Senior HS, Hull (PPE).
MODERN LANGUAGES: Open Laming Scholarship: J. P. Collenette, St Paul's S (French and German). Open Laming Exhibitions: G. N. Gregg-Smith, Christ's Hosp, Horsham (French and German); D. A. Trotter, Exeter S (French and German).
MATHEMATICS: Open Herbert Young Scholarship: P. M. Berton, Mill Hill S. Open Jodrell Scholarship: D. L. Lischka, Brigg GS. Open Fox Exhibition: A. Smith, Hyde Co GS.
NATURAL SCIENCE: Open Jodrell Scholarship: D. J. Donaldson, Manchester GS (mathematics). Open Hastings Scholarships: M. C. Goodwin, Lymm GS (chemistry); R. G. Habron, *All Saints' RC Comp S, Huddersfield* (biochemistry). Open Fletcher Scholarship: R. C. G. Lopez, J Lyon S, Harrow (chemistry). Open Neale Scholarship: P. R. Trevellick, Dr Challoner's GS, Amersham (chemistry). Open Thomas Exhibitions: N. J. Hazel, Emanuel S (chemistry); T. H. Willson, St Alban's S (zoology). Open Wilson *Exhibition: M. J. Parnell, Hove GS* (chemistry).
MUSIC: Open Fox Exhibition and Choral Bursary: J. E. R. Hardy, Hereford *Cath S. Open Instrumental award*: D. R. Powell, Nottingham HS (jurisprudence).
HISTORY: Hastings Exhibition: J. J. *Hamilton-Dalrymple, Ampleforth C.*
MODERN STUDIES: Hastings Scholarships: J. R. Jackson, Bradford GS (PPE); R. McLeish, Bootham S, York (PPE).
MODERN LANGUAGES: Hastings Exhibition: M. C. Dagler, Bradford GS (French and German). Southampton Exhibition: J. A. Nicholson, K Edward VI S, *So'ton (French and German).*
MATHEMATICS: Fletcher Exhibition: B. R. Gillies, Arnold S, Blackpool. Neale Exhibition: A. C. Ottewill, *Clifton C.*
NATURAL SCIENCE: Hastings Scholarship: M. P. Elliott, Workington GS (physics). Eaglesfield Scholarship: M. R. Turner, Cockermouth GS (medicine).

Cambridge

The following awards have been made at Cambridge University:

Christ's College

Scholarships: classics: S. A. Roberson, Wolverhampton GS; engineering: V. F. Savy, Epsom C; P. M. Crane, Manchester GS; English: A. D. C. Sells, Merchant Taylors S; P. A. Swaab, KCS; History: *M. D. Butcher*, The King's S, Canterbury, (to read Economics); M. S. Bronstein (R. O. Bishop), Haberdashers' Aske's S; A. J. Reid (R. O. Bishop), Fettes; mathematics: D. J. Thomson, City of London S.
Exhibitions: classics: J. G. Dall, Stockport GS; A. A. Williams, UCS; J. C. Edmondson, Liverpool C; engineering: J. G. Dunne, Brentwood S; P. S. T. Whitehead, K Edward VI, C. Nuneaton; *English: P. D. Gooding*, The King's S, Ely; K. D. Loader, Maidstone GS; R. K. Walker, Shrewsbury S, (to read law); general studies: *D. J. C. Patridge, The King's* S, Canterbury, (to read architecture); geography: P. M. Whitlock, Downside S; history: P. R. Kirby, Sir W. Turner's S, *(to read law)*; modern languages: D. R. J. Silver, Winchester C, (to read law); M. J. Morley, Merchant Taylor's S; S. N. Morris, *Bradford GS*, (to read law); T. J. Martin, (Harvey), Marlborough C.

Emmanuel College

Scholarships: engineering: D. W. Airey (Wallace), Blundell's S; mathematics: D. J. Anelli (Braithwaite Batty), K Edward VI GS, Chelmsford; classics: I. E. M. Blackburn, Winchester, R. M. Cohen (B. Ila and M. Rry Langley), St Paul's; natural sciences: P. F. Harrison, High Wycombe RGS; D. C. Rowe (Armitage), K Edward VI GS, Chelmsford; M. G. Slade, Brentwood; English: P. A. S. Jones, Latymer Upper; J. H. *Magan* (B. Ila and M. Rry Langley), Winchester, (to read theology); history: R. J. Stratton (Porter), Stockport GS, *(to read law)*.
Exhibitions: Classics: F. A. Bell, Merchant Taylors', Crosby; P. R. Chart (Bryant), KCS; P. M. Oates *(CS Gray)*, Bury GS (to read theology); G. C. Pickering, Felsted; C. P. Shaw, Bradford GS (to read history); Engineering: S. H. Cassia, (R. Davies), Birkenhead S, General studies; F. J. Cole, Nottingham HS (to read economics), English: J. M. Douch, K Edward VI S, Southampton; A. G. Thurston (W T Hunter), Brentwood S, Modern languages; D. Gerrans, Shrewsbury (to read law); A. N. Hennah (B. I. and M. H. Langley), Merchant Taylors', Crosby, to read economics; P. McCaw (W. T. Hunter), Bristol GS; A. J. H. Simons, Wyggeston GS, Natural sciences; D. R. T. Gooding, Dulwich C; A. M. Howe (G. C. Hooper), UCS; A. M. Slinickas (G. C. Hooper), St Thomas Aquinas GS, Leeds.
J. G. Turner, K Edward VI, Southampton; C. D. Vincett (G. G. Hooper), Brentwood S. History: C. H. Harnett (G. C. Owen), St Olave's GS, Orpington; C. J. Mandelsohn (A. P. Johnson), Winchester; M. G. Spelman, Sevenoaks S (to read economics), Geography: J. R. M. Harvey, K Edward VI GS, Chelmsford; S. A. Hitchcock, Culford S; R. N. Ricketts (B. I. and *M. H. Langley*), *Bedford Mod S*. Mathematics: D. J. Parker (Braithwaite Batty), St Bartholomew's S, Newbury. General studies: M. J. Snarkes, Cranbrook S (to read geography), General studies: I. R. Ward (Porter), Sir T. Rich's (to read law).

Fitzwilliam College

Scholarships: English: A. M. L. Croie (Leathersellers'), Radley C. Engineering: J. J. Leary (Leather-*sellers*'), *St Philip's GS, Birmingham.*
Exhibitions: History: H. T. N. Garwick, Shrewsbury S, Natural sciences: S. R. M. Brooke (Clough), Truro S (to read medicine), English: R. S. Chapman (Clough), Abingdon S; T. J. R. Sullivan, Clifton C, Economics: A. N. Cheyette, Gateway S, Leicester (to read mathematics), *Modern languages*: K. L. Hodginson (Clough), Kingston GS (to read law); R. J. Lyddon (Clough), Nottingham HS; N. P. Riley, Bristol GS, Engineering: W. A. Lindsay (Clough), Uppingham, Classics: D. A. Swindell (Clough), Birkenhead (to read archaeology and anthropology).

Queens' College

Scholarships: economics: C. H. Stephens, Haberdashers' Aske's; engineering: B. A. Van Milingen, Oundle; English: E. B. Braman, Nottingham HS, M. W. M. Saunders, Sevenoaks S; geography: A. G. Tank (Colcutt), KCS (to read economics); history: D. *J. Cesarini* (Paterson), Latymer Upper; A. J. McHallam, Haberdashers' Aske's; mathematics: P. H. Haynes (Munro), Guildford RGS; modern languages: R. *D. Mattick (Colcutt)*; *natural sciences*: G. P. Barwood (Melsome), Haberdashers' Aske's, R. J. Davis (Melsome), Maidstone GS, R. C. Simpkin, Truro S, R. B. Thorpe, Wynerston S, C. M. White (Melsome), High Wycombe RGS.
Exhibitions: classics: S. G. Batchelor (Gray), Winchester; engineering: J. A. *Davenport, St Dunstan's College*, P. L. Marsh, Monkton Combe S; English: B. D. Griggs, Kingston GS, W. M. Macnaughton (Glendinning Nash), St Bees S, S. J. L. Resuggan, K Edward's S, Birmingham (to read law), M. E. B. Woods, Epsom C; general studies: C. J. Abrahams, K Edward's S, Birmingham (to read *economics*); general studies: G. A. Haywood (Paterson), St Albans S (to read medical sciences); general studies: D. H. St John (War Memorial), Monkton Combe S (*to read modern languages*); history: N. D. Martin, Oundle (to read law).
S. J. Rigby, Bradfield C (to read law), N. Rowe (Paterson), Shrewsbury School, P. G. Smith, City of London Freemen's S; mathematics: P. A. Harlow (Haynes), The Perse S, S. H. Farnsworth (Paterson), Whitgift S, *J. Kiddie (Fendsham)*, Monkton Combe S; modern languages: J. A. Grainger (Paterson), Nottingham HS (to read law), R. L. S. Honey (Paterson), *Eastbourne C*, M. W. Stokes, Aylesbury GS, I. A. Thompson, Sir W. Turner's S; natural sciences: G. J. Banstead (Melsome), Thomas Peacock S, Rye, S. F. *Chadwick* (Melsome), Marlborough C, M. W. Elliott (Melsome), Haileybury C (to read medical sciences), G. G. Hardman (Melsome), The King's S, *Macclesfield*, T. D. Howard (Melsome), Brighton, Hove and Sussex GS.

St Catharine's College

Scholarships: natural sciences: M. V. J. Arnold, Norwich S (to read engineering), N. J. Campbell (Wilson), *The King's S, Macclesfield*, J. J. H. Grant, Haileybury and ISC (to read medical sciences); economics: A. R. C. Clifford, Christ's Hosp, J. J. Harkiss, Rugby S, S. G. *Troop, Cheltenham* GS (to read law); engineering: D. W. Dean (Birfield), Newcastle RGS, R. C. Franklin, Marling S; *history*: N. R. Lerone (Simmons), *Edinburgh Ac (to read law)*; economics: J. M. Trundle, Plymouth C.
Exhibitions: engineering: A. R. S. Bacon (Birfield), *Christ's Hosp*, G. Coxon, Sir W. Borlase S, P. W. Swallow, Highgate S; classics: J. A. A. Baker, Sir W. Borlase S; natural sciences: M. J. Bonner, Hinchingbrooke S; C. N. Lewis (Wilson), Whitgift S; J. G. Shaw (Wilson), Eton; English: A. S. J. W. Burroughs, Bedford S; C. D. De *Lotbiniere*, Eton; M. G. Eakin, Calday Grange GS; C. J. Hall, Bedales, I. M. Sinan, Blundell's S (to read law); P. Steinhausen (Eton), *Truro S*; music: P. G. Comeau, St Austell 6th Form C; modern languages: S. C. Dale (Posener), Tettenhall S; R. J. McQuiston (Posener), Belfast Royal Ac, C. W. G. Reed (Posener), Aylesbury GS; history: D. J. Evans, Priory S, Shrewsbury, C. J. Nicholson, Manchester GS (to read economics), A. Fordo (Fordo), Formby, HS; geography: R. Kirkman, Dr Challoner's GS, A. S. M. Parry, Paston S, North Walsham, B. W. Stephenson (Worksop), Worksop C; H. J. Stevenson, *Haberdashers' Aske's, S. D. York, Dulwich* C (to read law), C. B. Niven, Culford S (to read economics); general studies: O. Simpson, Northgate GS *(to read classics)*.

St John's College

SCHOLARSHIPS: modern languages: G. L. Anderson (Wayenead), Edinburgh Ac (to read economics); mathematics: I. Baird (Baylis), Newcastle RGS, A. J. Berry (Baylis), K Edward VI S, Southampton, R. C. Mason (Baylis), Manchester GS, W. R. Todd (Baylis), Malvern C; English: T. S. Brooks, (McAulay), The King's S, Macclesfield (to read law); natural sciences: A. F. Clark (H. D. Rolleston), Manchester GS (to read medical sciences), M. C. Emerson (United Steel *Companies), Helsby GS, C. R. Hughes* (United Steel Companies), Cranbrook S, N. K. McDonald (United Steel Companies), Newcastle-under-Lyme HS, K. F. P. *Murphy (Lister), Latymer Upper*, R. P. Newton (United Steel Companies), Manchester GS, *Di G. Reid* (Lister), Latymer Upper, R. M. Wallace (United Steel Companies), Glenalmond, K. Wheatley (Lister), Southend HS; mathematics with physics: D. H. Duval (Baylis), Manchester GS, M. A. Tosdevin (Baylis), Guildford RGS; history: P. H. Hodson (S. W. Rivers), Manchester GS (to read economics), J. P. Onions (Whytehead), St Albans S (to read law); engineering: A. D. Macklin (Townsend), Felsted S, D. J. R. Smith (Townsend), Latymer Upper; classics: A. J. Simmonds (Whytehead), Sevenoaks S (to read law).
Exhibitions: geography: M. F. Aylon, Wellington S (to read economics), A. R. Dewes, Dulwich C, R. J. Clay, King's GS, Ottery St Mary, M. M. Winter, St Lawrence C; mathematics; W. W. Brodrick, The Perse S; history; T. J. N. Bushill, Felsted S, S. J. Cooper, City of London, S. P. D. Counsell, Bolton S, A. P. Foster, Winchester, P. R. C. Gibbs, KCS, R. T. R. Linnell, Repton S, T. McCarthy, St Benedict's S, Ealing, R. J. Torday, *Newcastle RGS*; modern languages, A. J. Butler, Christ's Hosp, A. B. Fairhead (Vidalian), Exeter S, R. C. T. Hohler, Winchester (to read law); classics: H. B. G. Clark (Shrewsbury S), S exhibition), Shrewsbury S, (to read philosophy); J. P. A. Hunt (Nunn), Muniston Combe S, S. V. Rees (Pachett), Manchester GS, G. F. Wood (Nunn), Stonyhurst C; mathematics with physics: R. L. Cole, Bromleat, S. Weston-super-Mare, S. N. Gouge, High Wycombe RGS, D. W. Murray (United Steel Companies), Winchester (to read engineering); natural sciences: M. C. Davies, Bristol GS (to read mathematics), R. M. Goodwin (HD Rolleston), *Maidstone GS*, (to read medical sciences), N. R. Hicks (HD Rolleston), St Paul's S, (to read medical sciences), T. W. Newton (United Steel Companies), Lancaster *RGS*, S. M. Patridge (HD Rolleston), K Edward's S, Birmingham, (to read medical sciences), G. R. Summerton (HD Rolleston), Oakham S, (to read *medical sciences*); engineering: M. D. Kraftman (United Steel Companies), Epsom C, S. D. Palmer (United Steel Companies), Sherborne S, J. H. Rowland (United Steel Companies), Woking Co GS, R. J. Stradling (United Steel Companies), Dauntsey's S, S. J. Taylor (United Steel Companies), Harrogate GS; economics: A. C. Sell, Charterhouse, J. P. Thomas, Llandaff HS, Cardiff; English: L. C. Sinfield, Munsteven, King's S, Peterborough, (to read archaeology and anthropology), C. E. F. Wright (Johnson), Oakham S.

Sidney Sussex College

Scholarships: Classics: D. J. L. Bennett, Bradford GS; history: C. N. Botes, Epsom C, R. J. Francis (Whittaker), Sevenoaks S, G. R. H. Harrison, Magdalen CS (for entry 1977); mathematics: J. R. Hillditch (Taylor), Whitgift S; modern languages: J. K. Swales, Bishop's Stortford C; natural sciences: J. H. Goode (Taylor), Ripon GS, A. Hopkins (Taylor), High Wycombe RGS, L. J. Glees (Taylor), K Edward's S, Birmingham, M. J. S. Morgan (Howard Agg), Merchant Taylors' S (to read medical sciences).
Exhibitions: Classics: J. E. Ambrose, Worth S, G. G. G. Wilton-Davies (Barnsell), St Edward's, Oxford (to read philosophy); engineering: C. E. Litchfield, Manchester GS, R. F. Wilson, Epsom S; English: N. W. Graham, St Bees S, D. Heron, St Cuthbert's S, Newcastle upon Tyne; geography: C. R. Huckston, Collyer's S, C. J. F. Pick (Archdeacon Johnson), Oakham S; history, J. P. Davies, *Epsom C*, P. S. Dinkenor, Manchester GS, M. C. Leach, Tonbridge S, D. J. Lord, Ardingly C, J. N. Shirreff, Oundle S, J. R. Villa (Blandell), Blundell's S; mathematics: D. C. Piddle, *for* (to read engineering (for entry 1977)); M. G. Robins, Christ's Hosp; modern languages, M. L. Govin, Sevenoaks S; *natural* sciences, S. J. L. ... (Haswell), Warwick S (to read medical sciences), R. J. Wylde, Eton.

HEINZ HENGHES

Heinz Henghes, the sculptor, died on December 20 in Bordeaux. In him, European *sculpture* has lost a versatile artist and an endearing, eccentric character.

Born in Hamburg in 1906, Henghes ran away from home while still in his teens to try his luck in the United States. It was not until 1922, following a meeting with Isamu Noguchi, that he turned seriously to sculpture, for poetry had been his first ambition. Indeed it was some early published verses which had caught the eye of Ezra Pound that led to his leaving New York in 1932 to settle at Pound's invitation, in Rapallo in Italy, where he soon began to make his mark and name, an early patron being Renato Wild, who later commissioned Henghes to decorate with his marble birdlike sculptures a *swimming pool at the Villa* Rospini on Lake Como.

However, the nomad in Henghes soon took him from Italy to Switzerland and in *1937 on to London, where in the* following year he had two one man shows at the Guggenheim and the St George's galleries. The war turned him into an air raid warden, a broadcaster and a British subject and he stayed in England until 1953, exhibiting at the Hanover and Piccadilly galleries and teaching for a spell in the early 1950s at the Royal College of Art under Frank Dobson. From 1953 to *1964 he worked and lived in* the Dordogne, exhibiting in Paris, London, New York and Frankfurt. He returned to England in 1964 becoming head *of the sculpture department of* the Winchester school of art until his retirement when he went back to the Dordogne as a much loved figure in the little commune of Tursac. In 1948 he had married Daphne Gow, an English ballet dancer, by whom in 1959 he had a son who survives him.

LORD HOLFORD

Mr Edward Duley, *FRIBA*, writes:

I refer to Lord Holford's Obituary which you published October 20, 1975.

Although in general *this was* a comprehensive statement of his distinguished career, I feel, after having had the honour to work closely with him *for over* 20 years, and as a senior partner in one of the firms that bear his name, that certain assumptions of your *Obituary* Correspondent require corrective comment to put the record straight.

Lord Holford did not retire from attention *to his architectural* commitments in 1972 but continued and was in touch with his partnership until *the end*. At no time, although always *fully occupied*, was he too busy to attend to partnership matters. Nor did he delegate work to partners or *staff of* limited ability. Over 25 years, professional men in his partnership and under his name and guidance carried out various commissions covering a comprehensive practice of architecture which included bridge and industrial works, university and college buildings over the years and recently the reconstruction of and a new building for Lloyd's Register of Shipping in the City of London. Also the Army Museum and the new home for the Royal Society in Carlton House Terrace, all of which are significant works, and if not judged to be great architecture at least it can be stated there is no lack of honest effort and quality of building.

LAING
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THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

مكذا في الأصل

It's super being married to a millionaire.
Don Zoilo.
World's most exquisite cream sherry.

Whitehall asks for £28m security from US Chrysler before granting cash aid

By Maurice Corina
Industrial Editor

Provisions to be written into the financial agreement between the Government and the Chrysler Corporation of America will require the United States car giant to pledge up to £28m of its assets outside Britain as security before Whitehall lends any money for model development and reorganization.

At the same time the Government, which is to appoint two state directors to the board of Chrysler UK, is to require the British subsidiary to provide regular financial and management reports to the Department of Industry.

The proposed planning agreement will provide for a greater measure of employee participation but, in turn, the work force when slimmed down must agree to clear targets for improvements in productivity.

Given this requirement to raise productivity, the demands from the Chrysler UK workforce that redundancies should be "negotiable" could undermine the deal yet to be actually signed in detail with the Government.

The whole financial aid package has been independently studied by the top City accountants Coopers and Lybrand, who may be involved in any subsequent monitoring arrangements for the state guarantees, loans and subsidy payments.

Today the European Commission will be meeting and on its agenda will be the Government's proposed use of subsidies to cover up to £72.5m of possible Chrysler UK losses in the next four years.

These might be held to conflict with rules on the provision of state aid to private sector companies, though the British Government holds they are likely to assist reconstruction of a car company and not to promote unfair competition.

If the Commission objects or demands more information, the Government may be forced to implement its aid scheme without Commission approval, causing a Community row. It is known that the French Government is unhappy and French unions are complaining at the loss of some work to Britain as Alpine production builds up.

The provision of a government subsidy is considered vital by the Chrysler Corporation, which plans to subscribe up to £10m in cash for new equity in its United Kingdom subsidiary, alongside the £40m to £50m payments promised by the Government.

Management at Detroit is considering whether to capitalize or to waive repayment of nearly £20m loaned by the parent organization to the British company.

This decision is over and above the assumption of £106m of potential liability by the Chrysler Corporation for getting the £162.5m of state assistance. The liability might be even more if losses in 1976 exceed the maximum estimate of £60m.

In this case the American management, required to put up £10m of new equity next year, will have to decide whether to put up even more cash. Consequently the way the workforce cooperates in the coming months is vital before there is an even bigger spend for longer-term developments.

Accumulated trading losses already total £80m for Chrysler UK, mostly concentrated in 1974 and 1975. Coopers have looked at the estimate of further losses next year and said the £60m top figure seems reasonable on the information supplied by Chrysler's financial experts.

Nevertheless, the question remains—who pays if this is greatly exceeded, and does the Chrysler declaration of intent cover a further call on its resources in this eventuality?

Yesterday the row continued over whether the funds being put up for new model development are inadequate. Part of the explanation, however, may be that the Government has not given the fullest information to the Opposition.

It seems that an undisclosed amount of the costs of new tooling and model designs are to be spread by the Chrysler Corporation over a number of operations outside Britain.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Opposition industry spokesman, claims that the capital being provided for development work is being grossly understated and the taxpayer's liability could be more than £100m above the figure outlined in the Government's aid package, providing for four new cars and a van to be developed in the next four years.

Our Political Staff write: Mr Healey, the Chancellor, said yesterday that he was not going to express confidence over the Government's Chrysler plan, only determination. It was entirely up to the workers and the management.

"If they fail to react to that, the consequences will have to be in their hands", he told an interviewer in BBC Radio's *The World This Weekend*.

Replying to the comments of Mr Heseltine, he said Chrysler was now under a "tough, money-minded boss". He added: "Let me say the future will depend above all on the willingness of the new Chrysler management and the workforce to make the operation more of a success than Chrysler has been in recent years".

Later in the programme Mr Heseltine said he thought the Government had acted for short-term opportunism. "I call that a fraud", he declared.

Bank staffs' mortgage rate may be doubled

By Margaret Walters

Leading clearing banks yesterday confirmed that they were reviewing the terms and conditions of their preferential home loans schemes for employees. They fear the cost of providing them will soar once the Sex Discrimination Act comes into force on December 29.

Lloyds, Barclays, National Westminster and Midland offer clerical and managerial staff mortgages at 2½ per cent, against the commercial rate of more than four times that amount.

A spokesman for the Midland Bank admitted yesterday that the system had been discriminatory, particularly against married women, who rarely got a preferential mortgage.

A man who joined the bank at 16 or 17 could expect, particularly if married, to qualify for a loan by the time he was 24. But a single girl joining at the same age would probably have to stay in her job until she was in her late twenties to be considered because of a high turnover it is claimed among women staff. The new Act will make this an offence.

The National Union of Bank Employees is predictably against the prospect of an increase in the mortgage rate or any other alterations in terms. Discussions have been held with the National Westminster and Barclays, and the other two main clearers have been invited to hold talks.

It is understood that the clearers favour doubling the rate to 5 per cent. They argue that at the time the 2½ per cent rate was fixed, external rates of interest were only 3½ per cent or 4 per cent.

But the union is concerned about preserving the rights of its members who may have joined the bank some time ago because of the favourable fringe benefits.

It is also concerned about setting up the right of longer-term women employees who would have qualified under the new Act. The banks have declined to tell the union how much these schemes are costing or how many people they affect, but it could affect as much as 28 per cent of clerical and managerial staff—about 200,000

Bankers challenge taxation threat to international capital markets

By Christopher Wilkins

International bankers are making urgent representations to the Inland Revenue over a taxation issue they believe could have serious repercussions for them.

Approaches have also been made by the City's tax discussion group to the chairman of the board of the Revenue in an attempt to clarify the matter. It revolves around the authorities' attempts to tax financial institutions on notional exchange rate gains arising from loan capital denominated in foreign currencies.

The question is of particular importance to consortium banks, which frequently have a large proportion of their total capital in subordinated loan form. These loans are commonly denominated in the domestic currency of the shareholder banks

Many other financial institutions are affected as well, including a number of leading British merchant banks, such as Hambros and Bill Samuel, and clearing banks like Barclays and Midland, all of which have medium or long term loan capital in foreign currency. Some London subsidiaries of American banks are also thought to be concerned.

The potential cost to banks if the Revenue persists with its demands has been highlighted in the annual report of London Multinational Bank, a consortium bank whose shareholders are Baring Brothers, Chemical Bank of New York, Crédit Suisse and Northern Trust Co of Chicago.

Multibank, which made a profit of £2.1m and paid tax of £1.1m in the year to the end of October, notes that the Inland Revenue's assessment would create an additional tax liability for 1974/75 of £508,000, plus a further £290,000 relating to previous years.

Lord Cromer, the chairman, says that the bank has taken counsel's opinion which supports its contention that it is not liable to pay the additional tax. "We are hoping the Revenue will not persist in their claim", he says.

With potential tax liabilities arising on this scale it is feared that if the Revenue's demands succeed, they could have a radical effect on the willingness of British-based institutions to raise loan capital in foreign currency, and could affect the way some foreign banks view their future commitments in London.

Financial Editor, page 14

British Gas wooing big industrial users

By Ronald Kershaw

The British Gas Corporation, which for the past two years has been reluctantly turning away would-be large industrial users of natural gas, has sent instructions to its area boards to start selling again.

Contracts now being sought are mostly associated with the expected arrival of natural gas supplies from the Frigg field in the North Sea, which will be available in the latter half of 1977. It is understood that some industrial consumers will be offered a little now and more as Frigg comes on stream.

It is believed that British Gas has about 500 million therms to offer immediately. Total natural gas consumption by industrial bulk users last year was 5,920 million therms.

A similar amount was consumed by domestic users, and when Frigg comes in, about 4,000 million therms will be available, though what will be the split between industry and domestic users is not yet known.

Additional supplies, though small in volume, will shortly be available from the Rough field which is about to come on stream. This field is about 30 miles off the Humber estuary and is expected to produce about 500 million therms a year.

The Frigg field straddles the line between British and Norwegian sectors where depth of water and foul weather conditions have delayed production. British Gas is building one of the biggest onshore terminals in the world at St Fergus in north east Scotland to handle the Frigg gas.

A British Gas spokesman said that the industry was facing a different marketing situation than when North Sea gas first became available.

£39m surge in National Savings

By Tim Congdon

National Savings recorded a net inflow of £39.4m in November, according to provisional figures released yesterday by the National Savings Committee. They have shown a strong recovery in recent months and are now markedly higher than last year.

In November, 1974, there was a net outflow of £21.1m. The swing between the two months over the year therefore amounted to about £60m—an annual improvement greater than that recorded in October, when the inflow was the highest for almost three years.

The two index-linked issues continue to prove attractive. A total of £17.4m was invested in the retirement scheme in November and £3.3m in the SAYE scheme. Total receipts from the index-linked retirement certificate and SAYE issue had exceeded £210m by the end of November.

The recovery in National Savings is a further indication of the high level of personal savings at present. Most observers have attributed the high savings ratio to attempts to rebuild the real value of financial holdings which has been greatly eroded in the past two years by rapid inflation.

Before the introduction of the index-linked issues in the summer most of the increase in personal savings was being directed towards the building societies. Since then there seems to have been more interest in National Savings.

In the 35 weeks of the current financial year net receipts from National Savings total £260.6m. This compares to a net outflow in the first eight months of the 1974/75 financial year of £122.5m.

Fastener makers seek EEC action on imports

By Derek Harris

Department of Industry backing is expected for a demand by United Kingdom industrial fastener makers—a £300m-a-year industry turning out products like screws, nuts and bolts and rivets—for EEC action to prevent cheap Far East imports damaging European markets.

Substantial inroads into the British market have already been made this year by Japanese products, but the Industrial Fasteners Federation, representing some 70 companies, is most worried about potential imports from Taiwan.

Taiwan has already, using cheap Japanese steel, been selling into the United States market at prices well below American raw material costs.

Mr Alex Laker, federation chairman, says he would like to see a quick, efficient method of controlling any dumping before market damage is done. There are no identifiable imports to Britain from Taiwan at present, he adds.

This is because the industrial recession has virtually halted buying by stockholders of fasteners. In the past year fastener makers in Britain have cut their 30,000 workforce by about 10 per cent. Another 10 per cent are on short time.

Fastener makers in all EEC countries have been asking the European Commission in Brussels for multilateral action.

Christmas sales expected to show slight decline

By David Young

Retailers, who since price controls were introduced have looked to the Christmas rush to push up the sales volume, are expecting this year's sales to be slightly down on last year's record.

Sales in the North and in Scotland have been considerably up on previous years, but in the South the effects of inflation have increased sales in value terms but not in volume terms.

Traders in Oxford Street, still regarded as the world's premier shopping centre, suffered last year because of terrorist activities, but this year there has been a marked improvement, with a considerable number of foreign tourists Christmas shopping in London.

Mr Alan French, a director of Selfridges and a member of the Oxford Street Association, said there had so far been a significant increase in sales in cash terms, although volume was at normal Christmas levels.

The Christmas shoppers have boosted sales of audio equipment and small electrical appliances, which were badly affected by the imposition of VAT at 25 per cent early in the year. Sales of records, aided by in-store promotions and price-cutting offers, have been high over the past three weeks. Books, too, have done well, with the major booksellers reporting special interest in biographies.

Higher postal charges have contributed to increased business in gift tokens, with Boots, and Woolworth, reporting substantially higher trade.

W. H. Smith says sales of its gift vouchers have been unprecedented and are more than 100 per cent up on last year.

CU axes $100m of business after American losses

By Our Financial Staff

Commercial Union has cut by a sixth its United States business, Mr Gordon Dunlop, chief executive of the group, confirmed yesterday. He said that $100m (about £50m) of the group's business there had been discontinued.

Since it became clear that Commercial Union's United States losses during the past year had become severe, the group has cancelled its arrangements with many of the agents who act as principals on a state basis and who handle between 80 and 90 per cent of the company's American business.

During the first nine months of the current financial year, the United States side is estimated to have lost about $62m and year-end losses could be much higher, necessitating further cutbacks.

Unions plan resistance to cutbacks

R. W. Shakespeare
Northern Industrial
Correspondent

A growing groundswell of shopfloor militancy may make difficult for the car union leaders to stick to their policy that there should be no "fragmented" action in the Chrysler car plants before their next crucial meeting with the company's top executives on December 29.

Mounting anger, especially among shop stewards, over the company's hard-line statement that the figure of 8,300 redundancies in the Midlands and Scottish plants is "not negotiable" and must be pushed through quickly on the basis of last in, first out" could bring demands for direct action—probably in the form of worker occupations—at meetings now being arranged.

Most of Chrysler's 25,000 workers have finished work for the extended Christmas and New Year break, with no return dates fixed. They will, however, be called to the meetings within the next few days to get reports from union officials and stewards on Friday's discussions with company executives.

Statements from both sides after this meeting made it clear that the Government's £162m rescue operation could be put in jeopardy by fundamental differences over both the size of the planned cutbacks and the manner in which they are to be carried out.

Mr G. H. Gillespie, Chrysler Corporation's vice-president in charge of European operations, made it clear that the company's agreement with the Government—which has yet to be signed—would leave no scope for negotiation with the unions on the number of jobs to be axed, the method and time scale for carrying out these cutbacks, or the amount of redundancy payments involved.

The national and local union officials who were present at the meeting, together with shopfloor representatives from all of the Chrysler plants, totally rejected this interpretation of the company's agreement with the Government, despite the insistence by Mr Gillespie that there was "nothing to indicate that it is possible for Chrysler to renegotiate the terms with the Government".

This brought an angry reaction from the union side, which held a separate meeting on the spot and carried a resolution to "formulate plans to fight the company's interpretation".

Although most of the union leaderships have supported the plea that there should be no fragmented action in the meantime, officials of the Association of Scientific Technical and Managerial Staffs, one of the main white-collar unions, are known to have backed demands by their Coventry members for sit-ins to oppose any redundancies at all.

Hugh Stephenson, page 14

Singapore extends Haw Par inquiry

Singapore Stock Exchange's inquiry into the affairs of Haw Par Brothers International extends to dealings in Haw Par shares by Slater Walker Securities which once held a substantial stake in the Far East trading group, it was revealed yesterday.

The stock exchange published the full version of the first of its series of reports on Haw Par in Singapore over the weekend.

Its arrival was heralded some days ago by an announcement from the stock exchange giving the highlights of its findings timed to coincide with the arrival of Mr James Goldsmith, the Slater Walker chairman, to renegotiate the disputed £14.5m loan.

But the stock exchange stressed in the report that it had no powers to investigate the affairs of Slater Walker in the United Kingdom.

The first report deals with the Melbourne Unit Trust and its subsidiaries which supplied Haw Par with substantial dealing profits over a number of years.

The stock exchange says in its report that its series of investigations are primarily concerned with share dealing activities, as will be shown later.

Official all-clear for new RB 211

Europe's most powerful aero engine, the latest Rolls-Royce RB 211 ordered for Boeing 747 jumbo jets and long-range Lockheed TriStars, has been officially certificated for airline service.

Known as the RB 211-524, it gives 50,000lb take-off thrust and is an advance on the 42,000lb thrust RB 211-22, which has been in service since 1972. Rolls-Royce said yesterday first production of the new type had been assembled at Derby

Brighter outlook forecast for plastics in 1976

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

Improved sales of plastics next year—although still below total volume of sales reached in 1973 and 1974—were foreshadowed in a report published yesterday.

In a study of the prospects for the British Plastics industry next year, the Economist Intelligence Unit said the upsurge in demand from both domestic and foreign customers would be determined by the levels of economic recovery throughout the world.

The recovery would be gradual, but the study suggested that better demand for plastics should be showing through in the second quarter of next year as customers began to increase stock levels.

Published in *Chemistry and Industry*, the official journal of the Society of the Chemical Industry, the EIU report said that in export markets, United Kingdom producers and processors of plastics should remember that there was plenty of slack to be taken up by foreign rivals.

This latest study bears out a survey conducted by the British Plastics Federation earlier this year which indicated that so far as plastics were concerned the recession was bottoming out. The federation is pressing the Government to speed the recovery in a variety of ways.

MONEY SUPPLY

The following are the figures released for the monthly amount of the money stock, seasonally adjusted, at the month-end make-up date.

	M1 £000m	M3 £000m	Percentage change over 3 months at Annual rate M1	M3
1974				
Nov	13.0	35.6	10.0	7.7
Dec	13.2	35.8	17.0	10.0
1975				
Jan	13.7	36.0	28.3	9.7
Feb	13.7	36.3	19.1	8.1
March	13.9	36.9	20.5	12.8
April	14.3	36.9	17.0	10.4
May	14.4	37.5	22.0	13.9
June	15.1	37.4	12.8	5.8
July	15.5	37.6	12.8	8.0
Aug	15.7	38.4	18.1	10.0
Sept	16.1	38.6	28.9	14.3
Oct	16.1	39.0	17.6	15.1
Nov	15.9	38.7	3.9	3.6

Britain gains point in Europe patents pact

By Adrian Hope

Britain has won a breathing space on some of the contentious points in the negotiations on the European Economic Community patent convention. Lord Goronwy-Roberts, who signed the convention for the United Kingdom, spoke of the final agreement reached last week as being a "remarkable achievement".

Most important to inventors with limited financial resources is the shelving for at least 10 years of the requirement that any European patent application cannot be selective. This would have meant an application would have to be filed in all nine states or none.

The Commission has, however, had its way over "exhaustion of rights". Once goods have been legitimately sold in one EEC state, a patentee will usually find it impossible to control their movement into another state.

Acceptance of the need for a European school in Munich, previously threatened by Italian objections, is of paramount importance to the future success of the European Patent Office, which is to be built there.

At a recent count only 83 examiners on the staff of the British Patent Office said they were definitely willing to move to Munich.

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Lending rate 11½ pc

The Bank of England's minimum lending rate is unchanged this week at 11½ per cent. The following are the results of Friday's Treasury Bill Tender:

Applications £8.10.1m Allotted £500m
Bids at £97.51½ Received 22%
Prev week £97.28½ Received 42%
Average rate £10.7708% Prev week £10.8051½%
Next Friday £500m Repaid £450m

Atomic Energy Authority leasing ICL computers

By Kenneth Owen

Two ICL computers together worth about £5m are to be used by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority as the basis for a scientific computing network. A contract for the long-term rental of the machines was signed by the authority last Friday.

The two machines will handle the prime computing requirements of eight establishments, belonging to both the authority and British Nuclear Fuels Ltd (BNFL).

One of the computers, worth perhaps £3.5m, will be a Model 2980, the largest in ICL's "new range" of 2900 Series systems. The AEA machine will be a particularly powerful version of the 2980.

The other computer, a smaller model, has not been identified by ICL but is apparently a Model 2960, which is near the centre of the 2900 range.

Risley, near Warrington, Cheshire, will be the site of the larger AEA system. Both the reactor group of the authority and BNFL have their headquarters there.

The smaller machine will be installed at the Atomic Energy Establishment at Winfrith, Dorset. It will be used on-line to experiments at Winfrith, and will also be linked to the larger machine at Risley.

The new computers are due to come into service in 1977, replacing a group of ICL, IBM and other computers.

About 85 per cent of the reactor group's computing is for scientific work, such as design calculations for reactors and monitoring and forecasting reactor performance. BNFL's computer applications cover a range of scientific, technical and commercial jobs.

Private data lines will link the large 2980 at Risley to about 150 terminals and 18 remote job entry stations.

Expansion seen in iron ore carriers

Overall shipping requirements for the transport of iron ore are likely to grow at a faster rate than for international trade as a whole. This among conclusions reached in a detailed report on trade and shipping in iron ore

Published against the background of the most serious international steel industry recession since the 1930s, the report backs its forecast of higher than average increases in tonnage requirements to the growing dependence of steelmakers on more distant iron ore suppliers. This, the report suggests, will promote still further the increased use of large specialized ore carriers, not only on long-haul trades, but also on routes which have previously been undertaken by small or medium-sized carriers

Iron Ore Shipping and Trade through to the 1980s, H. P. Drewry (Shipping Consultants),

SEC ready to set up new national market system

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Dec 21

America's Securities and Exchange Commission has decided to move swiftly towards establishing a national market system which would severely reduce the role of stock exchanges in securities transactions.

The SEC has decided on the abolition of the New York Stock Exchange's Rule 394, which restricts member firms from dealing off the floor of the exchange.

The decision is widely seen as striking what could prove a deadly blow to the NYSE. The commission has set itself on a course that will encourage brokers to trade in securities through their offices and other means that can reduce their business costs and cut final purchasing costs to investors.

Earlier this year the SEC ended fixed rate commissions and the latest decision is a direct attempt to increase competition in a sector which has been shielded from competition for years. The directors of the NYSE intend to fight the SEC, but major brokerage firms, such as Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, support the SEC. Thus the exchange seems certain to lose.

For months the SEC has been studying Rule 394. It held hearings and twice in the past month it postponed announcing a final decision.

The SEC has now ruled that, starting on March 31, a stock exchange cannot prevent a member brokerage firm, when it is acting as an agent for a client (rather than dealing for its own book), from making transactions in listed securities on other exchanges where the broker is not a member, or over the counter, or with a brokerage house that is not a member of an exchange or even with institutions that are not brokers.

President Ford envisages tax reductions of $28,000m

From Our United States
Economics Correspondent
Washington, Dec 21

President Ford will propose next month a budget programme which involves much greater tax cuts than those contained in the Bill passed by Congress last Friday.

President Ford announced that his programme would involve $28,000m (about £13,793m) tax cuts for the whole of 1976 and would limit government spending in the fiscal year starting next October to $395,000m.

The President told a press conference yesterday that he would sign Congress's new Tax Bill tomorrow. This involves tax reductions for the first half of 1976 totalling about $9,000m.

But he would propose even bigger tax reductions because "the American people need and deserve them" and because Congress had now given him a firm promise to reduce government spending.

Senator Russell Long, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, disputed this point and said the Congress had only made a general assurance to the President on spending, which could be changed in the light of economic developments in the year ahead and which could "definitely" not be seen as a firm promise.

The President is interpreting the assurances differently and told journalists that the Congress had now made "a good faith commitment", which enabled him to go ahead with proposals for more tax cuts and a restrained budget.

Mr William Seidman, head of the White House Economic Policy Board, said today that details of the $28,000m tax cuts to be proposed had still to be worked out.

The President declared yesterday: "The Tax Bill that I intend to sign reduces taxes on a full year basis of about $18,000m.

"My tax reduction proposals will add another $10,000m in additional tax cuts and it will all be predicated on a restraint, a control, in the growth of federal spending of a like amount".

He was now working on both matters and would probably take a final decision on the Energy Bill tomorrow. He said: "I have recommendations from my top advisers on both sides of the issue."

With regard to the Picketing Bill, he pointed out that the White House had received something like 620,000 letters and telegrams urging him to veto the Bill and something under 10,000 urging him to sign it.

However, the President, who hinted a few months ago that he might accept the Bill and appears now to be possibly changing his mind because of conservative pressures, knows full well that he risks losing Mr John Dunlop, his Secretary of Labour, by killing this legislation.

Mr Dunlop has indicated that he might resign, and publicly gave a warning that a veto of the bill could produce serious trade union difficulties for the economy in the year ahead.

COMPANY MEETING

THE TITAGHUR JUTE FACTORY COMPANY LIMITED

Points from the statement by the chairman, Sir John Brown, on the 18 month period to 30th June, 1975.

● During the first half of 1974 there was good demand for Indian jute products with plentiful supplies at steady prices. However, frequent power cuts, which hampered operations for approximately 43% of the available production hours, resulted in a heavy loss.

● In the second half of 1974 the situation was brought under control and profits for this period offset the previous losses.

● However, in the first half of 1975, the world recession affected our markets, and as demand shrank, the price of hessian cloth fell continuously.

● The net loss for the period was £689,639, but the net deficit to be met from reserves was only £386,867. Given these unsatisfactory results, the directors are unable to recommend any dividend on either the preference or the ordinary stock.

● With the present substantial disparity between the prices of jute and goods, losses have been incurred in the period July to October 1975, and prospects in India must be considered gloomy.

● Our U.K. subsidiaries were able to operate profitably throughout the period and although the year has started satisfactorily, the prospects for 1975/6 hinge on any up-turn in the U.K. economy.

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from The Secretary, Meadow House, 64 Reform Street, Dundee DD1 9ED.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Now for THRIFT at The Stock Exchange

A long-running complaint of The Stock Exchange's "country membership" is that London pays little or no regard to its wishes. But in the great debate about The Stock Exchange's ambitious computerization policy the country may be about to win a battle. At a cost of some £15.7m, compared with original 1972 estimates of around £8m, The Stock Exchange is embarked on a programme for computerization of its settlement system, the point being that this should bring significant operational cost savings to member firms.

This programme takes in four separate stages—the first three known as CHARM (Checking, Accounting and Reporting for Member Firms) leading to Talisman, a central settlement pool into which stock would be delivered to be withdrawn as and when required. The first stage of CHARM is already operating successfully in computer checking all bargains by brokers and jobbers in London. The second stage, a market accounting service for London firms, has run into fairly serious technical problems, the result being a long delay.

Phase two, therefore, is finally due next spring. Phase three involves extending this accounting service to the provinces—and this has run into severe opposition since the Midlands and Northern units of The Stock Exchange have been running their own NMW computerized checking and bargain accounting system for some time, and successfully too. They argue that the cost of bringing the CHARM system to the provinces is quite unnecessary and, moreover, that The Stock Exchange would be better to employ the proven NMW system in London as well instead of CHARM phase two.

Faced with this opposition The Stock Exchange is having second thoughts on CHARM. A small working party has been looking at the possibility of either using NMW for London bargain accounting, or—and this seems more likely—coming up with an alternative and hopefully cheaper way of arriving at a point where Talisman, which most people seem to agree is an excellent system albeit much more costly than originally thought, can go forward.

The proposal which the working party will put forward, I gather, is a system called THRIFT, which unofficially stands for "Ticket accounting, summarized regionally to interface with final Talisman". In simple terms THRIFT is an idea by which the provincial membership hope to convince The Stock Exchange powers that there is an easier, quicker and, most important, less expensive way of achieving the final aim of a central settlement system. And since everyone is getting worried about the cost of this whole computerization project, my guess is that the powers that be will listen most sympathetically.



Mr Robert Fell, chief executive of The Stock Exchange: looking for a cheaper settlement system.

Currency gains

The Revenue's hard line

It would be unwise to underestimate the effect on the City's international banking community, especially the consortium banks, if the Inland Revenue gets its way on the question of taxing exchange benefits arising from foreign currency-denominated subordinated debt. There is already considerable sensitivity to the high levels of British taxation, and while few seriously question London's position at the heart of the international banking markets, it is fair to assume that the present tendency to look around for less penally-taxed locations would be stepped up.

The Revenue's ruling would unquestionably affect the attitudes of banks towards taking on future currency debt commitments. The crux of the issue is that all British-based banks have to publish accounts in sterling terms, so any loan capital raised in currency has to be translated into sterling for balance sheet purposes. With the pound collapsing there have been substantial increases in the sterling value of such loans. In London Multinational Bank's case, for example, dollar and Swiss franc loans worth £5.79m have risen in value over the past year to £6.76m, throwing up a difference of £1m.

These differences translate into "profits" on the asset side of the balance sheet, which the Revenue contends are taxable. The argument that the "profit" is offset by a "loss" on the liabilities side is rejected because the "loss" is a capital one, and therefore not allowable for tax purposes.

The banks dispute this view, arguing that the "profit" is not real. There is, in fact, no physical conversion of the currency loans into sterling. The funds remain to be on-lent or re-deposited in currency form and are, eventually, repaid in currency.

Normally banks make efforts to ensure that matching is complete, so that, for instance, a subordinated loan on which the borrower has to pay a margin over six month interbank rate might be on-lent also at a margin over the same rate—hopefully at a profit to the bank. In short, it would be an entirely closed operation.

The key point for the banks is to persuade the Revenue that these funds are part of circulating capital, in which case they will have gone a long way towards winning their point. Subordinated debt would then be regarded as no different from, say, a 5-year dollar CD, on which no tax liability arises. The Revenue, which is not, apparently, taking a very helpful attitude, argues that the funds are part of fixed capital. Since the Bank of England now regards the subordinated debt of banks as part of shareholders' funds, it may well be that the Revenue will take some shifting from the position it has adopted.

Cyclical indicators

In spite of the evidence

Conclusions reached by stockbrokers Panmure Gordon on the overall evidence of their latest set of cyclical indicators are directly contrary to the implications of one or two of the indicators peculiar to these brokers.

In particular production of building bricks, generally sufficiently close in trend to the *FT Ordinary Share index* to provide an independent check on it, has diverged dramatically from it in the first nine months of 1975, when production plunged by 15 per cent.

Panmure Gordon, however, are taking this—and the renewed fall in new car registrations—as evidence of special factors affecting the industries involved rather than as implying that a big fall in equities is to come. They are, in fact, looking for a gradual rise in shares to match the gradual recovery in industrial activity which they believe will succeed an initial surge in output early in 1976 as destocking is reversed.

Arbuthnot Latham's £4.9m bid for Chancery Consolidated highlights the increasing closeness of the bank's relationship with East & West Investment Trust. Arbuthnot acquired 80 per cent of E & W in 1973, as a result of which two Arbuthnot directors went on to the board, one of them, Mr Nigel Robson, becoming chairman. To preserve the investment trust status, Arbuthnot's stake was reduced to 49 per cent by a placing with a Canadian institution.

Since these deals E & W has acquired a significant stake in Arbuthnot, which reached 11 per cent in August. However, E & W holds 20 per cent of Chancery and if the bid by Arbuthnot goes through and E & W accepts shares in return —as it says it will—E & W's stake in Arbuthnot will rise to 15 per cent. At that point E & W will also have just over 15 per cent of its assets in Arbuthnot, but although investment trusts are usually not allowed to breach this 15 per cent mark, it is apparently all right in this case since the shares come to it as the result of a bid.

Bass Charrington

Easing back on capital spending

Accounts from Bass for the year to end-September illustrate very neatly the problems besetting British industry during a period of rigorous price control. Despite extremely heavy spending on additions to fixed assets—associated in particular with the new Runcorn brewery—the return on capital employed is dismal. Even with the magnificent summer boosting consumption and throughput, and the double-running costs on Runcorn eliminated, the best the group could achieve last year was a 0.3 point rise in its return on capital before interest and tax, to 11.9 per cent—and that compares with one of 13.2 per cent just two years ago.

This sort of performance makes it very difficult to justify borrowing to make further capital investments: and indeed, Bass is now cutting back, with commitments down from £43.3m to £27.5m. Cash flow is now running somewhat higher than that, but it does not necessarily follow that borrowings can be cut again this year.

For one thing raw material prices are still rising: for another end-September finished stocks of £52.3m as against £50.5m must have reflected high sales during the summer as well as resolute efforts to contain the stock position, particularly in the wines and spirits division, where there was a £2m write-down.

As it is, last year's reduction in borrowings—and a £7.3m addition to working capital, which arises from the £11.7m increase in debtors—were partly financed out of a £17.8m increase in deferred and future taxation. The group is still weeding out its on and off-licences, with 120 closed during the year, and a further 67 compulsorily acquired; but the net amount raised on sales of fixed assets and investments was well down last year, at £4.6m as against £7.6m.

The pattern of trading last year—a 13 per cent plus downturn at the interim was metamorphosed into an 11 per cent gain pre-tax by the year-end—underlines the extent to which abnormal conditions can affect Bass Charrington's results. With short-time working and unemployment in the industrial Midlands and the North already affecting sales in those regions, the immediate outlook for the group is hardly bright. But on a longer view the shares, at 94p for a yield of 6.45 per cent, are safe if unexciting.

Accounts: 1974/75 (1973/74)
Capitalization £261m
Net assets £343.3m (£328.4m)
Borrowings £156.6m (£160.5m)
Pre-tax profit £55.6m (£50.1m)
Earnings per share 9.1p (9p)

Hugh Stephenson

Applying the Chrysler logic to North Sea oil

As is normal after a crisis, the principals of the Chrysler affair are busy covering their tracks and doing an historical rewrite job. Mr Varley is claiming on behalf of a reunited Cabinet that the only choice was between the present plan, with its 8,000 redundancies, and the total loss of all Chrysler employment in the United Kingdom. Mr Riccardo is claiming on behalf of the Chrysler Corporation that he offered his United Kingdom company to the British Government as a suitable case for nationalization, with a dowry of £35m of his money to boot.

Both versions of events conceal as much as they reveal. The Riccardo negotiating position was, in fact, that Chrysler would not accept any more British losses after the end of 1975 and that, if there was no satisfactory outcome, it would cease trading and liquidate. As a helpful suggestion, Chrysler offered a blueprint for a decimated Chrysler operation in this country, which the Government could take into public ownership.

This operation would simply have kept going part of Linwood in Scotland, to quiet the Scottish Labour Party, and also Chrysler at Stoke, to quiet the Shah of Iran—for his crucial import order is sourced thence. For this relief the corporation were willing to write off the £20m of cash which they have put into Chrysler this year. In addition, they would have paid the Government the now famous £35m in cash, if the Government had taken the whole of the rump of Chrysler; or about a third of that sum, if the Government had taken only 80 per cent of Chrysler UK (1976), leaving 20 per cent with the Americans. And, for a fee, they would have managed the rump themselves.

A "cold" liquidation of Chrysler UK would have cost the corporation a great deal more than this £55m; but, as Mr Riccardo, the accountant, saw, there were tax advantages in using British write-off costs in his American accounts.

All this is, in a sense, water under the bridge. The more interesting point is the way in which the Cabinet seems to have accepted the logic of the Lever plan for Chrysler, namely that there is more than one way to catch a monkey and that, in cases like these, 51 or 100 per cent government equity participation may not be best, whatever the manifesto may have said. There are signs that the same logic may be applied to state participation in North Sea oil.

The argument being used goes thus. For some 12 months, Mr Lever, who is in charge of the participation exercise, has been promising the oil companies that their expected profit from the North Sea would be unaffected by the Government's taking a 51 per cent stake. In other words, they have been promised that they will get the same profit (or less?) from holding 49 per cent themselves as they would have had from holding 100 per cent. A suggested possibility is that companies would be reimbursed from a special account for the after-tax revenue that they could have expected if a field had remained totally in their ownership.

Since this is the case, the surprising thing is that only eight North Sea companies have agreed "in principle" to participation and none has negotiated a deal. Some American companies are possibly being cautious, because the negotiations are "voluntary", and they are always nervous about legal reactions by stockholders. But the rest are apparently being offered large sums of taxpayers' money in a form which would be called equity participation, but which would in fact be bankers' money, since it would involve the Government in no "equity" gain and the companies in no "equity" loss.

The Government, so the argument runs, should stop offering so much for so little, and return to first principles. It wants to give itself flexible administrative control over the oil in the North Sea; to secure the right to a major physical share of the oil, if it should want it, and, above all, it wants real knowhow about the North Sea industry so that it can audit the claims of operating companies and, if necessary, begin to operate itself.

The logic of the Lever deal with Chrysler was that government policy (about which this is not the time or place to argue) was better served by tying the company and the Government together in a way which did not involve a government equity stake. In the case of North Sea oil, the corresponding argument is that the aims of participation could be achieved at much less, or no, cost to the taxpayer by such devices as insisting that the ENOC should have members on each of the companies' operating committees and that the Government should take the option to buy all of a field's production after, say, four years of its being on stream.

Even those presenting these arguments concede that the 51 per cent government participation has become such entrenched dogma that it will be difficult to circumvent. But they seem to think that some optically satisfying formula could be devised by which the Government "participates" formally, but avoids bank-rolling oil companies to the tune of thousands of millions of pounds.

A changing order at the directors' institute

Disraeli's observation that the Church of England was "the Tory party at prayer" got itself extended a few years ago to take in the proposition that the Institute of Directors was the Tory party at work.

The way things were with the institute at that time the lampoon seemed pretty well on target. The institute subsequently attracted some contumely as being little more than a club for out-of-town directors and a cordon bleu canteen for central London members.

Now, however, the biggest revolution to hit the institute since its foundation in 1903 is marching through it. There has already been one resignation concurrently with these events and at least one big row has occurred between the old guard and new on the governing council.

The image which had grown around the institute over the years naturally never reflected wholly the reality. The 40,000 or so members come in many political shapes and organizational sizes. Some directors of nationalized industries are institute members.

As early as 1970 some of those on the institute's council, including Lord Erroll who became chairman in the autumn of 1973, had begun to feel that the organization might be getting ossified. The catalyst turned out to be the coming retirement of Sir Richard Powell as director general, Sir Richard, a strong personality with a distinctive personal style, was ending 20 years in the job in December, 1974.

He, more than anyone, had been responsible for the institute's growth from a fledgling 400-member organization into a body 44,000 strong.

The policy committee tried sitting down and framing the institute's future needs. A "hiring committee" to select the new director general set to, aided by professional headhunting advice.

The hiring team consisted of Lord Drogheda, institute president; Lord Erroll, who was looking for change and was, like some others, becoming anxious about the institute's finances; Cecil Parkinson, Conservative MP for Hertfordshire South and a Tory whip, who was another eager for change; and Sir John Reiss, who was long connected with Aims of Industry and is chairman of the newly-named Aims for Freedom and Enterprise. There was also Sir Richard, who was able to play an advisory role.

It was becoming clearer that for the new director general one of the first jobs would be to cast an eye over the institute's financial affairs. It was running a £130,000 deficit in 1974. To offset that subscriptions were being raised from £8 to £14 a year.

The financial problems were complicated by imminent rent reviews for the institute's 50-year Grosvenor Estates leases on its three Belgravia properties.

The hiring committee's choice for the new director general, subsequently endorsed, in the event ensured a professional eye on the accounts. Jan Hildreth came to the institute with a good pedigree.

Aged 42, he had been at the Baltic Exchange, Royal Dutch/Shell and Kleinwort Benson, the merchant bank, by the time he joined the National Economic Development Office in 1965. He went on to become board member of London Transport specializing in planning and finance, then assistant chief executive of John Laing, the construction company.

At the institute this year Mr Hildreth appears to have been reorganizing everything from the filing system to the budgeting.

It was Hildreth's probing that led to a decision to raise subscriptions next month to £30 a year. It had transpired that the earlier increase would make little or no impression on the £130,000 deficit.

The arithmetic appears to have included an assumption of a drop in membership of about 25 per cent, but, given some ways of making savings within the organization, the hope is that next year's finances should be at around breakeven point.

Had changes not been made there might well have been a 1976 deficit of about £400,000, it is now calculated. Still unresolved is whether the institute will sell its Belgrave Square leases—talks are taking place with a number of prospective purchasers — and move to cheaper premises.

In policy matters Mr Hildreth has been pursuing a noticeably empirical rather than doctrinaire approach. "It's a matter of politics but not party politics" is how he describes it. He is setting up a steering operation for planning and is, so far as the right finances allow, bringing in new people, especially for research. "We have to have a voice worth listening to", he says.

John Staddon, the institute's secretary for 21 years, has decided to go. He is due to leave soon after the year end.

Mr Staddon, who is 48, says that there is no question of disagreement with the new régime.

When, in the first months of this year, it became apparent how vigorous and radical Mr Hildreth's approach was going to be, a major row apparently blew up between those anxious to change the institute's approach and image and the governing council's old guard.

There was even talk of terminating the Hildreth appointment as fears were expressed that the pendulum had swung too far. But an accommodation appears to have been reached.

The new-style institute which is emerging is obviously still on trial in many respects. It has yet to be seen what membership shake-out there will be next year. Several thousand have already dropped out. At the same time new ones are coming in.

Some might say the institute was changing only in the nick of time in line with today's demands. If the new guard keeps up the pace, a more decisive role seems within the organization's reach.

Lord Erroll asked reflectively: "Will we succeed in this renewal, this strengthening of our voice, this matching the changing needs of directors? I don't see why not. But it could be a long haul."

That seems to be about the size of it.

Derek Harris

The wool industry searches for a new state aid scheme

Ronald Kershaw

Within the next few weeks employers, trade unions and government bodies associated with the wool textile industry will be engaged in urgent informal discussions with each other—and with anybody else who has bright ideas about future government aid for the industry. They will then assemble on January 20 at a meeting of the Wool Textile Industry Economic Development Committee to start answering the question "Where do we go from here?"

The question has to be answered because on December 31, the existing government aid scheme, which has pumped £15m into restructuring the industry, comes to an end. It is predicted that, assuming that an acceptable new scheme is produced, the Government will continue to furnish some kind of aid to build on the success of the present scheme. It would not be overstating the case to suggest that the present scheme has pleased all participants, though the trade unions might just be starting to have doubts. It is estimated that the £15m has generated up to £60m investment by companies.

Reequipment has been the main use to which money has been put. A limited amount of rebuilding has taken place but the unions are now a little worried that too many companies are taking advantage of the "realization" part of the scheme. This provides financial help for those companies wishing to close down their plants in the interests of rationalization and increased efficiency on an industry-wide basis.

There appears to be no doubt in the minds of "little Neddy" members that by the time applications for assistance close at the end of this year the entire £15m aid will have been spoken for. It would not be politic, it is felt, to have too big a gap before the end of one scheme and the start of another; hence the mental activity now being generated.

The thinking at the National Economic Development Office is that it would be unwise to continue the scheme exactly as it is at present. Nobody has yet crystallized new ideas, but it is generally felt that a more selective approach might be desirable, possibly involving individual firms rather than a blanket scheme for the industry.

The Government is preparing to announce the names of 30 sectors selected to play a part in its industrial strategy programme. They must be viable with a good export record and not "lame ducks", and wool textiles—now gradually emerging from worldwide depression—should certainly qualify. So any new scheme may well be linked to the strategy plan.

There are still too many small firms within the industry and restructuring needs to continue, so it may be that those elements of the existing scheme dealing with aid for this type of operation together with realization will be kept, and a pause made in aid for other work.

What must be borne in mind is that about only one third of the work of the new investment has so far been carried out and the rest will take place within the next two years. A second point is that the large amount of investment generated has been achieved in a period of deep recession and it will come on stream when the upturn in activity is taking place and this could lead to a very profitable situation for wool textiles.

One factor of great value that has emerged from the existing scheme is the involvement of unions and employers in constant discussions about the future of the industry. This must benefit all concerned.

On balance it may be said that the existing aid scheme has been an outstanding success from most angles.

Business Diary in Europe: Spreading the butter • Brussels alarms

Marketing men in European dairies must have chortled when British farmers announced last week that they had produced enough spare milk in November to make 2,500 tons of butter. That is, after all, about half of the average monthly sale of butter in Britain by West German producers, and they are comparative newcomers on the market.

But the resumption of domestic output was worth noting since in the summer it all but ceased throughout the United Kingdom because there was not enough milk. Even if output does pick up, though, marketing of British butter on the home market has become rusty.

Not only is the retail price often a third as high as that of butter from abroad, but early this month shops were selling West Country butter in packs showing a free offer of cream that expired in September.

Kurt Bettin, London manager of CMA, the German equivalent of the British Food Export Council, said: "Our producers are convinced that the United Kingdom market is a high priority. We have spent more on promotions in Britain this year than before and we are convinced that there is still room for growth".

He said that West Germany had increased its share of the British butter market from 8 per cent to 9 per cent during the year, with a total of 43,000 tons sold up to September. His team had also sold almost 20,000 tons of cooked meats in Britain, mostly sausages.

He would not reveal the size of his promotional budget, but other EEC farm organizations have been less coy. The Danes have spent some £650,000 on advertising their butter in Britain this year and the Dutch are spending £950,000 on dairy promotion. The British budget for home-produced butter has been cut well below the 1974 figure of £250,000.

Meanwhile, dairy processors in the Irish Republic have started expanding their exports to this country. Joe Lane, managing director of Kerrygold Fresh Foods, said: "We have been planning national expansion over the past year because we are confident that the market has dramatic growth ahead".

Dairy farmers overseas seem to be confident that Britain will retain its status for some time as the EEC country that depends most on imported food.

EEC entreaty

The European Commission, which is today expected to give its reluctant approval to the new British import curbs on textiles, shoes and televisions, can take some of the credit for their modest scope.

During the early stages of their elaboration, the British Government had wanted to invoke a safeguard clause in its treaty of accession (Article 135) which allows the newcomers to the Community to take protectionist measures if sectors of their industry are threatened. But Finn Olav Gundelach, the Commissioner in charge of free trade in the Community, warned the British that this would be completely unacceptable to him and his colleagues. Article 135 has never been used by Britain, Ireland or Denmark and the Commission wanted to avoid creating any dangerous precedent.

Nevertheless, last Monday during a meeting of finance ministers of the Nine in Brussels, Edmund Dell, the Paymaster General, caused great confusion among his colleagues by hinting strongly that his Government was still thinking of invoking Article 135.

This false alarm greatly irritated the Commission. Next day, when the restrictions were formally notified to Brussels, the Commission let it be known immediately that no let-out clauses in Britain's EEC membership terms were to be invoked.

But notwithstanding the Commission's contribution, it is the British taxpayer who is mostly responsible for the limited nature of the trade curbs. When the Government agreed to shell out large sums of public money to Chrysler, it no longer needed to keep the Left and the unions sweet with draconian import restrictions.

Publishing coup

Coals to Newcastle, refrigerators to the Eskimos—such legendary targets for ambitious salesman have just been emulated in the world of books by the London publishing house of Mitchell Beazley.

For more than a year this enterprising firm, which publishes in the shadow of London's most famous booksellers, Foyles, has been preparing a mammoth new illustrated encyclopedia, provisionally entitled *Le Grand MB*. Although a stream of foreign language rights have been achieved in almost all leading countries, one remained unassailed until now—France.

But Mitchell Beazley's persistence has finally paid off. Although the publication of *Le Grand MB* is more than a year away, it has just been confirmed that the company (whose past successes include Patrick Moores' *Atlas of the Universe* and Hugh Johnson's *World Atlas of Wine*) has at last sold the French rights to the daddy of all encyclopedia publishers, Larousse.

James Mitchell, the firm's co-founder, says he is "tremendously proud", particularly since he believes that this is one of the very few, if not the only British encyclopedia to be translated for publication by a French publisher since Chambers's *Cyclopaedia* became the basis of the famous *Encyclopédie* of Dierot and D'Alembert more than 200 years ago.

VEBA chief?

Moving back into the limelight next year, if the West German government has its way, should be the former chief executive of Krupp, Günter Vogelsang. The 55-year-old Vogelsang will be the German government's nominee for the supervisory board chairmanship of Germany's largest industrial concern, the VEBA oil and electricity group in which Bonn has a stake of about 44 per cent.



Günter Vogelsang

He is to take the place of Heinz Kemper, who will retire after the next VEBA annual general meeting in August.

Vogelsang made his name as the man who pulled Krupp back to profitability after its serious liquidity crisis in the late 1960s. He resigned as the company's chief executive in 1972 after a policy row with Berthold Beitz, head of the Krupp supervisory board.

The able Vogelsang disappeared from public view after his departure from Krupp. He suddenly popped up a year ago as the independent negotiator in the Herstatt affair.

Earlier this year he was elected to the supervisory board of Daimler-Benz AG, of which he is now deputy chairman, and he is now to be coopted on to the VEBA supervisory board. He will initially take the place of another Krupp man, Ernst Wolf Mommsen, who is retiring from the VEBA board at the end of this year, as well as from the post of Chief executive of Krupp.

The Distillers Company Limited

The Distillers Company Limited presents the following unaudited report of Group profit for the half-year ended 30th September, 1975.

	1975 HALF YEAR ENDED 30.9.75	1974 HALF YEAR ENDED 30.9.74
	£'000	£'000
Turnover	341,207	292,361
Consolidated Profit		
Trading profit (Note 1)	47,646	46,533
Income from investments	1,491	1,442
	49,137	47,975
Interest charges	6,632	3,870
	42,505	44,105
Taxation, based on corporation tax at 52% (52%)	22,400	23,400
	20,105	20,705
Minority shareholders' interests	106	43
	19,999	20,662
Profit of Associated Company		
Profit before taxation £823 (£1,311)		
Taxation £415 (£675)		
	408	636
Profit before extraordinary item	20,407	21,298
Extraordinary item (Note 2)	523	1,019
Surplus attributable to The Distillers Company Limited	19,884	20,279

Note 1:
Trading profit takes into account the undernoted items:

	1975 £'000	1974 £'000
Depreciation	(4,153)	(3,743)
Exchange losses on loans	(3,013)	(379)
Other gains (less losses) on exchange	1,776	(717)
Gain on realisation of investments	1,694	—

Note 2:
The extraordinary item consists of expenditure relating to the settlement of thalidomide claims.

Interim Dividend
The Board has today declared an interim dividend for the year ending 31st March, 1976, at the rate of 2.0125 pence per share, absorbing £7,309,000 (last year same), equivalent with the associated tax credit to 3.09615 pence per share (last year 3.00373). The dividend is payable on 27th February, 1976 to shareholders on the register at 13th January, 1976.

Review of Trading
In the half year under review the United States market remained depressed and, in common with the rest of the industry, shipments of our brands of Scotch whisky were well below the level of the comparable six months which included shipments brought forward by fears of a longshoremen's strike. The effect of this shortfall upon total sales was largely offset by increased shipments of Group brands to a number of other important export markets and by exceptionally high sales in the United Kingdom in anticipation of a price increase on 1st October.

The improved trading profit from Scotch whisky and gin was largely attributable to increased selling prices in both home and export markets. The gradual return of normal supplies of bottles and other packing materials was also a factor.

Prospects
The obscure economic outlook makes forecasting particularly hazardous at the present time but, subject to unforeseen circumstances, the profit for the year as a whole should show a reasonable advance on last year.

18th December, 1975

Management

Edited by Rodney Cowton

Changes in motivation on the farm

Most farming businesses are small enough for labour relations and internal communications to be informal, patterned by tradition and the personalities involved. As farming objectives change, tradition does tend to take second place.

Objectives change most on large units and in multiple organizations, though even here the total numbers of people involved are small by ordinary industrial standards. This small workforce can be scattered over several widely separated farms, and management tends to become less direct and communication less continuous. Workers find themselves better paid but less consulted.

Where middle management is introduced, it has no single patternor recognized place between policy making and detailed implementation. In some cases a farm manager is virtually autonomous within a purely financial framework, in others he is no more than an up-tiedfarm foreman.

The sine ambiguity is apt to surround the position of the modern stockman, especially in milk production. He will certainly be handling many more cows than he did; he may be fully responsible for them or concerned primarily with how many gallons he can get out of them for sale—and this determines his pay.

In some large organizations he will be left to organize his own time, being virtually free between milkings except when cows are calving. But he may still be one of those who finds it easier to get along with cows than people. Into one such complex of modern dairying, a management research team from Reading University was introduced during the autumn of 1972. Here there were two groups of herds, one in Herefordshire and the other in West Wales, under separate management on the ground but with the same managing director.

The team had hoped to use the Welsh group as a control for changes to be made at Hereford, but this proved impossible since the control group could hardly be kept entirely in the dark about what was going on.

The Hereford group was still in process of expansion, with a switch to rotary milking parlours in which one man would handle up to 200 cows. The aim of the business was to convert grass to milk as economically as possible. The pay structure was complicated and the labour turnover somewhat high.

The team started by making an audit survey of present staff attitudes. It covered leadership, ego fulfilment, communications, decision making, work target setting, control processes and performance rating. It threw up quite a number of defects, particularly in communication and consultation.

What the team aimed at from then on was a shift from work-centred management to staff-centred management at all levels. It proved easier to convert the managing director than the second echelon of command.

The researchers' account of the next 12 to 18 months has, in fact, some elements of high comedy. With more detail they might have run some risk of a libel suit but enough emerges to indicate the cross-currents.

Among the things that were achieved were the formation of work groups on the farms, the beginning of training schemes, cutting out relief milking services and giving more or less mandatory time off for everyone. The pay structure was simplified and rationalized. The place was no tidier but stockmen ceased to lock up their feed stores against one another.

The team made another staff audit at the end of 18 months. "No members of the management team were present and it is perhaps significant of the type of changes that have taken place that this time the survey was conducted in the managing director's comfortable swimming pool changing room, with underfloor heating. Eighteen months previously the opening audit had been conducted in an open-fronted fertilizer store."

It was clear that both stockmen (now retitled herd managers) and tractor drivers were happier than they had been, but not fully satisfied.

Management performance, the researchers conclude, had improved, but "it is significant that the only member of the management team whose professional sensitivities were not violated by the impact of the programme was the managing director. To some extent he was above the action and therefore able to exercise more objectivity."

His own summing up forms a foreword to the report. "During the course of the development programme I have delegated a great deal of day-to-day responsibility to a management team. Personally I did not find this difficult, although the void which it left created a problem.

"Simply seeing the managers get results did not seem sufficiently demanding and I still had a need to be where the action was. This altered with the realization that a technical role was still required of me. As a preferred task I returned to it and enjoyed it.

"I have found that the introduction of rotary milking parlours, the eradication of brucellosis from our herds and other technical developments are much easier and more effective in the new work climate. There is less resistance to change, less disruption, greater flexibility. It remains for managers in the field to learn to pass on to their men more of the responsibility I have delegated; initiative for change will then come from the grass roots. . . .

"The report . . . frankly and objectively describes the problems of getting back to the family farm type of situation while retaining economies of scale."

A Better Place to Work, J. Armstrong and D. H. Lloyd, Research study no 18, University of Reading, Department of Agriculture and Horticulture (£2.50).

Leonard Amey

FINANCIAL NEWS

BASF expect 11 pc fall in group turnover

The expected turnover for the BASF Group for 1975 was DM17,600m (about £3,320m) the chairman, Professor Matthias Seefelder, told members of the staff in Ludwigshafen. A turnover of DM8,300m was expected for BASF AG. This meant that, as compared with 1974, there would be a reduction of about 11 per cent for the group and 18 per cent for BASF AG.

Professor Seefelder quoted a figure of DM1,430m for capital investment for the BASF group for 1975. Although this was slightly higher than the amount for 1974, it was about DM300m less than planned for 1975.

However, this decrease did not result from cancellation of projects already initiated. It was brought about by postponement of capital investment decisions in those fields where existing plant was not operating to full capacity.

Adda cuts loss

Adda International, the Bayswater-based hotel group, cut its pre-tax loss by almost £100,000 to £70,000 in the first half year to July 13. Sales rose from £1.9m to £3.2m. The directors say that the overseas hotels are trading well and become more valuable as the pound falls. The new Chelsea Hotel became fully operational in September and initial results are "encouraging". But again there is no interim dividend.

Rothschild Inv Trust

After charging interest of £533,000 against £530,000 and tax of £744,000 compared with £958,000, the net revenue of the Rothschild Investment Trust fell from £903,000 to £469,000 in the half year to September 30. The board says that portfolio changes mean that full-year earnings are expected to be similar to last year's pre-tax figure of £3.02m. The interim dividend rises from 4p to 4.20p. The preconversion net asset value a share is 412p (against 339p on September 30 and 412p on December 31) and post conversion of 423p, compared with 375p and 423p respectively.

Premier Cons Oil to write-off well

Directors of Premier Consolidated Oilfields, subject to the operators' final report, intend to write-off the cost of the well on Block 3/23, North Sea, of about £300,000. Though not a commercial discovery, the oil and gas discovered indicated it was a petroliferous area.

Meantime an exceptional profit of £75,000 (from cancellation of loan stock) will go some way towards mitigating the write-off. There are no debts and the company is in a strong cash position. A short seismic survey on Blocks 29/8B and 9B appears to substantiate the hydrocarbon prospects of these blocks, for which Premier North Sea Group is now actively planning a drilling programme. Finally, several possible acquisitions are being considered in Britain and in the United States.

Nthn Offshore placing

Northern Offshore Limited (NOL), the international submarine and tug group servicing the offshore oil industry, has raised $3.5m of additional equity capital through a private placing of new shares mainly with UK investment trusts and insurance companies. These new shareholders, together with North Sea Assets, which has been a shareholder of NOL since it was formed in 1973, hold 35 per cent of NOL's increased share capital.

The principal areas of NOL's activities are the operation of submarines and anchor handling tugs used in the construction and production stages of proven oil and gas field development. The group will have invested about $40m in vessels and submarines by the middle of 1976.

R. Paterson in profits

After the merger last year with Jenks Brothers Foods the board of the R. Paterson coffee group reports turnover up from £1.75m to £4.67m in the half-year to September 27. Pre-tax profits reached £242,000, against a loss of £18,000. The group is reasonably confident the better trend will continue.

Normand Electrical

Normand Electrical Holdings has acquired Electropower Gears Ltd, from Rotork Ltd. The price was £1m cash, in addition to which Normand has advanced £241,000 to EPG to enable it to discharge its intra-group indebtedness to Rotork.

STORMGUARD LTD

Turnover for six months to June 30, £5.43m (£2.25m). Pre-tax profit, £40,000 (£7,000).

LOAN FOR SWEDISH SHIPYARD

A $60m (US) seven-year floating loan for Uddevallavarvet AB, a major Swedish shipyard, has been arranged by Bank of America and PKbanken. The loan has its final maturity in 1983, and carries an interest margin over the interbank offered rate of 1¼ per cent.

AMPOL PETROLEUM

Ampol is to offer $20 (Aust) debenture stock to preference, ordinary debenture and unsecured note holders having registered addresses in Australia. Rates of interest are 12 per cent for four years, 12.5 per cent for six years and 12.75 per cent for ten years at option of applicant. Holders of 9 per cent debenture 1976 and 7.5 per cent notes 1976 will be offered conversion into the new stock.

Results this week

British Leyland 1974/5 loss figure today

The [illegible] working week is full of [illegible] in company news [illegible] today, for a start the old [illegible] Leyland Motor Corporation is due to reveal the full extent of its losses for the year ended September 30. It lost a pre-tax £[illegible] in the first half.

Today's [illegible] are attractive for [illegible] Dairies, British Benzol, (who have reserved their position on the bid from Transport [illegible] and the Fodens lorry [illegible] details:—

TODAY, INTERIM—Associated Dairies, Brit. Sch. Benzol, Fodens and Sutcliffe Electric.

FINALS—British Land, Land Greenall Whitley and [illegible].

TOMORROW, INTERIMS—Warminster, Greenwood Tay and Batley, Hollis Bros. and E.S.A., Midland Educational, Moss Bros, Radiant Metal and Wearwell.

York Trust expects return to dividend

If, as seems likely, the merger with Greenwood and Batley goes through, York Trust (formerly Marcroft) plans to recommend a dividend for the year to March 31 next.

The last payment by York Trust was for the calendar year 1971. Terms of the merger with Greenwood are two York ordinary shares for every Greenwood ordinary share. In the half-year to end-September, York's turnover rose from £447,000 to £614,000, and pre-tax profits from £11,000 to £52,000.

British Shipbuilders' trio braces itself for the task

Over the next few weeks three men with one of the toughest jobs in industry outside the motor sector will settle down to the task of preparing the ground for the advent of British Shipbuilders.

Under the direction of Admiral Sir Anthony Griffin, former Controller of the Navy, Canadian born Mr Graham Day, chief executive of Cammell Laird Shipbuilders and Mr Ken Griffin, an ETU official (still to be confirmed as a second deputy chairman), will be sizing up the prospects for industry and deciding how British Shipbuilders can [illegible] future, and [illegible] ownership impledge.

[illegible] a new [illegible] of ships [illegible] approach to marketing. In his time at Cammell Laird, he has reduced accumulated losses of about £9.7m to under £4m as a result of profits totaling £5.25m over the period. The order book reflects the decision to concentrate production on a standard type of ship as far as possible and marketing is one area where clearly he will be seeking to achieve improvements across the industry.

After three years of uncertainty over nationalization, the Government has at last steered the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill through its second reading and has selected the nucleus of the management team who will form the board of British Shipbuilders. The industry can now get on with establishing the factories and determining with more to how best it can be run under public ownership.

There have been fears that Eric Varley, the Secretary of State for Industry, was not sufficiently aware of the problems of shipbuilding world demand and the implications for the United Kingdom industry. But at his first interview since his appointment Mr Day dismissed any worries.

"I had a couple of pretty right-from-the-shoulder chats with the Secretary of State before taking up the offer of the chief executive's job. He was refreshingly realistic about the difficulties which the industry faces both in world and national terms."

The problems are, nevertheless, immense. It is estimated that up to half of world shipbuilding capacity is surplus to demand; competition for the few orders that are available is intense, and it is becoming even sharper as developing nations press ahead with establishing their own shipbuilding industries.

It is against this background that the new corporation will be born. But Mr Day has said from the outset that he and his colleagues will want a clear hand to be as flexible and responsive to market forces as any private sector organization would wish to be.

"It will be a pretty lean organization—requiring less than 100 people at the centre—because we will want constituent companies to get on with the job. Certainly there will be no attempt to set up a vast bureaucracy and we see no point in taking functions away from individual yards or duplicating them", Mr Day said.

This is in line with the philosophy outlined by Mr Benn when he first introduced the consultative paper on the public ownership of shipbuilding, ship repairing and marine engine building. It remains the policy to locate the headquarters of the new state body in one of the assisted areas with a tradition of shipbuilding, together with a small London office.

The trio is at present working from temporary offices in the same building as that occupied by Lord Ryder's National Enterprise Board. Apart from the immediate preoccupation with organizational problems, the team will, in the next few months, be looking at the level of business which they believe can be attracted to British yards in both the short and longer term.

Until vesting day, scheduled for October next year, the Department of Industry will maintain its normal relationships with companies, but obviously any problems with longer term implications will involve British Shipbuilders.

Mr Day, with his experience as chief executive of Cammell's (he was brought in by the Tories four years ago after the company's rescue by the Government involving a 50 per cent state equity stake), can be expected to take a pragmatic approach. He makes clear, however, that all options remain open—at present.

"I am not contemplating any redundancy or closures. One obviously hopes to be able to preserve the industry as far as possible, but one cannot really pre-judge the eventual scenario. Certainly we shall be ready with our plans by vesting day."

Mr Day had long been regarded as the man most likely to take over the chief executive's role at the new state body and Cammell, like other public sector companies, declined to become intimately involved in the industry's campaign against nationalization.

"The theology of nationalization is not really for me, but certainly it is one solution, or at least it provides the framework for solutions in a very difficult period. But public ownership certainly does not provide a miracle cure", Mr Day said.

"I view the position as a professional management job. I think competitive efficiency can be achieved and nationalization will provide a framework. But what has to happen is that we at British Shipbuilders are allowed to manage as professionals."

The team which the persuasive Mr Varley has assembled should commend the support of the industry. They will certainly need it, because their task of establishing a new state corporation could not have been undertaken at a more testing time.

Peter Hill





Mr Graham Day, left, chief executive of British Shipbuilders, and Admiral Sir Anthony Griffin (chairman).

Brokers' views

Investors will find some comforting Christmas reading in the latest batch of investment advice. **Panmure Gordon**, in its regular review of "Cyclical indicators", says that a recovery in early 1976 is already suggested. It believes that there is a real possibility of reducing inflation to under 10 per cent by 1977. For gilts, there could be a rise in short term interest rates, but long dated issues should benefit soon from the hope of reduced inflation. A similar view is expressed by Manchester stockbroker **Henry Cooke, Lumsden.**

Both stockbrokers take a relatively bullish view of textiles, which Panmure says are likely to see a strongly rising output from mid 1976. It agrees with Lumsden that both Courtaulds and Coats Patons are "buys". Panmure is prepared for a big fall in Courtaulds profits this year—£50m or so against £125m before tax. But it recommends buying on any price weakness.

Panmure also publishes its regular review of tobacco shares this week, and major investors will have to choose between Panmure's advice, and that of **De Zoete & Bevan**, which also puts the slide rule over the tobacco majors.

The two stockbrokers disagree about British American Tobacco, and Imperial Group. De Zoete sees Bats as likely to beat the market in 1976. But Panmure puts them in the "hold" category for the present. Panmure looks for higher profits and perhaps an increased dividend this year from Imps while De Zoete predicts that the shares will "under perform" the market over the next twelve months.

But both De Zoete and Panmure seem to agree that the shares in Rothmans International have done well enough for now.

Oil shares have been dominated by confident rumours that the Bank is about to place the BP shares taken over from Burmah Oil. But **Grieveson Grant** suggests that, since much of the placing might go abroad, BP's share price may in the event be little affected.

Hoare & Co Govett is looking for recovery in timber shares, where it discerns a number of encouraging portents. It favours the newly merged Magnet & Southerns, Montague L. Meyer and Wm Mallinson. It also offers International Timber as a recovery stock.

Shares in BOC International have been firm in the wake of profits which exceeded the rights issue forecast, and **Williams De Broe Hill, Chaplin** again recommends them as a "buy". Chaplin also recommends Associated Dairies.

Hard on last week's relaxation of HP curbs comes a recommendation for Thorn Electrical Industries from **Spencer Thornton**. It also recommends United Dominions Trust, where it thinks that recovery prospects have been sadly underrated.

From **Fielding, Newson-Smith** comes support from Albright & Wilson (Holdings). Fielding expects profits of £18m this year, with 1976 showing a steady recovery, quickening in the closing months. **Rowe Rudd** likes United Scientific. Indeed, the broker thinks that the shares are "an outstanding purchase".

Terry Byland

All these Notes having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

GRÄNGES AB

(incorporated in Sweden with limited liability)

U.S. $30,000,000 9¾ per cent. Notes 1980

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Faellesbanken for Danmarks Sparekasser A/S · First Chicago Limited · Robert Fleming & Co. Limited · Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG Vienna
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft · Goldman Sachs International Corp. · Panmure Gordon & Co. · Götabanken · Greenshields Incorporated
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Kjobenhavns Handelsbank · Kleinwort, Benson Limited · Kredietbank N.V. · Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise · Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International
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London & Continental Bankers Limited · Manufacturers Hanover Limited · Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Securities Underwriter Limited · Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited · Morgan & Cie International S.A.
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited · National Westminster Bank Group · Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V. · The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Nomura Europe N.V. · Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale · Nordfinanz-Bank · Nordic Bank Limited · Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. · Orion Bank Limited
Paine Webber Jackson & Curtis International S.A. · Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. · Post- och Kreditbanken, PKbanken · Postipankki · Privatbanken Aktieselskab
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Société Générale de Banque S.A. · Société Privée de Gestion Financière · Sparbankernas Bank Aktiebolag · Strauss, Turnbull & Co. · UBS-DB Corporation
Union Bank of Finland Ltd. · Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited · Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft · M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.
Warburg Paribas Becker Inc. · Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale · White, Weld & Co. Incorporated · Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated · Wood Gundy Limited · Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

Business appointments

Changes at Ocean Transport and Trading

Changes in the divisional structure of Ocean Transport and Trading, with effect from January 1, involve the inclusion of Cory Towage and its associated group companies as a part of the Titan. Mr W. N. Menzies-Wilson, at present in charge of the Titan division, will become managing director of Ocean Titan and will join the board of Ocean Transport. Mr R. J. F. Taylor, at present in charge of Ocean Titan operation, will become managing director of a new division, the Ocean procurement division. A second new division, Ocean Cory, will be created by amalgamating the existing Cory and OMI divisions, with Mr C. D. Sinclair-Weston as managing director. The three general managers of the new Ocean Cory division will be: Mr F. B. Powell-Brett, fuel distribution worldwide; Mr [illegible] and [illegible] distribution; and Mr H. J. Bowers, surface forwarding. Mr [illegible] Stevens, international [illegible] and Mr R. J. [illegible] Ocean Cory investment.

Mr [illegible] Gregson, assistant manager of Ferranti in Edinburgh, has been appointed part-time chairman and part-time member of the British Airports Authority with special responsibility for Scottish affairs, general secretary of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, becomes a part-time member of the board of Harland Simon.

Mr V. M. Segal has been made a managing director of Singer and Friedlander. Mr N. Nicoll becomes a local director.

Mr Roy Milner, a member of the board of Kodak, has been appointed assistant managing director.

Mr G. T. Munn is to become a director of Morgan Grenfell. Mr J. H. Forsyth, Mr J. B. Hancock and Mr M. J. Meyrick are to be made senior assistant directors. Mr A. D. Alavoine, Mr A. H. P. Bartlett, Mr R. Cort, Mr M. P. Douglas, Mr P. C. Geraerts, Mr G. M. Magan, Mr W. J. Meredith, Mr P. E. Moore, Mr P. B. Polonieki and Mr J. E. C. Prevett will become assistant directors. Mr M. D. McPhail is appointed a director of Morgan Grenfell (Scotland) from January 1.

Mr G. D. Bodger, Mr P. Stephens and Mr W. H. D. Sumner-Ferguson are to join the board of Everards Brewery.

Mr Eric Lyall, a director of Bristol, is to join the board of Centrol International, a wholly-owned subsidiary. He will become chairman. Mr Joe Pratt personnel director of International and Mr finance director. Mr also joins the board.

Mr [illegible] to join the board of [illegible]. Mr [illegible] Kenzie [illegible] been appointed to the board of [illegible] Furniture. Mr L. [illegible], manager director of ASEA, has joined the board of Harland Simon.

After the retirement at the end of the year of Mr Claude Oliver as chairman of George Oliver (Footwear), his son, Mr Ian Oliver, is to become chairman and joint managing director. The other joint managing director will be Mr Derek Winder. Mr Don Anstey, financial and property director, will be succeeded as company secretary by Mr Malcolm Tebbatt.

Mr Philip Carter has been appointed joint managing director of the Littlewoods Organisation Ltd, with effect from January 1. He joins Mr G. A. Watts, who has been managing director since 1968 and is due to retire in 1977.

Mr Stewart Tennant has been made shipbuilding director of Harland and Wolff.

Mr R. L. Dodsworth has been named deputy managing director of Ransomes Sims & Jefferies. Mr C. P. Booth joins Ransomes executive board as accounts director/company secretary.

Mr David Hardman becomes a director of Thomas Hardman.

Mr A. K. Edwards is to be the new chief executive of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association in succession to Mr Geoffrey Stebbing, who retires at the end of the year.

Mr W. N. Rothwell has been made a director of Conveyancer Plant Hire on the retirement of Mr A. W. Veness.

Strong team is Sir Val Duncan's legacy to RTZ

Mining

The greatest legacies left by Sir Val Duncan, chairman and chief executive of Rio Tinto-Zinc and main architect of its phenomenal postwar rise, are a formidable management team and a development programme that will take the company through into the 1980s.

By a cruel irony of fate, Sir Val died during one of the company's weaker patches, but one born of the peculiar international circumstances currently prevailing rather than of any inherent problems. The future is likely to be very different two years hence.

The question of a successor is, therefore, not as important as it would have been 10 years ago. It is for these reasons that the shares dropped 3p to 177p on Friday on the news of Sir Val's death—a movement caused by sentiment rather than anything else.

Nevertheless, in the climate in which the international mining industry now operates, the post of chairman and chief executive will be a demanding one (although it is possible that the two functions could be separated), and the divining of a successor provides a fascinating conundrum.

The very composition of the main board provides a strange range in both age, ranging from Mr Alec Monk at 32 to Sir Mark Turner at 69, and experience.

A full board meeting will probably be held within a month to choose the new head. In the meantime Sir Mark Turner, formerly deputy chairman and director of finance, has assumed the mantle, and yesterday a highly-placed source suggested that the appointment would be formalized when the board meets.

On the debit side is Sir Mark's age. The job would be highly demanding and even in the old days, when there was speculation on an early retirement of Sir Val, few people thought Sir Mark had the inclination to take over, particularly given his many other business commitments.

Apart from age, there is an historical precedent. Sir Mark, apparently against his wishes, was pushed into the job of managing director of the company after the Second World War, but bided his time until he found and groomed a successor, Sir Val. Then he stepped aside.

Despite all this, Sir Mark is vigorous, knows the company from top to bottom and would be well able to deal with the largely autonomous units that make up the RTZ empire. It was suggested yesterday that if he did take on the task it would certainly not be in a "caretaker" capacity for, say, one year while a search for a permanent successor was made.

One name widely canvassed in the City is that of Lord Carrington, who joined the board a little over a year ago as a non-executive director. However, he has devoted far more time, particularly in the past six months, to the affairs of RTZ than his nominal title would suggest.

For Lord Carrington to take on the post, it would be necessary for him to renounce all further ambitions of high political office and, at the age of 56 with an impressive career behind him, he still has considerable potential.

Both Sir Mark and Lord Carrington would be ideal for the job, which for the next few years at least, will require much walking of the corridors of power coupled with the ability to deal with diverse socio-economic and political problems. Additionally, both are internationally well-known.

One logical candidate would be Mr Rod Carnegie, who at 42 heads Conzinc Riotinto, RTZ's single most important asset. At a time when there are strong Australian ambitions to have a great say in the use of their resources (CRA is the country's second largest company) notwithstanding the defeat of the Labour government, it would indeed be ironic if Mr Carnegie were to take charge of the British parent company. It is believed, however, that he has strong political ambitions at home which would make him reluctant to change his domicile.

One of the brightest stars in the RTZ firmament is Mr Alec Monk, who heads the aluminium side, but at 32 he is considered too young to take on such heavy and onerous responsibilities. With time he could develop into the next heir apparent.

While Sir Val left no immediate heir, he has left a soundly based company. The single most important investment still to come on stream is the Rossing uranium project in South West Africa. By 1977 Rossing, in which RTZ has a 53.6 per cent stake, is likely to be the largest uranium producer in the world, and with demand likely to exceed supply by the early 1980s Rossing will be immensely valuable. Indeed, it is estimated that by 1980 the mine will be RTZ's most important profit earner.

But here, the situation is fraught with international political problems because of the United Nations ruling on Namibia. Although the South African Government, the British and the Germans all have a vested interest in the mine's success, it will still fall to the leader of RTZ to add his weight to smoothing political sensibilities.

Looking further at energy needs, RTZ has embarked on coal ventures in Australia and Indonesia and is also looking at the largely uncharted possibilities of Brazil.

Other matters put in train by Sir Val for the future prosperity of the company are the expansion of the Hammersley and Palabora operations as well as the enlargement of Rio Algom, which is attempting to pick up the outstanding stock of Lornex (at a good price for RTZ but a poor one for stockholders).

The death of Sir Val should in no way detract investors from considering RTZ. While, as I have mentioned before, this will not be a particularly good year for the company, the prospects for 1977 are bright and Sir Val's successor will have firm foundations upon which to build.

Desmond Quigley

Euromarkets

The Eurobond market easily absorbed the $370m worth of new issues offered this week, reports AP-Dow Jones.

Though the amount was relatively large, particularly for the approach of the holiday season, most of the new issues traded close to their subscription price in the aftermarket.

Many professional traders expect bond prices to move higher in January and February, so they were apparently willing to increase their bond inventories a bit.

One indication of the market's technical strength was that long-term bond prices rose more sharply over the week than *medium-term note prices.*

At noon on Friday, Bondtrade's long-term Eurodollar bond index had risen 0.41 to 88.92 for the week, while Bondtrade's *medium-term note* index advanced only 0.20 to 99.03 in the period.

The action suggested that dealers and investors were taking the optimistic view that both short-term interest rates and inflation rates would remain low for a prolonged period, making long-term bonds a reasonable risk.

A AA-rated issue of Cie Francaise des Pétroles was increased $10m to $50m. It was offered at par bearing 9 per cent over six years. In the aftermarket, it was quoted at 99.25-100.

A $75m seven-year issue of Ontario Hydro notes went well. The notes were priced at 99.5, bearing 9 per cent to yield 9.08 per cent. Similarly, a Middle East and Asian placement of $20m, six-year European investment bank notes was priced at 99.75, bearing 9 per cent to yield 9.06 per cent.

However, a $30m, 15-year convertible issue of Mitsubishi Electric Corporation appeared to be a bit difficult to place because of the lack-lustre performance of its common stock over the years.

The bonds were priced at par bearing 7.5 per cent semi-annually. The conversion price of 116 yen represented a premium of 6.42 per cent above the stock at the time of issue.

In the aftermarket, the bonds were quoted at 98.5-99.5 by one dealer and at a lower price by another.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

	Offer Price	Redpm Yld
AIDC 10¼ 1981	104	9.46
Air France 9¼ 1982	103	8.96
Airsease 8½ 1988	87	10.66
ARDB 9½ 1980	102	9.06
Ashland 8 1987	72½	9.29
Barclays Bank 9¼ 1982	101	9.15
BFCE 9 1983	101½	8.72
Broken Hill Prop 9½ 1981	102¾	9.03
British Steel Corp 8½ 1989	89	10.59
Burlington 7¼ 1987	91	9.11
Carrier 8 1987	91	9.37
CECA 8½ 1983	100	8.85
Chevron 7 1980	98½	7.64
Conoco 7 1980	98½	7.69
Conoco 8 1986	99	8.09
Cons Foods 7¼ 1991	88½	8.57
CSR 9¼ 1980	102	9.09
Curacao Tejve 8½ 1988	104¾	9.47
Curacao Tokyo 10½ 1981	102¼	9.85
Cutler Hammer 8 1987	93¾	8.99
Dana 8 1987	93	9.33
Denmark Kingdom 7¾ 1990	83	9.52
DSM 9 1980	102¾	8.73
ETB 9 1990	102¼	8.54
Elf 9¼ 1983	102	9.05
Escom 9¼ 1989	93	10.55
Escom 10¼ 1983	100¾	10.29
Escom Floating Rate 1982	98	9.62
First Chicago 7 1980	95¼	8.47
GATX 8¼ 1987	82½	9.40
Gould 9¾ 1983	100	9.85
Guardian Royal 8 1987	79	11.58
Gulf and Western 9¼ 1980	102¾	9.30
ICI 7¼ 1992	87	9.25
International Util 8¼ 1982	97¾	8.87
Motorola 8 1987	94	8.93
National Coal board 8¼ 1982	89	10.41
New Zealand 9 1980	101	8.60
New Zealand 9¼ 1982	102¼	8.84
Nippon Fudosan 10¼ 1983	103	9.48
Nippon Steel 9½ 1990	100¾	9.60
N. A. Rockwell 8¼ 1987	91	9.22
Occidental 10 1981	100¼	10.00
Ontario Hydro 9 1980	102¾	8.47
Pacific Lighting 8 1988	88	9.16
Pacific Lighting 7½ 1981	104¾	9.39
Pennwalt 8 1987	93¾	8.59
Ralston Purina 7½ 1987	89¾	8.88
Scantrol 7½ 1990	91	8.61
Seagrave 8¼ 1988	93	8.82
Shell 7½ 1987	91	8.61
Singer 11 1987	98	11.03
Statsforetag 9¼ 1980	101	9.11
Syntex 9¼ 1987	93	9.95
Tenneco 7¾ 1987	88¼	9.45
Textron 7¾ 1987	88	9.84
Transocean Gulf 7¾ 1987	85¾	8.49
Union Oil 7¾ 1987	98¼	8.48
Williams & Glyns 8¼ 1987	82	11.33

DM BONDS

	Offer Price	Redpm Yld
CFF 8¼ 1985	101	8.49
Denmark Kg 1989	101¼	9.71
ICI 8¼ 1982	99¼	8.91
Mexico 9 1983	100	9.10
National Westminster 8 1988	93¾	8.93
Sumitomo Metal Inds 6½ 1983	101	8.40
Sun Int Fin 7¼ 1988	93	8.48

$ CONVERTIBLES

	Offer Price	Conv Yld
AMF 5 1987	68	7.71
American Express 4¼ 1987	87	40.41
Bairoe Foods 4½ 1992	78	6.42
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1993	105½	Parity
Beatrice Foods 6¼ 1991	110	4.98
Borden 5 1993	103	11.50
Borden 6¼ 1991	103	11.83
Broadway Hale 4½ 1987	81	36.90
Carnation 4¼ 1938	87	26.20
Chevron 5 1992	98	8.55
Cummins 6¼ 1986	81	115.33
Dart 4½ 1987	80	45.10
Eastman Kodak 4¼ 1988	119	9.11
Economic Labs 4½ 1987	81	37.56
Federated Dept Stores 4½ 1981	121	2.01
Ford 5 1988	81	28.43
Ford 6 1986	91	10.44
Gillette 4½ 1987	81	37.64
Gould 5 1987	86¼	15.40
General Electric 4½ 1987	86½	50.91
Gulf and Western 6 1983	76¾	5.99
Harris 5 1987	75	40.76
Honeywell 6 1986	81	156.83
ITT 4½ 1987	70	150.69
J. Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987	116	4.47
JP Morgan 4½ 1987	104	8.17
Nabisco 5¼ 1988	96	10.94
Owens Illinois 4¼ 1987	82	13.43
JC Penney 4¼ 1987	75	39.99
Revlon 4¼ 1987	102	32.20
Sperry Rand 4½ 1988	91	29.78
Squibb 4¼ 1987	73	8.61
Tenneco 4½ 1988	74	42.66
Union Carbide 4½ 1982	107	20.44
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	97	20.54
Xerox Corp 5 1988	74	124.49

DM=Deutschmark issue
Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities, London

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

	Latest Price	Yld
Alb & Wilson 5% Deb '85-90	53¾	8½
All Ply Ridge 5½ Ln '92-97	46	14
All Brew 6% Deb '87-92	67½	11
Do Ln '92-98	62	10½
Ass Biscuits 7% Deb '90-95	85	8½
AB Foods 6¼ Ln '87-2002	16½	17½
Assoc Elec 6 Deb '78-88	62½	11
Do 6¼ Deb '85-91	48½	13
AP Cement 7 Deb '88-93	51	15½
Do 8 Deb '92-97	41½	19½
BICC 7½ Deb '90-95	51½	15
BOC Int 5% Deb '81-96	65½	8½
Do Tonnage 9 '88	68½	13
Bank of Ireland 7 Ln '92-97	51½	15
Barclays 8½ Sb '86-95	55½	15½
Barclays Int 7¾ Ln '85-91	64	14½
Bass Char 5¾ Ln '87-93	38	20
Do 7¾ Ln '92-97	43	21½
Do 8% Deb '92-97	53½	19
Beecham 6 Ln '79-84	87½	8½
Do 8¼ Ln '84-94	87½	10½
Bibby 10¼ Deb '94-99	68	15
Birmid Qual 7¾ Ln '87-93	59½	14
Boots 6 Ln '78-85	63½	10½
Do 7¾ '88-93	53½	14½
Bridon 8 Deb '88-93	53	15½
Brit Am Tob 7 Ln '82-87	61½	11½
Gillette 4½ 1987	81	37.64
Brit Leyland 6 '98-2003	23½	26½
Do 7¾ Ln '87-92	53½	15
Do 8 Ln '98-2003	50½	15½
Brit Petrol 5 Deb '74-'88	75	7½
Do 6 Deb '76-80	77½	8½
Brit Shoes 7 '90-95	52½	14½
Brooke Bond 8% Ln 2003-08	56½	14½
Brown Shipley Oil 4½ Deb '68-81	43½	10½
Do 8¼ Ln '91-96	56½	15
Do 7¾ '81-86	44½	17½
Burton Gp 9¾ Ln '90-2003	57½	16½
Cadbury Schweppes 6¼ Ln '84-2004	39½	16
Do 9 '88-93	60½	15
Calico Prints 4¼ Ln '2002-07	28½	15½
Do 7¾ '90-95	51½	15½
Cities 6¼ Ln 2004-09	39½	16
Do 8 2nd Deb '89-94	54½	15
Courtaulds 6¼ Ln '94-99	45½	14
Do 7 '82-87	54½	13
Do 7¾ Deb '89-94	54½	14½
Debenhams 6¼ 2nd Deb	43½	14½
Do 6¼ Ln '86-91	43½	14½
Do 7¼ Ln 2002-7	43½	16½
Distillers 7¾ Ln '85-95	54½	14½
Dunlop 6¾ 2nd Deb '80-90	49	14½
EMI 7 Ln '87-92	48	14½
English Elec 6 Deb '80-85	85	7½
Esso 6 Deb '77-80	84½	7½
Fisons 6¾ 2nd Deb '84-89	73½	9½
Gallaher 6 Ln '85-88	70½	10½
Gen Acc 7¾ '93-97	54½	14½
GEC 7¾ Ln '88-93	55½	14½
Glaxo 7¾ Ln '85-98	56½	14½
Glynwed 10¼ Ln '94-99	99½	10½
GUS 8¾ Ln '85-88	66½	13½
Do 7¾ Ln '93-98	54½	14½
Do 8¼ Ln '93-98	64½	12½
Hawker Sid 7¾ Deb '87-92	51½	15½
ICI 9¾ Ln '94-2004	61½	15½
Do 7¾ Ln '86-91	51½	15½
Do 8 '88-93	53½	15½
Imperial Gp 4 Ln '78-90	66½	6½
Do 7¾ 2004-09	49½	15½
Do 10¾ Ln '90-95	68½	15½
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93	68½	11½
Int Stores 7¾ Ln 2003-08	49½	15½
Land Secs 8¾ 1992-97	56½	14½
Laporte 10¼ Deb '94-99	67½	15
Lewis's Inv Tst 6¼ 2nd '85-90	61½	10½
Lucas J. 7¾ Ln '85-88	57½	14½
MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05	54½	14½
Metal Box 10¾ Ln '93-97	68	15½
Midland Bank 10¾ Ln '93-98	65½	15½
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1995	60½	14½
Ranks Hovis 6¼ Ln '76-91	67½	9½
Do 6¾ Ln '85-88	70½	10½
Do 8¾ Ln '91-95	68½	12½
Reckitt & Col 6¼ Deb '85-90	62½	10½
Reed Int 7¾ Deb 90-95	55½	14½
Rendid 7¾ Ln '92-97	55½	14½
Reyrolle Parsons 7¾ Ln '88-93	51½	15½
Rugby Port Cem 6 '95-98	77½	7½
Sainsbury (J.) 7¾ Deb '87-92	55	14
Scot Newcastle 4¾ Deb '75-'78	63½	7½
Do 7¾ Deb '89-94	55½	14½
Slater Walker 9¾ Ln '91-96	10	10½
Slough Est 7¾ Deb '85-90	61	14½
Smith (W. H.) 5¼ Ln	87½	6½
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	87½	8½
Do 7¾ Deb '83-88	87½	9½
Tate & Lyle 7¾ Deb '85-94	77½	10½
Thomson Org '91-95	74½	10½
Do 7¾	74½	10½
Tilling (T.) 9¾	74½	12½
Tootal 6¾	74½	9½
Do 6¾	74½	9½
Trusaan Ltd '88-93	74½	9½
Do 10¾ Deb	74½	13½
Tube Invest 94	74½	13½
Turner & Newall 87-92	74½	10½
UDS 7¾ Deb '85	74½	10½
Do 10¾ Deb '9	74½	13½
Unigate 6¼ Ln	74½	9½
Do 7¾ Deb '8	74½	10½
Unilever 6¾ Deb '88	74½	9½
Watneys 7¾ Ln '94-99	74½	10½
Do 8 Ln '90-95	74½	10½
Whitbread 7¾ Ln '95-99	74½	10½
Do 7¾ Ln '96-2000	74½	10½
CONVERTIBLES		
Amest B '89-94	89	8½
AB Foods 7¾ '94-2004	203	21½
BPB 7¾ '90-94	101	10½
Bowring, C. T. 5 1981	88	8½
Britains 10½ '91-96	80	13½
Brooke Bond 7 2003-08	111	13½
CEC 7¾ '87-91	136	15½
Grand Met 10½ '91-96	97½	10½
Guest Keen 6¾ 1985	97½	6½
Hepworth Ceramic 11 1976	93½	11½
Ind and Gen 9¾ '94-99	87	10½
Lucas J. 6½ 1980	87	8½
MEPC 8 '89-94	70	11½
Midland Bank 7¾ '85-'93	83½	8½
Reuter Mixed 3½ 1978	86½	8½
Romney Tst 4¾ '73-78	74½	7½
Stock Conv 6½ 1984	116	11½
Temple Bar 5¾ '85-90	70	11½
Trust Fre Forts 5¾ '82	94	9½

* Ex. dividend.

More share prices

The following will be added to The London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News: *Commercial and Industrial:* Nathan B & I

Cooper misery

After more than halving profits to £709,000 in 1974-75, Cooper Industries, the steel re-roller and precision engineer, again did badly in the first half *year to October 31.* On a turnover down from £6.5m to £5m, pre-tax profits dropped from £652,000 to £376,000, though this included a bigger share *from associates* of £213,000 against £175,000. But interim dividend is 0.56p gross against 0.52p and the board expects to declare a maximum final. This was 0.49p last time.

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank ..	11%
First London Secs	11%
C. Hoare & Co ..	*11%
Lloyds Bank	11%
Midland Bank	11%
Nat Westminster ..	11%
Rossminster Acc's	11%
Shenley Trust	12½%
20th Century Bank	12½%
Williams & Glyn's	11%

* 7-day deposits on sums of £10

Countering criticism of LME and Tin Council

Commodities

Prominent figures in the metals world have been busy on both sides of the Atlantic recently answering critics of the London Metal Exchange, the International Tin Council and commodity agreements in general.

Mr H. W. Allen, executive chairman of the Tin Council, addressing an international metal commodities conference in New York, sponsored by New York University and New York Management Centre, on why the International Tin Agreement works, said that the impression that the Tin Council was a cartel seemed to linger on in some quarters.

"Moreover, in much public discussion on commodities there has recently developed an unfortunate practice of treating commodity agreements and cartels as one and the same, without any distinction between them.

"The generally understood concept of a cartel is a group of producers whose purpose is to control prices in their own interest. It is entirely untrue that the Tin Council falls into this category. It comprises governments of both producing and also consuming countries and aims to balance the interests of both.

"The council does not operate a rigid price fixing system. The council works within the established international markets; it determines floor and ceiling prices for tin, which serve as reference points which give guidance to the markets as to the range in which the council judges the market price of tin should move.

"The principal criterion of the council in setting its floor and ceiling prices is to ensure that the tin mining industry can count on a price level that is remunerative and will attract investment to the degree needed to provide for growth and to ensure future availability of supplies to consumers.

"The council, by use of its buffer stock and, where necessary, export controls, is able to influence the world tin price in relation to its floor and ceiling prices. These are not fixed arbitrarily, nor are they fixed in any sectarian interest. Decisions are reached within the council by majority votes (the consumer and producer groups having each 50 per cent of total votes) or, much more frequently, by consensus."

Mr Allen said that while the Tin Council saw no reason to intervene in the proper functioning of established markets, it aimed to influence both supply and demand as necessary to alleviate the more serious imbalances and fluctuations and to provide guidelines whereby the market could find prices for tin that were realistic.

The floor price was the basis of the effective working of the Tin Agreement. The council took into account production costs of tin. It had established a committee on costs and prices which reviewed trends in production costs so that the council's floor price should make sense in relation to the costs of the tin mining industry.

On export controls, he said that the council did not introduce these unless it was apparent that the buffer stock needed to be supported in its efforts to protect the floor price for tin set by the council.

But in periods when deflationary policies were being followed by industrial countries—when the tin consumer was saying to the world that he required less tin—it was appropriate that the suppliers of tin should reduce exports to a degree which, while enabling the needs of consumers to be met, would avoid throwing surplus tin on to the market.

By enlarging the buffer stock, as it was hoped to do under the Fifth Agreement, the Tin Council would be able to operate more through the buffer stock and less by means of export control. Export restrictions were never welcome to the producers.

Reply to Zambia Minister

Talking to an Irish investment conference, Mr Philip Jevons, Rudolf Wolff's managing director, replied good humouredly to the attack made on the London Metal Exchange by Mr Axon Soko, Zambia's Minister of Mines, at the Lima conference of the Council of Copper Exporting Countries.

Recalling that Mr Soko's attack was on the LME as a pricing medium, Mr Jevons said that while the medium was not perfect, many alternatives had been tried over the past 50 to 100 years, but none had proved better than the existing system.

"It is quite apparent to me that Mr Soko has not done his homework and does not understand the real structure and functions of an international terminal market", Mr Jevons said.

Speaking about an accusation that commodity markets were insular, Mr Jevons said that this simply was not true. The markets provided a service to industry on a world-wide basis and the participation by overseas members in commodity markets ensured the correctness of their prices in relation to world economic conditions.

He stressed that it was not the members of the LME who controlled the price of copper: the LME price was created by the orders it received. Those buying and selling orders reflected world economic and trade activity which ultimately were dependent on the laws of supply and demand.

Why prices have fluctuated

Further defence of the LME came in a letter to Business News from Mr Bruce Leeming, an associate director of Rudolf Wolff who, it will be remembered was one of the team called in to assist the Tin Council when there was difficulty about the buffer stock earlier in the year.

Mr Leeming was answering a statement from Mr Roy Laishley, of the World Development Movement, that while the LME would continue to have a role, it should not be allowed to determine the price of a trade to which it was largely extraneous.

In a spirited reply to "criticism from ill-informed bystanders", Mr Leeming pointed to the fact that responsible members of the LME had long called for greater use of the market's facilities by world copper producers in the interest of mitigating excessive price fluctuations.

Wallace Jackson
Commodities Ed

EULABANK SUCCESS

The Euro-Latinamerican Bank (Eulabank) which specializes in loans to Latin American countries and of which Barclays Bank International is the United Kingdom shareholder, reports pre-tax profits of £656,000 in the first 10 months of trading. Dr Jaime Michelsen U. the chairman states that the results points to the success of the bank's endeavours.

"There are far too many people living on the efforts of fewer and fewer providers. Enterprise and invention are pinched and frustrated."

"What the working population at all levels most desire is lower taxation and an ability to spend more of their earnings in the way they wish."

Sir Alan Walker, Chairman.

I am pleased to report a return to the upward movement in earnings before taxation. This was in spite of the economic recession.

From time to time the private sector is admonished for failure to invest. Such a criticism could not possibly apply to this Company because over the last ten years we have invested heavily in new breweries and new pubs.

Production.

During the year, as our new brewery at Runcorn has made its increasing contribution to our brewing and packaging requirements, we have been able to complete the streamlining of production which we planned many years ago.

The additional production capacity enabled us to meet sustained high demands for our beers, especially Lagers. To meet the fast growing demand for Lager, extensions to our fermentation and conditioning capacity are already planned.

Marketing.

Following the indifferent summer of 1974, beer sales were depressed during the winter of 1974/75. When the better weather started in June 1975, we were well placed to take full advantage of the rapid growth in sales that ensued. We have increased our market share considerably over this period with leadership of the Lager market with Carling Black Label in England and Wales and Tennents in Scotland.

In view of the increasing interest in Lagers of Continental origin, we have completed negotiations with United Breweries of Denmark to be granted the franchise of their international brand Tuborg.

Our bitter beers have continued to hold their share of the market and draught Worthington E, Charrington IPA, Brew XI, Bass Special, Crown Bitter and Allbright Bitter have together shown noteworthy increases.

Wines and Spirits.

The wine and spirit trade in the United Kingdom and abroad had a difficult year with demand falling. It is in such circumstances that the benefit of strong brands is realised; and the brands which our wine and spirit company, Hedges & Butler, owns or represents are among the strongest.

Overseas.

Sales of Bass beers in Belgium have again advanced ahead of the market and Bass is now the market leader in imported British beers. The distribution of Lamot Lagers has been extended in the important grocery and food sectors of the market.

We have purchased the outstanding shares in our pub company in Sweden. We have also extended into Germany, where other sites are under consideration. Our pubs in Switzerland have done well to maintain sales levels and profits.

Hotels.

Although the hotel industry throughout Europe has been badly affected by the general recession, Crest Hotels has had a good year. Our motel chain in the United Kingdom continues to prosper. The other hotels, including the Esso chain, have also shown promising progress.

Soft Drinks.

Despite some uncertainty in the market, our soft drinks subsidiary, Canada Dry (UK) recovered well from the difficulties of last year and again showed promising growth.

Conclusion.

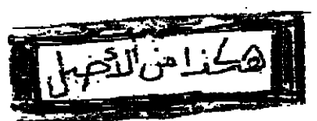
I am happy to say that our organisation is in good shape and endowed with keen minds, enriched by the traditional loyalty. It is in difficult times that we rely more than ever on the quality of our people.

Extracts from the Accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1975

	1975	1974
	£ million	£ million
Sales to customers (excl. VAT)	654·9	527·6
Earnings before taxation	55·6	50·1
Taxation	29·9	24·6
Earnings for equity	25·3	25·0
	p. per share	p. per share
Earnings per Ordinary Share	9·1	9·0
Ordinary Dividends	3·941437	3·693375

Bass Charrington LIMITED







Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization & week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Dec 12. Dealings End, Dec 24. § Contango Day, Dec 29. Settlement Day, Jan 7

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quored)



BRITISH FUNDS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

FOREIGN STOCKS

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

C — E

F — H

I — L

M — N

O — S

T — Z

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

MINES

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

SHIPPING

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for date June 2, 1964 original base dates 1935=

	Index No.	Div. Yield	Earn. Cover
	Latest	%	
The Times Industrial Share Index	155.64	6.27	11.47
Largest Cos.	150.93	6.77	11.45
Smaller Cos.	156.50	5.77	11.49
Capital Goods	157.50	6.51	10.61
Consumer Goods	172.16	6.21	13.01
Store shares	129.88	6.32	9.15
Largest financial shares	183.61	8.60	—
Largest financial and industrial shares	158.69	6.00	—
Commodityshares	210.77	4.46	10.04
Gold Mining shares	488.16	7.49	12.90
Industrial debenture stocks	77.43	7.00	—
Industrial preferencestocks	49.90	13.96	—
2½pc War Loan	25¾	14.95	—

A record of The Times Industrial Indices is given below:—

	High	Low
All-share	198.67 (15.6.73)	60.18 (11.12.74)
1973	196.82 (19.11.73)	97.43 (6.12.74)
1974	138.56 (28.6.74)	60.18 (11.12.74)
1975	168.33 (29.5.75)	124.08 (15.1.75)
1972	188.67 (15.6.72)	134.65 (2.1.72)
1973	174.57 (4.10.73)	97.43 (6.12.74)
1970	103.73 (24.11.70)	119.21 (29.5.70)

a Ex dividend. b Ex all. b Forecast. c Interim payment passed. f Figures based on prospectus or other official estimates. g Pre-merger figures. h Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip issue. t Tax free. v Price adjusted for recent significant data.

هكذا من الاصل